





57
BIOGRAPHICAL

AND HISTORICAL

MEMOIRS

00 OF 00

NORTHEAST ARKANSAS.

COMPRISING

A Condensed History of the State, a Number of Biographies of Distinguished Citizens of the same, a Brief Descriptive History of each of the Counties named herein, and numerous Biographical Sketches of the Prominent Citizens of such Counties.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO, NASHVILLE AND ST. LOUIS:
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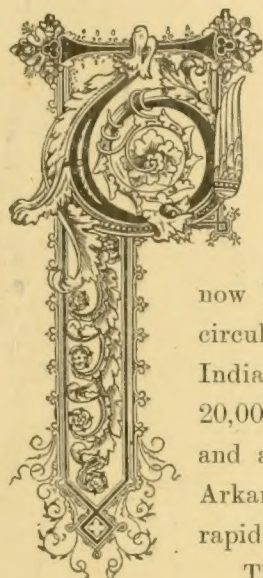
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MONKEY, BINDER.



HIS beautiful volume has been prepared in response to the popular demand for the preservation of local history and biography. The method of preparation followed is the most successful and the most satisfactory yet devised—the most successful in the enormous number of volumes circulated, and the most satisfactory in the general preservation of personal biography and family record, conjointly with local history. The number of volumes now being distributed seems fabulous. Careful estimates place the number circulated in Ohio at 50,000 volumes; Pennsylvania, 60,000; New York, 75,000; Indiana, 40,000; Illinois, 40,000; Iowa, 30,000; Missouri, 25,000; Kansas, 20,000; Tennessee, 20,000; Kentucky, 25,000; Georgia, 20,000; Alabama, 20,000, and all the other States at the same proportionate rate. The entire State of Arkansas has as yet scarcely been touched by the historian, but is now being rapidly written.

The design of the present extensive biographical and historical research is to gather and preserve in attractive form, while fresh with the evidence of truth, the enormous fund of perishing occurrence. In gathering the matter for the historical sketches of the counties, it was thought wisest, owing to the limited space, to collate and condense only the most valuable items, by reason of which such sketches are a credit to the book, and of permanent worth.

In the preparation of this volume the Publishers have met with nothing but courtesy and assistance from the public. Nothing promised is omitted, and much not promised is given. About fifty pages of State history were guaranteed; over twice that number are given. Special care was employed and great expense incurred to render the volume accurate. In all cases the personal sketches were submitted by mail, and in most instances were corrected and returned by the subjects themselves. Coming as they do from the most illustrious families of the State—all worthy citizens from the upper, middle and lower classes—they form in themselves the most complete account of the Northeast Counties ever written, and their great value to future generations will be warmly acknowledged by all thoughtful people. With many thanks to their friends for the success of such a difficult enterprise, the Publishers respectfully tender this fine volume to their patrons.

THE PUBLISHERS.

October, 1889.



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HISTORY OF ARKANSAS.

CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGY—IMPORTANCE OF GEOLOGIC STUDY—AREA AND CLIMATE—BOUNDARIES—PRINCIPAL STREAMS OF THE STATE—THE MOUNTAIN SYSTEMS—THE GREAT SPRINGS—DIVERSITY OF SOILS—CAVES—THE MINES, THEIR WONDERFUL DEPOSITS AND FORMATIONS.

Such blessings Nature pours.
O'erstocked mankind enjoys but half her stores.—*Young.*

THE matter of first importance for every civilized people to know is the economic geology of the country they inhabit. The rocks and the climate are the solution in the end of all problems of life, as they are the prime sources from which all that human beings can possess comes. The measure of each and every civilization that has adorned the world is in exact degree with the people's knowledge of the natural laws and the environments about them.

The foundation of civilization rests upon the agriculturists, and nothing can be of more importance to this class than some knowledge of what materials plants are composed, and the source from whence they derive existence; the food upon which plants live and grow; how they are nourished or destroyed; what plant food is appropriated by vegetation itself, without man's aid or intervention, through the natural operations in constant action. The

schools will some day teach the children these useful and fundamental lessons, and then, beyond all peradventure, they will answer very completely the lately propounded question: "Are the public schools a failure?" The knowledge of the elementary principles of the geology of this country is now the demand of the age, made upon all nations, in all climes.

The character of vegetation, as well as the qualities of the waters and their action upon vegetable and animal life, is primarily determined by the subjacent rocks on which the soil rests. Earth and air are but the combinations of the original gases, forming the solids, liquids and the atmosphere surrounding the globe. The soil is but the decomposed rocks—their ashes, in other words, and hence is seen the imperative necessity of the agriculturist understanding something of the rocks which lie beneath the land he would successfully cultivate. He who is educated in the simple fundamental principles of geology—a thing easier to learn than is the difference in the oaks and pines of the forest—to him there is a clear comprehension of the life-giving qualities stored in the surface rocks, as well as a knowledge of the minerals to be

found in their company. A youth so educated possesses incomparable advantages over his school companion in the start of life, who has concentrated his energies on the classics or on metaphysical subjects, whether they enter the struggle for life as farmers, stock raisers, miners or craftsmen. It is as much easier to learn to analyze a rock, mineral or soil, than to learn a Greek verb, as the one is more valuable to know than the other. All true knowledge is the acquirement of that which may aid in the race of life, an education that is so practical that it is always helpful and useful.

The geology of Arkansas, therefore, so far as given in this chapter, is in fact but the outline of the physical geography of one of the most interesting localities of the continent, and is written wholly for the lay reader, and attempted in a manner that will reach his understanding.

Within the boundary lines of the State are 53,045 square miles, or 33,948,800 acres. It has 3,868,800 more acres of land than the State of New York, and multiplies many times the combined natural resources of all the New England States. It has 2,756 miles of navigable rivers.

It had a population in 1880, as shown by the census, of 802,525. Of these there were 10,350 foreigners and 210,666 colored. In 1820 the Territory had a population of 14,255; in 1830, of 30,338; in 1840, of 97,554; in 1850, of 209,897; in 1860, of 435,450; in 1870, of 481,471. (This was the Civil War decade.) In 1885 the population had advanced about 200,000 over the year 1880, or was near 1,000,000. In 1887 it reached the figures of 1,260,000, or an increase of more than a quarter of a million in two years, and there is reason to believe this increased ratio will pass beyond the two million mark in the next census. At least, an increase of one hundred per cent in the ten years is indicated. Keeping in mind that there are no great populous cities in the State, it will be known that this has been that healthy increase of population which gives glowing promises for the future of the State. Here the agricultural districts, and the towns and cities, have kept even pace, while in some of the leading States of the Mississippi Valley the great cities have grown

while the rural population has markedly decreased. These are serious problems to reflective minds in those States where the cities are overgrowing and the country is declining. Happily, Arkansas is troubled with no such indications of the disturbed natural distribution of its people. The State, since it emerged from the dark and evil days of civil war and reconstruction, has not only not been advertised in regard to its natural resources, but has been persistently slandered. The outside world, more than a generation ago, were plausibly led to believe the energy of its citizens was justly typified in the old senseless ballad, "The Arkansas Traveler," and the culture and refinement of its best people are supposed to be told in the witty account of Judge Halliburton's "First Piano in Arkansas." The ruined hopes, the bankrupted fortunes and the broken hearts that are the most recent history of the Western deserts, form some of the measure the poor people are paying for the deceptions in this regard that have been practiced upon them. These silly but amusing things have had their effect, but they were pleasant and harmless, compared to the latest phase of pretexts for persistent publications of the cruellest falsehoods ever heaped upon the heads of innocent men. But, in the end, even this will do good; it is to be seen now among the people. It will put the people of the State upon their mettle, resulting, if that is not already the fact, in giving it the most orderly, law abiding, peaceful and moral people of any equal district of the Union.

The State is in the central southern portion of the great Mississippi Valley, and in climate, soil, rocks, minerals and water may well be designated as the capital of this "garden and granary of the world," with resources beneath the surface that are not, taken all together, surpassed on the globe. Its eastern line is the channel of the Mississippi River "beginning at the parallel 36° of north latitude, thence west with said parallel to the middle of the main channel of the St. Francois (Francis) River; thence up the main channel of said last mentioned river to the parallel of 36° 30' of north latitude; thence west with the last mentioned parallel, or along the southern line of the State of Missouri,

to the southwest corner of said State; thence to be bounded on the west to the north bank of Red River, as designated by act of Congress and treaties, existing January 1, 1837, defining the western limits of the Territory of Arkansas, and to be bounded west across and south of Red River by the boundary line of the State of Texas as far as the northwest corner of the State of Louisiana; thence easterly with the northern boundary line of said last named State to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said last mentioned river, including an island in said river known as Belle Point Island, and all other land as originally surveyed and included as a part of the Territory, or State of Arkansas, to the 36° of north latitude, to the place of beginning."*

The State includes between its north and south boundary lines the country lying between parallel of latitude 33° north, and parallel of latitude 36° 30' north, and between its east to west lines the country between longitude 90° and a little west of longitude 94° 30'. Its geographical position on the continent assures the best conditions of temperature, salubrity and rainfall, this being shown by the absence of the intense heat and the cold storms of the higher latitudes and the drouths of the west.

From the meteorological reports it is learned that the average rainfall in the State during June, July and August is sixteen inches, except a narrow belt in the center of the State, where it is eighteen

* The above descriptive boundary lines are in the authoritative language of the State Constitutional Convention. To understand the south and west lines necessitates a reference to the treaties and acts of Congress. The following would simplify the descriptive part of the west and south lines: Beginning at the southwest corner of Missouri, or in the center of Section 19, Township 21, Range 34 west of the fifth principal meridian line, thence in a straight line south, bearing a little east to strike the east line of Section 4, Township 8 north, Range 32 west; thence in a straight line south, bearing a little west to where the line strikes Red River in Section 14, Township 13 south, Range 33 west; thence along said river to the southwest corner of Section 7, Township 14 south, Range 28 west; thence south to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 20 south, Range 28 west; thence east along the 33° of latitude to the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River; thence up said river to the place of beginning. The State lines run with the lines of latitude and the meridional lines, and not with the government survey lines.

inches, and a strip on the western portion of the State, where it is from eight to fourteen inches. Accurate observations covering fifteen years give an average of seventy-five rainy days in the year.

Of twenty-three States where are reported 134 destructive tornadoes, four were in Arkansas.

The annual mean temperature of Los Angeles, Cal., is about 1° less than that of Little Rock.

The watershed of the State runs from the north of west to the southeast, from the divide of the Ozark Mountain range, except a few streams on the east side of the State, which flow nearly parallel with the Mississippi River, which runs a little west of south along the line of the State. North of the Ozark divide the streams bear to a northerly direction.

Of the navigable rivers within its borders the Arkansas is navigable 505 miles; Bartholomew Bayou, 68 miles; Black River, 147 miles; Current River, 63 miles; Fourche La Favre River, 73 miles; Little Missouri River, 74 miles; Little Red River, 48 miles; Little River, 98 miles; Mississippi River, 424 miles; Ouachita River, 134 miles; Petit Jean River, 105 miles; Red River, 92 miles; Saline River, 125 miles; St. Francis River, 180 miles; White River, 619 miles.

These streams flow into the Mississippi River and give the State an unusual navigable river frontage, and they run so nearly in parallel lines to each other and are distributed so equally as to give, especially the eastern half and the southwest part of the State, the best and cheapest transportation facilities of any State in the Union. These free rivers will in all times control the extortions of transportation lines that are so oppressive to the people of less favored localities.

The Arkansas River passes diagonally across the center of the State, entering at Fort Smith, and emptying into the Mississippi at Napoleon.

South of this the main stream is the Ouachita River and its tributaries; the Saline River, which divides nearly equally the territory between the Arkansas and Ouachita Rivers; and the Little Missouri on the southwest, which divides the territory between the Ouachita and Red Rivers. North of the Arkansas, and about equally dividing the ter

ritory between the Mississippi and the Arkansas Rivers, is White River, running nearly southeast. Its main tributary on the west is Little Red River, and on the northeast Black River, which enters the State from Missouri, and flows southwesterly and empties into the White at Jacksonport, Jackson County. Another important tributary is Cache River, which flows a little west of south from Clay County, emptying into the White near Clarendon.

Eel River is in the northeast corner of the State and partially drains Craighead County. Eleven Points, Carrant, Spring and Strawberry Rivers are important tributaries of Black River. St. Francis River flows from Missouri, and from 36° 30' north latitude to 36° north latitude it forms the boundary line between Missouri and Arkansas, and continuing thence south empties into the Mississippi a few miles above Helena.

Main Fork of White River rises in Madison County and flows northwest in and through Washington County into Benton County; thence northeast into Missouri, returning again to Arkansas in Boone County. Big North Fork of White River rises in the south central part of Missouri, flows southward, and forms its junction in Baxter County, Ark. La Grue River is a short distance south of White River; it rises in Prairie County and joins the White in Desha County. Middle Fork of Sabine River rises in Garland County and flows southeast. Rolling Fork of Little River rises in Polk and passes south through Sevier County. Cassatot River also rises in Polk and passes south through Sevier County. Clear Fork of Little Missouri rises in Polk County and passes southeast. East Fork of Poteau River rises in Scott County and runs nearly due west into the Indian Territory. L'Anguille River rises in Poinsett County and flows through Cross, St. Francis and Lee Counties, and empties into the St. Francis within a few miles of the mouth of the latter. Big Wattensaw River rises in Lonoke County and runs east into Prairie County, and empties into White River. Muddy Fork of Little Missouri River rises in Howard County and runs southeast. Yache Grass River runs north through Sebastian County and empties into the Arkansas River east of Fort

Smith. Terre Noir River runs from northwest to the southeast in Clark County and empties into Ouachita River. Sulphur Fork of Red River enters the State from Texas, about the center of the west line of Miller County, and running a little south of east empties into Red River. Sabine River flows south through the central southern portions of the State, and empties into the Ouachita River near the south line of the State.

There are numerous creeks forming tributaries to the streams mentioned, equally distributed over the State, which are fully described in the respective counties. Besides these water-courses mention should properly be made of the nineteen bayous within the State's borders.

The Ozark Mountains pass through the northern portion of Arkansas, from west to east, and form the great divide in the watersheds of the State. Rich Mountains are in the central western part, and run east from its west line, forming the dividing line between Scott and Polk Counties, and also between Scott and Montgomery Counties, and run into Yell County.

South and east of the Rich Mountains are the Silver Leaf Mountains, also running east and west from Polk County, through Montgomery to Garland County. These are the mountain formations seen about Hot Springs. Sugar Loaf Mountain is in Cleburne County, and receives its name from its peculiar shape. It is in the northern central part of the State. Another mountain of the same name, containing the highest point in the State, is in Sebastian County, and extends into the Indian Territory. Boston Mountains are in the northwestern part of the State, running east and west in Washington, Crawford and other counties. These include the main mountainous formations. There are many points in these ranges that have local names.

It would require volumes to give a complete account of the variety of the innumerable springs which burst forth with their delicious waters—warm, hot and cold, salt, mineral and medicated. The fame of some of the medical, and the Hot Springs of Arkansas, are known throughout the civilized world, and pilgrims from all nations come

to be washed and healed in them. They were known to and celebrated by the pre-historic peoples of America; and the migrating buffaloes, ages and ages ago, came annually from the land of the Dakotas to the spring waters of Arkansas. The instincts of the wild beasts antedate the knowledge of man of the virtues and values of the delicious waters so bountifully given to the State. Nearly all over its territory is one wonder after another, filling every known range of springs and spring waters, which, both in abundance of flow and in medicinal properties, mock the world's previous comprehension of the possibilities of nature in this respect.

(April 25, 1841) M. L.

When De Soto, in June, 1542, discovered the Mississippi River and crossed into (now) Arkansas, and had traveled north into the territory of Missouri, he heard of the "hot lakes" and turned about and arrived in time where is now Hot Springs. Even then, to the aborigines, this was the best-known spot on the continent, and was, and had been for centuries, their great sanitarium. The tribes of the Mississippi Valley had long been in the habit of sending here their invalids, and even long after they were in the possession of the whites it was a common sight to see the camp of representatives of many different tribes. The whites made no improvement in the locality until 1807. Now there is a flourishing city of 10,000 inhabitants, and an annual arrival of visitors of many thousands. The waters, climate, mountain air and grand scenery combine to make this the great world's resort for health and pleasure seekers, and at all seasons of the year. The seasons round, with rarest exceptions, are the May and October months of the North.

In the confined spot in the valley called Hot Springs there are now known seventy-one springs. In 1860 the State geologist, D. D. Owen, only knew of forty. Others will no doubt be added to the list. These range in temperature from 93° to 150° Fahrenheit. They discharge over 500,000 gallons of water daily. The waters are clear, tasteless and inodorous; they come from the sides of the ridge pure and sparkling as the pellucid Neva; holding in solution, as they rush up hot and bubbling

from nature's most wonderful alembic, every valuable mineral constituent. In the cure, especially of nearly all manner of blood and chronic diseases, they are unequaled, and their wonders have become mainly known to all the world by the living and breathing advertisements of those who have proven in their own persons their wonderful curative powers. To reach Hot Springs and be healed, is the hope and aspiration of the invalid, when all other remedies have failed. And it is but just now that the pleasure seeker, the tourist, the scientist, and the intelligence and culture of the world are beginning to understand that this is one of the world's most inviting places to see and enjoy.

But the marvels of the district are not confined to the immediate locality of Hot Springs. Here is indeed a wide district, with a quantity and variety of medical springs that are simply inapproachable on the globe. Going west from Hot Springs are systems of springs running into Montgomery County a distance of forty miles. As continued discoveries of other springs in Hot Springs are being made, and as these widely distributed outlying springs are comparatively of recent disclosure, it may be assumed that for many years to come new and valuable springs will become celebrated.

In Carroll County, in the northwest part of the State, are Eureka Springs, only second to Hot Springs in the wide celebrity of fame as healing waters. They, too, may well be considered one of the world's wonders. There are forty-two of these springs within the corporate limits of the city that has grown up about them. They received no public notice until 1879, when with a bound they became advertised to the world. Their wonderful cures, especially in cases of rheumatism, cancer, dyspepsia and other, if not nearly all, chronic diseases, have bordered on the marvelous, if not the miraculous.

In White County are the noted White Sulphur Springs, at Searcy, and the sulphur and chalybeate springs, known as the Armstrong and the Griffin Springs, and the medical springs—Blanchard Springs—in Union County; the Ravenden Springs, in Randolph County, and the Sugar Loaf

Springs, in Cleburne County; the very recently discovered Lithia Springs, near Hope, in Hempstead County, pronounced by a leading medical journal, in its January issue, 1889, to be the most remarkable discovery of this class of medical waters of this century. These are some of the leading springs of the State which possess unusual medicinal properties. By a glance at the map it will be seen they are distributed nearly equally all over its territory. Simply to catalogue them and give accompanying analyses of the waters would make a ponderous volume of itself. In the above list have been omitted mention of the fine Bethesda Springs in Polk County, or the fine iron and chalybeate springs near Magnolia; Bussey's Springs, near Eldorado, Union County; Butler's Saline Chalybeate Springs, in Columbia County; the double mineral spring of J. I. Holdernist, in Calhoun County; a large number of saline chalybeate springs in Township 10 south, Range 23 west, in Hempstead County, called Hubbard's Springs; or Crawford's Sulphur Springs; or those others in Section 16, Township 12 south, Range 10 west; or Murphy's or Leag's Mineral Springs, all in Bradley County; or Gen. Royston's noted chalybeate springs in Pike County, and still many others that are known to possess mineral qualities, though no complete examination of them has yet been made.

Special mention should not be omitted of the Mountain Valley Springs, twelve miles northwest of Hot Springs. The fame of these springs has demanded the shipment of water, lately, to distant localities in vast and constantly increasing quantities. The knowledge of them is but comparatively recent, and yet their wonderful healing qualities are already widely known.

Innumerable, apparently, as are the health springs of Arkansas, they are far surpassed by the common springs found nearly all over the State.

Mammoth Spring is in Fulton County, and is unrivaled in the country. The water boils up from an opening 120 feet in circumference, and flows uninterruptedly at the rate of *9,000 barrels a minute*. From the compression of so large an amount of carbonic acid held in solution, the whole

surface of this water basin is in a continual state of effervescence. Spring River, a bold stream, is produced by this spring, and gives an unlimited amount of water power.

The general division of the surface of the State is uplands and lowlands. It is a timber State, with a large number of small prairies. East and near Little Rock is Lonoke Prairie, and other small prairies are in the southwest part. In its northeast portion are some large strips of prairie, and there are many other small spots bare of timber growths, but these altogether compose only a small portion of the State's surface.

The variety and excellence of soils are not surpassed by any State in the Union. The dark alluvial prevails in nearly all the lowlands, while on many sections of the uplands are the umber red soils of the noted tobacco lands of Cuba. About two-thirds of the State's surface shows yellow pine growth, the great tall trees standing side by side with the hardwoods, walnut, maple, grapevines, sumac, etc. A careful analysis of the soils and subsoils of every county in the State by the eminent geologist, Prof. D. D. Owen, shows this result: The best soils of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota are inferior to the best soils of Arkansas in fertilizing properties. The following reports of State geologists tell the story:

	Ark.	Minn.	Iowa.	Wis.
Organic and Volatile Matter..	14,150	6,334	6,028	6,580
Alumina.....	8,715	5,585	3,288	4,610
Carbonate Lime	21,865	690	940	665

In fertilizing qualities the only comparative results to the Arkansas soils are found in the blue limestone districts of Central Kentucky.

Analysis of the soils shows the derivative geological formation of soils, and their agricultural values; their losses by cultivation, and what soils lying convenient will repair the waste. Arkansas County, the mother of counties in the State, lying in the southeast, shows the tertiary formations. Benton County, at the opposite northwest corner, has the subcarboniferous. The tertiary is found

in Newton County; Clark, Hempstead and Sevier show the cretaceous; Conway, Crawford, Johnson, Ouachita, Perry, Polk, Pope, Prairie, Pulaski, Scott, Van Buren, White, Garland and Montgomery, the novaculite, or whetstone grit; Greene, Jackson, Poinsett and Union, the quaternary. In addition to Benton, given above, are Independence, Madison, Monroe, Searcy and Washington, subcarboniferous. The lower silurian is represented in Fulton, Izard, Lawrence, Marion and Randolph. These give the horizons of the rock formations of the State. The State has 28,000,000 acres of woodland—eighty-one and one-half per cent of her soil. Of this twenty-eight per cent is in cleared farms.

If there be drawn a line on the map, beginning a few miles west of longitude 91°, in the direction of Little Rock, thence to the north boundary line of Clark County, just west of the Iron Mountain Railroad, then nearly due west to the west line of the State, the portion north of this line will be the uplands, and south the lowlands. The uplands correspond with the Paleozoic, and lowlands with the Neozoic.

The granitic axis outbursts in Pulaski, Saline, Hot Springs, Montgomery, Pike and Sevier Counties, and runs from the northeast to the southwest through the State. In Northern Arkansas the disturbance shows itself in small faults, gentle folds and slightly indurated shales; but nearer the granite axis, greater faults, strata with high dip and talcose slate, intersected with quartz and calcite veins, become common. These disturbances are intimately connected with, and determine to some extent, the character of the mineral deposits of the State. The veins along the granite axis were filled probably with hot alkaline waters depositing the metalliferous compounds they contained.

Almost every variety of land known to the agriculturist can be found, and, for fertility, the soils of the State are justly celebrated. Composed as they are of uplands and lowlands, and a variety of climate, they give a wide range of products. In the south and central portions are produced the finest cotton in the markets, while the uplands yield fruits in abundance and variety. No place

in the great valley excels it in variety of garden vegetables, small and orchard fruits, grasses, grains, and other field crops. Among agriculturists in Arkansas, truly cotton has been king. It is grown upon lands that would produce a hundred bushels of corn to the acre. All over the State a bale of cotton to the acre is the average—worth at this time \$50. Per acre it is about the same labor to raise as corn. In the varied and deep rich soils of the State are produced the vegetation—fruits, vegetables and plants—of the semi-tropic regions, and also the whole range of the staple products of the north. Cereals, fruits and cotton grow as well here as anywhere. In the uplands will some day be raised grapes and tobacco that will be world famous.

That portion of the hilly lands in Clay, Greene, Craighead, Poinsett, St. Francis, Lee and Phillips Counties, known as Crowley's ridge, has a soil and vegetable growth distinctive from any other portion of the State. Its principal forest growth is yellow poplar, which is found in immense size. With this timber are the oak, gum, hickory, walnut, sugar and maple. The soil is generally of a light yellowish or gray color, often gravelly, very friable and easily cultivated, producing abundant crops of cotton, corn, oats, clover, timothy and red top, and is most excellent for fruits.

The prevailing soil is alluvial, with more or less diluvial soils. The alluvial soils, especially along the streams, are from three to thirty feet deep, and these rich bottoms are often miles in width. There are no stronger or more productive lands than these anywhere, and centuries of cultivation create no necessity for fertilizers.

The swamp lands or slashes as a general thing lie stretched along between the alluvial lands and second bottoms. They are usually covered with water during the winter and spring, and are too wet for cultivation, though dry in the summer and fall. They can be easily reclaimed by draining.

The second bottoms are principally on the eastern side of the State, extending from the slashes to the hills. The soil is mostly gray color, sometimes yellowish, resting upon a subsoil of yellowish or mulatto clay. The rich, black lands prevail largely

in Hempstead, Little River, Sevier, Nevada, Clark, Searcy, Stone, Izard and Independence Counties.

In the mountainous range of the Ozarks, in Independence County, are remarkable cave formations. They are mostly nitre caves and from these and others in the southeast and west of Batesville, the Confederacy obtained much of this necessity. Near Cushman, Independence County, are the wonderful caves. The extent and marvelous beauty of formations are in the great arched room, the "King's Palace." This cave has been explored for miles under the earth, and many wonders and beauties are seen on every hand. On the side of the mouth of one of the caves in this vicinity a strong spring leaps from the mountain's side and into the cave, and the rumbling of the rushing waters beneath the earth can be heard quite a distance. The notable saltpetre caves are in Marion, Newton, Carroll, Independence, Washington and Benton Counties.

There are gold mines in Arkansas, yet no remarkable finds that is, no marvelous wonders have as yet been uncovered. The universal diffusion of milky quartz in veins, seams and beds, as well as all the other geological tokens which lead on to fortune, are recent discoveries, and the intelligent gold hunters are here in abundance. Who can tell what the future may have in store? But should no rich paying gold fields ever be found, still in the resources of the State are ores of silver, antimony, zinc, iron, lead, copper, manganese, marble, granite, whet and honestone, rock-crystal, paints, nitre earths, kaolin, marls, freestone, limestone, buhr and grindstone and slate, which may well justify the bold assertion of that eminent geologist, Prof. D. D. Owen, in 1860, after carefully looking over the State, "that Arkansas is destined to rank as one of the richest mineral States in the Union." Its zinc ores compare favorably with those of Silesia, and its argentiferous galena far exceeds in percentage of silver the average of such ores of other countries. Its novaculite (whetstone) rock can not be excelled in fineness of texture, beauty of color, and sharpness of grit. Its crystal mountains for extent, and their products for beauty, brilliancy and transpar-

ency, have no rivals in the world. Its mineral waters are in variety and values equalled only by its mineral products.

Anticipating the natural questions as to why the mines of Arkansas are not better developed, it will be sufficient to condense to the utmost Prof. Owen's words in reference to the Bellah mine in Sevier County: "It is the same vein that is found in Pulaski County, and runs northeast and southwest nearly through the State. Some years ago the Bellah mine was explored and six shafts were sunk. Three of the principal shafts were about thirty feet deep. The work was done under the supervision of Richard W. Bellah, afterward of Texas. There was a continuous vein, increasing in thickness as far as he went. On the line other shafts were sunk from six to twelve feet deep, all showing the ore to be continuous. About five tons of ore were taken out. A portion of this was sent to Liverpool, England, to be tested, and the statement in return was 'seventy-three per cent lead, and 148 ounces of silver to the ton.'" Mr. Bellah wrote to Prof. Owen: "I am not willing to lease the mines; but I will sell for a reasonable price, provided my brother and sister will sell at the same. I have put the price upon the mines, and value it altogether [460 acres of land] at \$10,000." Such was the condition of affairs at this mine when the war came. Substantially, this is the ante-bellum history of the Arkansas mining interests. Prof. Owen reports picking up from the debris of these deserted shafts ore that analyzed seventy-three per cent lead and fifty-two and one-half ounces of silver to the ton of lead.

That these rich fields should lie fallow-ground through the generations can now be accounted for only from the blight of slavery upon the enterprise and industry of people, the evils of a great civil war, and the natural adaptation of the soil and slavery to the raising of cotton.

On the line of this vein, in Saline County, from very superficial explorations, were discovered veins bearing argentiferous lead and copper.

Lead is found in about every county in Northern Arkansas. These are a continuation of the Missouri lead ores. The richest argentiferous lead

ores reported are in Pulaski, Saline, Montgomery, Polk, Pike, Ashley and Sevier Counties, being found in the quartz and calcite gangues. It is associated in the north of the State with zinc, copper, and with antimony in Sevier County.

One of the latest discoveries is the value of the antimony mines of Polk and Sevier Counties. A mine is being worked successfully for antimony, and the increase of silver is improving as the shaft goes down. At any hour in the progress of the work, according to the opinions of the best scientific mining experts, this shaft may reach one of the noted silver deposits of the world. In the Jeff Clark antimony mine, at a distance of 100 feet down, was found a rich pocket of silver. In every particular, so far, this mine is a transcript of that of the noted Comstock mine. The Comstock mine showed silver on the surface; so did the Sevier County mine; then it passed down 100 feet, following a vein of antimony; so has the Sevier mine; then in each has silver been found.

There is an unchanging law which governs the rock and mineral formations. Nature never lies, and there is no doubt that the Arkansas mineral belt, through Montgomery, Polk, Howard and Sevier Counties, will prove to be one of the richest mining districts of the world.

The antimony mine has been quite successfully worked the past two years. The Bob Wolf mine, Antimony Bluff mine, and Stewart Lode are being profitably worked. Capital and the facilities for reducing ores by their absence are now the only drawback to the mineral products of the State.

Iron is found native in the State only in meteorites. The magnetite ore is found plentiful in Magnet Cove. Lodestones from this place are shipped abroad, and have a high reputation. This is one of the best iron ores, and the scarcity of fuel and transportation in the vicinity are the causes of its not being worked. The limonite iron ore is the common ore of all Northern Arkansas; immense deposits are found in Lawrence, where several furnaces are operated. In the southern part of the State is the bog iron ore. The brown hematite is found in Lawrence, Randolph, Fulton and other counties. Workable veins of manganese are found

in Independence County. This valuable ore is imported now from Spain; it is used in making Spiegel iron.

Bituminous and semi-anthracite coal is found in the true coal measures of the uplands of Arkansas. That of the northwest is free from sulphur. The semi-anthracite is found in the valley of the Arkansas River. These coal fields cover 10,000 acres. There are four defined coal horizons—the subconglomerate, lower, middle and upper. The coal fields of this State belong to the lowest—the subcarboniferous—in the shale or millstone grit less than 100 feet above the Archimedes limestone. In the Arkansas Valley these veins aggregate over six feet. The veins lie high in the Boston Mountains, dipping south into the Arkansas Valley. Shaft mining is done at Coal Hill, Spadra and many other points. It is shipped down the river in quantities to New Orleans.

Aluminum, corundum, sapphire, oriental ruby, topaz and amethysts are found in Howard and Sevier Counties. Strontianite is found in Magnet Cove—valuable in the purification of sugar. In the synclinal folds of Upper Arkansas common salt is easily obtained. Good salt springs are in Sevier County, also in Dallas and Hot Springs Counties. Chalcedony, of all colors, cornelian, agates, novaculite, honestone, buhrstone, varieties of granite, eight kinds of elegant marble, sand stones, white, gray, red, brown and yellow, are common in the grit horizon; flagstones, roofing and pencil slates, talc, kaolin, abound in Saline, Washington, St. Francis and Greene Counties. The potter's clay of Miller, Saline and Washington is extensively worked. "Rock oil" has been discovered in large pockets in Northwest Arkansas.

In the development of its mineral resources the State is still in its infancy, so much so, indeed, that what will prove yet to be the great sources of wealth are not even now produced as a commercial commodity. In some respects this is most remarkable. For instance, Arkansas might supply the world, if necessity required, with lime and cement, can produce the best of each at the least cost, and yet practically all these consumed are imported here from other States. Years ago Prof.

D. D. Owen called attention to the valuable marls in the southwest part of the State, but the great beds lie untouched and cotton planters send off for other fertilizers. So also of the great beds of gypsum that lie uncovered and untouched. The outside world wants unlimited supplies of kaolin, fire-clays and such other clays as the State possesses in inestimable quantities, and yet the thrifty people seem to be oblivious of the fact that here is the way to easy sources of wealth.

People can live here too easily it seems. In this way only can a reason be found for not striking boldly out in new fields of venture, with that vigor of desperation which comes of stern and hard necessity. Where nature is stubborn and unyielding, man puts forth his supremest efforts.

Magnet Cove probably furnishes more remarkable formations than any other district in the world. The "Sunk Lands" in the northeast part of the State, the result of the disturbance of the New Madrid earthquake 1811-12, present features of interest to both lay and scientific investigators. The curious spectacle of deep lakes, beneath which can be seen standing in their natural position the great forest trees, is presented; and instead of the land animals roving and feeding among them are the inhabitants of the deep waters.

The natural abutments of novaculite rocks at Rockport, on the Ouachita River, with the proper outlying rocks on the opposite side of the river, are a very interesting formation.

Cortes Mountain, Sebastian County, as seen from Hodges Prairie presents a grand view. The bare hard rock looks as though the waves in their mighty swells had been congealed and fixed into a mountain. It is 1,500 feet high. Standing Rock, Board Camp Creek, Polk County, is a conspicuous and interesting landmark. It rises from out the

crumbling shales, like an artificial piece of masonry, to the height of ninety feet.

The Dardanelle Rock as seen from the Arkansas River, opposite Morrystown, is composed of ferruginous substance, and the great column dips at an angle of 40° toward the river. From one point on the southeast is the wonderful Dardanelle Profile. All the features of the face, with a deep-cut mouth slightly open as if in the act of listening to what one is going to say to it, and the outlines of the head, neck and shoulders, are faithfully produced. Its faithfulness of detail and heroic proportions are its strong characteristics.

Sandstone Dam across Lee Creek, Crawford County, is a curious instance of nature's perfect engineering. The formation here possesses as much interest to the scientist as the noted Natural Bridge.

Investigations of the Mammoth Spring lead to the conclusion that it has underground connection with Havell's Valley, Mo: that here the waters from many springs, some rising to the surface and others not rising, are as the head of a vast funnel, which pour down the subterranean channel and, finally meeting obstructions to further progress, are forced up through the solid rock and form the Mammoth Spring, a navigable subterranean river in short, whose charts no bold seaman will ever follow.

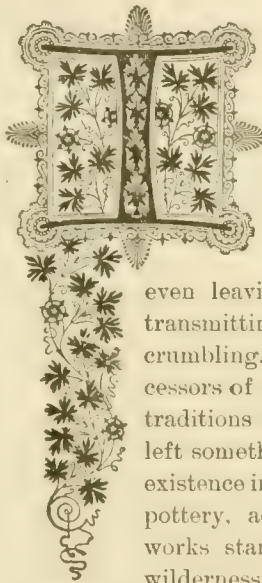
North of Big Rock are the traces of a burnt out volcano, whose fires at one time would have lighted up the streets of Little Rock even better than the electric lights now gleaming from their high towers.

The track of the awful cataclysm, once here in its grand forces, is all that is left; the energies of nature's greatest display of forces lost in the geological eons intervening.

CHAPTER II.

ARCHAEOLOGY—REMAINS OF FLINT ARROW AND SPEAR HEADS AND STONE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS—
EVIDENCES OF PRE-HISTORIC PEOPLE ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI—MOUNDS, ETC., IN OTHER PORTIONS
OF THE STATE—LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND THEIR WORK—THE INDIANS—TRIBAL
AND RACE CHARACTERISTICS—THE ARKANSAS TRIBES—THE CESSION TREATIES
—THE REMOVAL OF THE CHEROKEES, CREEKS AND CHOCTAWS—AN
INDIAN ALARM—ASSASSINATION OF THE LEADERS, ETC., ETC.

Some lazy ages, lost in sleep and ease,
No actions leave to busy chronicles;
Such whose superior felicity but makes
In story chasms, in epochas mistakes.—*Dryden.*



IN the long gone ages, reaches of time perhaps only to be measured by geological periods, races of men have been here, grown, flourished, declined and passed away, many not

even leaving a wrack behind; others transmitting fossil traces, dim and crumbling, and still later ones, the successors of the earlier ones, who had no traditions of their predecessors, have left something of the measure of their existence in the deftly cut flints, broken pottery, adobe walls, or great earthworks standing in the whilom silent wilderness as mute and enduring mon-

uments to their existence; man, races, civilizations, systems of religion passing on and on to that eternal silence—stormfully from the inane to the inane, the great world's epic that is being forever written and that is never writ.

Arkansas is an inviting field for the investigation of the archaeologist, as well as the geologist. Races of unknown men in an unknown time have swarmed over the fair face of the State. Their

restless activities drove them to nature's natural storehouses and the fairest climes on the continent. Where life is easiest maintained in its best form do men instinctively congregate, and thus communities and nations are formed. The conditions of climate and soil, rainfall and minerals are the controlling factors in the busy movements of men. These conditions given, man follows the great streams, on whose bosom the rudest savages float their canoes and pirogues.

Along the eastern part of the State are the most distinct traces of prehistoric peoples, whose hieroglyphics, in the form of earthworks, are the most legible to the archaeologist. Here, earthworks in greatest extent and numbers are found, indicating that this section once swarmed with these barbaric races of men.

In Lonoke County, sixteen miles southeast of Little Rock, and on the Little Rock & Altheimer branch of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, is a station called Toltec. It is located on the farm of Mr. Gilbert Knapp, and is near Mounds Lake. This lake is either the line of what was a horse-shoe bend in Arkansas River long ago, or is the trace of a dead river. The lake is in the form of a horse-shoe, and covers a space of about

three miles. The horse-shoe points east of north, and the heels to the southwest. Here is a great field of large and interesting mounds and earth-works. A little east of the north bend of the lake are two great mounds—one square and the other cone shaped. The cone shaped is the larger and taller, and is supposed to have been 100 feet high, while the other was about seventy-five feet in elevation. About them to the north and east are many small mounds, with no apparent fixed method in their location. These have all been denuded of their timber and are in cultivation, except the larger one above mentioned. Upon this is a growth of heavy timber, elms, hickory, and oaks with as high as 500 rings, and standing on an alluvial soil from eight to fifteen feet deep. These large mounds are enclosed with an earth wall starting out from the bank of the lake, and circling at a considerable distance and returning to the lake, and keeping nearly an equal distance from the larger mound. The sloping base of each mound reaches the base and overlaps or mingles with the base of its neighbor. Around this big wall was once an outside ditch. The humus on the smaller mounds shows, in cultivation, a stronger and deeper alluvial soil than the surrounding land.

There are evidences in these mounds that while they were built by one nation, for objects now problematical, they have been used by other succeeding peoples for other and different purposes, much after the manner that are now found farmers with well-kept gardens on the tops of the mounds, or stately residences, or on others growing cotton and corn. In them human and animal bones are seen, and there are indications that, while they were built for purposes of worship or war, when the builders passed away more than one race of their successors to the country used them as convenient burial grounds. They were skillful stone workers and potters, and their mason's tools are frequently met with. Nearly every implement of the stone age is found in and about the mounds.

Mr. Knapp, who has given the subject considerable intelligent study, is so convinced that these works were made by the Toltec race that he has

named the new station in honor of that people. On the line of this earth-wall mentioned are two deep pools that never are known to become dry.

East of Toltec thirty or more miles, in Lonoke Prairie, are mounds that apparently belong to the chain or system which runs parallel with the river, through the State. The small mounds or barrows, as Jefferson termed the modern Indian burial places, are numerous, and distributed all over Arkansas.

What is pronounced a fortified town is found in well marked remains on St. Francis River. It was discovered by Mr. Savage, of Louisville. He reports "parts of walls, built of adobe brick and cemented." On these remains he detected trees growing numbering 300 rings. He reports the brick made of clay and chopped or twisted straw, and with regular figures. A piece of first-class engineering is said to be traced here in a sap-mine, which had passed under the walls of the fortification.

The bones and pottery and tools and arms of the prehistoric peoples of Arkansas are much more abundant than are found in any other spot in the United States.

Mrs. Hobbs, living four miles southeast of Little Rock, has a very complete collection of the antiquities of the State. It is pronounced by antiquarians as one of the most valuable in the country. The Smithsonian Institute has offered her every inducement to part with her collection, but she has refused. It is hoped the State will some day possess this treasure, and suitably and permanently provide for its preservation.

When the white man discovered and took possession of North America, he found the red man and his many tribes here, and under a total misapprehension of having found a new continent, he named this strange people Indians. The new world might have been called Columbia, and the people Columbians. Again, instead of being sparse tribes of individuals fringing the shores of the Atlantic Ocean there were 478 tribes, occupying nearly the whole of the north half of this western hemisphere: some in powerful tribes, like the Iroquois; some were rude agricultural and commercial peoples,

some living in houses of logs or stone, permanent residents of their localities; others warriors and hunters only, and still others migratory in their nature, pirates and parasites. One characteristic strongly marked them all—a love of liberty and absolute freedom far stronger than the instinct of life itself. The Indian would not be a slave. Proud and free, he regarded with contempt the refinements of civilization. He breathed the same free air as did the eagle of the crags, and would starve before he would do manual work, or, as he believed, degrade himself in doing aught but paint himself, sing his war songs and go forth to battle, or pursue the wild game or meet the savage wild beasts in their paths and slay them in regular combat. To hunt, fish and fight was the high mission of great and good men to his untutored mind, while the drudgery of life was relegated to the squaws and squaw-men. His entire economic philosophy was simply the attainment of his desires with the least exertion. In a short time he will have filled his earthly mission, and passed from the stage of action, leaving nothing but a dim memory. From their many generations of untold numbers has come no thought, no invention, no action that deserves to survive them a day or an hour. The Indians of to-day, the few that are pure blood, are but the remnants, the useless refuse of a once numerous people, who were the undisputed possessors of a continent, but are now miserable, ragged and starving beggars at the back doors of their despoilers, stoically awaiting the last final scene in the race tragedy. And, like the cheerful sermon on the tombstone, who shall say that white civilization, numbers and power, will not in the course of time, and that not far distant, be the successors of the residue of wretches now representing the red race? "I was once as you are, you will soon be as I am." A grim philosophy truly, but it is the truth of the past, and the great world wheels about much now as it has for ever.

What is now Arkansas has been the possession of the following Indian tribes; no one tribe, it seems, occupied or owned the territory in its entirety, but their possessions extended into the lines, cov-

ering a portion of the lands only, and then reaching many degrees, sometimes to the north, south and west: The Osages, a once numerous tribe, were said to own the country south of the Missouri River to Red River, including a large portion of Arkansas. The Quapaws, also a powerful nation, were the chief possessors, and occupied nearly the whole of the State, "time out of mind;" the Cherokees were forced out of Georgia and South Carolina, and removed west of the Mississippi River in 1836; the Hitchitees were removed from the Chattahoochee River to Arkansas. They speak the Muskogee dialect—were 600 strong when removed; the Choctaws were removed to the west, after the Cherokees. In 1812 they were 15,000 strong.

The Quapaws, of all the tribes connected with Arkansas, may be regarded as the oldest settlers, having possessed more of its territory in well defined limits than any of the others. In the early part of the eighteenth century they constituted a powerful tribe. In the year 1720 they were decimated by smallpox; reduced by this and other calamities, in 1820, one hundred years after, they were found scattered along the south side of the Arkansas River, numbering only 700 souls. They never regained their former numerical strength or warlike importance, but remained but a band of wretched, ragged beggars, about whose hunting grounds the white man was ever lessening and tightening the lines.

January 5, 1819, Gov. Clark and Pierre Chouteau made a treaty with the tribe by which was ceded to the United States the most of their territory. The descriptive part of the treaty is in the following words: "Beginning at the mouth of the Arkansas River; thence extending up the Arkansas to the Canadian Fork, and up the Canadian Fork to its source; thence south to the big Red River, and down the middle of that river to the Big Raft; thence in a direct line so as to strike the Mississippi River, thirty leagues in a straight line, below the mouth of the Arkansas, together with all their claims to lands east of the Mississippi River and north of the Arkansas River. With the exception and reservation following, that is to say,

that tract of country bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the Arkansas River opposite the present Post of Arkansas, and running thence a due southwest course to the Washita River; thence up that river to the Saline Fork, to a point from whence a due north course would strike the Arkansas River at the Little Rock, and thence down the right bank of the Arkansas to the place of beginning." In addition to this a tract was reserved north of the Arkansas River, which the treaty says is indicated by "marks on the accompanying map." This west line of the Quapaw reservation struck the river about where is now Rock Street.

In November, 1824, Robert Crittenden, the first Territorial secretary, effected a treaty with the Quapaws at Harrington's, Ark., which ceded the above reservation and forever extinguished all title of that tribe to any portion of Arkansas. The tribe was then removed to what is now the Indian Territory.

The other original occupants or claimants to the Arkansas Territory were the Osages. Of these there were many tribes, and in 1830 numbered 4,000 strong, but mostly along the Osage River. Their claim lapped over, it seems, all that portion of the Quapaw lands lying north of the Arkansas River.

The title of the Osages was extinguished to what is now Arkansas by a treaty of November 10, 1808, made at Fort Clark, on the Missouri River. By this treaty they ceded all the country east of a line running due south from Fort Clark to the Arkansas River, and down said river to its confluence with the Mississippi River. These Indians occupied only the country along the Missouri and Osage Rivers, and if they were ever on what they claimed as their southern boundary, the Arkansas River, it was merely on expeditions.

About 1818, Georgia and South Carolina commenced agitating the subject of getting rid of the Indians, and removing them west. They wanted their lands and did not want their presence. At first they used persuasion and strategy, and finally force. They were artful in representing to the Indians the glories of the Arkansas country, both for game and rich lands. During the twenty years of

agitating the subject Indians of the tribes of those States came singly and in small bands to Arkansas, and were encouraged to settle anywhere they might desire north of the Arkansas River, on the Osage ceded lands. The final act of removal of the Indians was consummated in 1839, when the last of the Cherokees were brought west. Simultaneous with the arrival of this last delegation of Indians an alarm passed around among the settlers that the Indians were preparing to make a foray on the white settlements and murder them all. Many people were greatly alarmed, and in some settlements there were hasty preparations made to flee to places of safety. In the meantime the poor, distressed Cherokees and Choctaws were innocent of the stories in circulation about them, and were trying to adjust themselves to their new homes and to repair their ruined fortunes. The Cherokees were the most highly civilized of all the tribes, as they were the most intelligent, and had mingled and intermarried with the whites until there were few of pure blood left among them. They had men of force and character, good schools and printing presses, and published and edited papers, as well as their own school books. These conditions were largely true, also, of the Chickasaws. The Cherokees and Chickasaws were removed west under President Jackson's administration. The Cherokees were brought by water to Little Rock, and a straight road was cut out from Little Rock to the corner of their reservation, fifteen miles above Batesville, in Independence County, over which they were taken. Their southeast boundary line was a straight line, at the point designated above Batesville, to the mouth of Point Remove Creek.

The history of the removal of the Cherokee Indians (and much of the same is true of the removal of the Chickasaws and Creeks), is not a pleasant chapter in American history. The Creeks of Florida had waged war, and when conquered Gen. Scott removed them beyond the Mississippi River. When the final consummation of the removal of the Cherokees was effected, it was done by virtue of a treaty, said to have been the work of traitors, and unauthorized by the proper Indian authorities. At

all events the artful whites had divided the headmen of the tribe, and procured their signatures to a treaty which drove the last of the nation beyond the Mississippi. The chief men in making this treaty were the Ridges, Boudinot, Bell and Rogers. This was the treaty of 1835. In June, 1839, the Ridges, Boudinot and Bell were assassinated. About forty Indians went to Ridge's house, Independence County, and cruelly murdered young Ridge; they then pursued the elder Ridge and, overtaking him at the foot of Boston Mountains, as he was on his way to visit friends in Van Buren, Ark., shot him to death. It seems there was an old law of the nation back in Georgia, by which any one forfeited his life who bartered any part of their lands.

The Choctaws by treaty ceded to the United States all their claim to lands lying within the limits of Arkansas, October 20, 1820.

On the 6th of May, 1828, the Cherokees ceded all claim to their lands that lay within the Territorial limit of Arkansas.

This was about the end of Indian occupation or claims within the State of Arkansas, but not the end of important communication, and acts of neighborly friendship, between the whites and the Cherokees especially. A considerable number of Indians, most of them having only a slight mixture of Indian blood, remained in the State and became useful and in some instances highly influential citizens. Among them were prominent farmers, merchants and professional men. And very often now may be met some prominent citizen, who, after even an extended acquaintance, is found to be an Indian. Among that race of people they recognize as full members of the tribe all who have any trace of their blood in their veins, whether it shows or not. In this respect it seems that nearly all races differ from the white man. With the latter the least mixture of blood of any other color pronounces them at once to be not white.

The Cherokee Indians, especially, have always held kindly intercourse with the people of Arkansas. In the late Civil War they went with the

State in the secession movement without hesitation. A brigade of Cherokees was raised and Gen. Albert Pike was elected to the command. The eminent Indians in the command were Gen. Stand Waitie and Col. E. C. Boudinot. Until 1863 the Indians were unanimous in behalf of the Southern cause, but in that year Chief Ross went over to the Federal side, and thus the old time divisions in the Indian councils were revived.

Col. Elias C. Boudinot was born in Georgia, in August, 1835, the same year of the treaty removing the Indians from that State. Practically, therefore, he is an Arkansan. He shows a strong trace of Indian blood, though the features of the white race predominate. He is a man of education and careful culture, and when admitted to the bar he soon won a place in the splendid array of talent then so greatly distinguishing Arkansas. A born orator, strong enough in intellect to think without emotion, morally and physically a hero, he has spent much of his life pleading for his people to be made citizens—the owners of their individual homes, as the only hope to stay that swift decay that is upon them, but the ignorance of his tribe and the scheming of demagogues and selfish “agents,” have thwarted his efforts and practically exiled him from his race.

A few years ago Col. Boudinot was invited to address Congress and the people of Washington on the subject of the Indian races. The masterly address by this man, one of the greatest of all the representatives of American Indians, will be fixed in history as the most pathetic epilogue of the greatest of dramas, the curtain of which was raised in 1492. Who will ever read and fully understand his emotions when he repeated the lines:

Their light canoes have vanished
From off the crested waves—
Amid the forests where they roamed
There rings no hunter's shout.
And all their cone-like cabins
That clustered o'er the vale,
Have disappeared as withered leaves,
Before the autumn gale.

CHAPTER III.

DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT—DE SOTO IN ARKANSAS—MARQUETTE AND JOLIET—LA SALLE, HENNEPIN
AND TONTI—FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHEMES OF CONQUEST AND DREAMS OF POWER—LOUISIANA
—THE "BUBBLE" OF JOHN LAW—THE EARLY VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS—PROPRIETARY
CHANGE OF LOUISIANA—FRENCH AND SPANISH SETTLERS IN ARKANSAS—ENGLISH SETTLERS—A FEW FIRST SETTLERS IN THE
COUNTIES—THE NEW MADRID EARTHQUAKE—
OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Hail, memory, hail! In thy exhaustless mine
From age to age unnumbered treasures shine!
Thought and her shadowy brood thy call obey.
And place and time are subject to thy sway.—*Rogers.*

HERDINAND DE SOTO, the discoverer of the Mississippi, was the first civilized white man to put foot upon any part of what is now the State of Arkansas. He and his band of adventurous followers had forged their way over immense obstacles, through the trackless wastes, and in the pleasant month of June, 1541, reached the Mississippi River at, as is supposed, Chickasaw Bluffs, a short distance below Memphis. He had sailed from San Lucan in April, 1538, with 600 men, twenty officers and twenty-four priests. He represented his king and church, and came to make discoveries for his master in Florida, a country undefined in extent, and believed to be the richest in the world.

His expedition was a daring and dangerous one, and there were but few men in the tide of time who could have carried it on to the extent that did this bold Spaniard. The worn and deci-

imated band remained at the Chickasaw Bluffs to rest and recuperate until June 29, then crossing the river into Arkansas, and pushing on up the Mississippi River, through brakes and swamps and slashes, until they reached the higher prairie lands that lead toward New Madrid; stopping in their north course at an Indian village, Pacaha, whose location is not known. De Soto sent an expedition toward the Osage River, but it soon returned and reported the country worthless.* He then turned west and proceeded to the Boston Mountains, at the head-waters of White River; then bending south, and passing Hot Springs, he went into camp for the winter on the Ouachita River, at Autamqua Village, in Garland County. In the spring he

*It is proper to here state the fact that some local investigators, and others who have studied the history of De Soto's voyaging through Arkansas, do not believe that he reached and discovered the river as high up as Memphis. They think he approached it a short distance above the mouth of Red River, and from that point made his detour around to Red River. Others in the State, who have also studied the subject thoroughly, find excellent evidence of his presence in Arkansas along the Mississippi, particularly in Mississippi County. See "History of Mississippi County, Ark." After examining the testimony carefully I incline to the account as given in the context as being the most probable.—Ed.

floated down the river, often lost in the bayous and overflows of Red River, and finally reached again the Mississippi. Halting here he made diligent inquiries of the Indians as to the mouth of the great stream, but they could give him no information. In June, one year from the date of his discovery, after a sickness of some weeks, he died. As an evidence of his importance to the expedition his death was kept a secret, and he was buried at night, most appropriately, in the waves of the great river that gave his name immortality. But the secrecy of his death was of no avail, for there was no one who could supply his place, and with his life closed the existence, for all practical purposes, of the expedition. Here the interest of the historian in De Soto and his companions ceases. He came not to possess the beautiful country, or plant colonies, or even extend the dominions of civilization, but simply to find the fabled wealth in minerals and precious stones, and gather them and carry them away. Spain already possessed Florida, and it was all Florida then, from the Atlantic to the boundless and unknown west.

The three great nations of the old world had conquered and possessed—the Spaniards Florida, the English Virginia and New England, and the French the St. Lawrence. The feeblest of all these colonizers or conquerors were the English, and they retained their narrow foothold on the new continent with so little vigor that for more than a century and a half they knew nothing of the country west of them save the idle dreams and fictions of the surrounding savages. The general world had learned little of De Soto's great western discoveries, and when he was buried in the Mississippi all remained undisturbed from the presence or knowledge of civilized men for the period of 132 years.

Jacques Marquette, a French Jesuit priest, had made expeditions along the Northern lakes, proselyting among the Indian tribes. He had conceived the idea that there was a great western river leading to China and Japan. He was joined in his ambition to find this route, and the tribes along it, by Joliet, a man fired with the ambition and daring of the bold explorer. These two men,

with five employes, started on their great adventure May 17, 1673. They found the Upper Mississippi River and came down that to the mouth of the Arkansas River, thence proceeding up some distance, it is supposed to near where is Arkansas Post. Thus the feet of the white man pressed once more the soil of this State, but it was after the lapse of many years from the time of De Soto's visit. Marquette carried into the newly discovered country the cross of Christ, while Joliet planted in the wilderness the tri-colors of France. France and Christianity stood together in the heart of the great Mississippi Valley; the discoverers, founders and possessors of the greatest spiritual and temporal empire on earth. From here the voyagers retraced their course to the Northern lakes and the St. Lawrence, and published a report of their discoveries.

Nine years after Marquette and Joliet's expedition, Chevalier de La Salle came from France, accompanied by Henry de Tonti, an Italian, filled with great schemes of empire in the new western world; it is charged, by some historians of that day, with no less ambition than securing the whole western portion of the continent and wresting Mexico from the Spaniards. When Canada was reached, La Salle was joined by Louis Hennepin, an ambitious, unscrupulous and daring Franciscan monk. It was evidently La Salle's idea to found a military government in the new world, reaching with a line of forts and military possession from Quebec, Canada, to at least the Gulf, if not, as some have supposed, extending through Mexico. He explored the country lying between the Northern lakes and the Ohio River. He raised a force in Canada and sailed through Green Bay, and, sending back his boat laden with furs, proceeded with his party to the head waters of the Illinois River and built Fort Creve Cœur. He detached Hennepin with one companion and sent him to hunt the source of the Mississippi. He placed Tonti in command of Creve Cœur, with five men, and himself returned to Canada in the latter part of 1681, where he organized a new party with canoes, and went to Chicago: crossing the long portage from there to the Illinois River, he floated down

that stream to the Mississippi and on to the Gulf of Mexico, discovering the mouth of the Mississippi River April 5, 1682, and three days after, with becoming pomp and ceremony, took possession, in the name of France, of the territory, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his king, Louis XIV. The vast region thus acquired by France was not, as it could not be, well defined, but it was intended to embrace, in addition to much east of the Mississippi River, all the continent west of that current.

After this expedition La Salle returned to France, fitted out another expedition and set sail, ostensibly to reach the mouth of the Mississippi River and pass up that stream. He failed to find the river, and landed his fleet at Matagorda Bay, Texas, where he remained two years, when with a part of his force he started to reach Canada via Fort St. Louis, but was assassinated by one of his men near the Trinity River, Texas, March 19, 1687, and his body, together with that of his nephew, was left on the Texas prairie to the beasts and buzzards. La Salle was a born commander of men, a great explorer, with vast projects of empire far beyond the comprehension of his wretched king, or the appreciation of his countrymen. Had he been supported by a wise and strong government, France would never, perhaps, have been dispossessed of the greatest inter-continental colonial empire on earth—from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains. This was, in fact, the measure of the territory that La Salle's expedition and military possession gave to France. The two great ranges of mountains, the north pole and South America, were really the boundary lines of Louisiana, of which permanent ownership belonged forever to France, save for the weakness and inefficiency of that *bete noire* of poor, beautiful, sunny France—Louis XIV. In the irony of fate the historian of to-day may well write down the appellation of his toadies and parasites, as the *grand monarque*. La Salle may justly be reckoned one of the greatest founders of empire in the world, and had poor France had a real king instead of this weak and pompous imbecile, her tri-colors would have floated upon every breeze from the Allegha-

nies to the Pacific Ocean, and over the islands of more than half of the waters of the globe.

The immensity of the Louisiana Territory has been but little understood by historians. It was the largest and richest province ever acquired, and the world's history since its establishment has been intimately connected with and shaped by its influence. Thus the account of the Territory of Louisiana is one of the most interesting chapters in American history.

Thirteen years after the death of La Salle, 1700, his trusty lieutenant, Tonti, descended the Mississippi River from the Illinois, with a band of twenty French Illinois people, and upon reaching Arkansas Post, established a station. This was but carrying out La Salle's idea of a military possession by a line of forts from Canada to the Gulf. It may be called the first actual and intended permanent possession of Arkansas. In the meantime, Natchez had become the oldest settled point in the Territory, south of Illinois, and the conduct of the commandant of the canton, Chopart, was laying the foundations for the ultimate bloody massacre of that place, in November, 1729. The Jesuit, Du Poisson, was the missionary among the Arkansans. He had made his way up the Mississippi and passed along the Arkansas River till he reached the prairies of the Dakotahs.

The Chickasaws were the dreaded enemy of France; it was they who hurried the Natchez to that awful massacre; it was they whose cedar bark canoes, shooting boldly into the Mississippi, interrupted the connections between Kaskaskia and New Orleans, and delayed successful permanent settlements in the Arkansas. It was they who weakened the French empire in Louisiana. They collocated with the English, and attempted to extirpate the French dominion in the valley.

Such was Louisiana more than half a century after the first attempt at colonization by La Salle. Its population may have been 5,000 whites and half that number of blacks. Louis XIV had fostered it by giving it over to the control of Law and his company of the Mississippi, aided by boundless but transient credit. Priests and friars dispersed through tribes from Biloxi to the Da-

kotahs, and propitiated the favor of the savages. But still the valley of the Mississippi remained a wilderness. All its patrons—though among them it counted kings and high ministers of state—had not accomplished for it in half a century a tithe of that prosperity which, within the same period, sprung naturally from the benevolence of William Penn to the peaceful settlers on the Delaware.

It required the feebleness of the *grand monarque* to discover John Law, the father of inflated cheap money and national financial ruin. In September, 1717, John Law's Company of the West was granted the commerce and control of Louisiana. He arrived at New Orleans with 800 immigrants in August of that year. Instead of coming up the Mississippi, they landed at Dauphine Island to make their way across by land. The reign of John Law's company over Louisiana was a romance or a riot of folly and extravagance. He was to people and create a great empire on cheap money and a monopoly of the slave trade. For fourteen years the Company of the West controlled Louisiana. The bubble burst, the dreams and illusions of ease and wealth passed away, and but wretched remnants of colonies existed, in the extremes of want and suffering. But, after all, a permanent settlement of the great valley had been made. A small portion of these were located at Arkansas Post, up the Arkansas River and on Red River, and like the most of the others of Law's followers, they made a virtue of necessity and remained because they could not get away.

John Law was an Englishman, a humbug, but a magnificent one, so marked and conspicuous in the world's history that his career should have taught the statesmen of all nations the simple lesson that debt is not wealth, and that every attempt to create wealth wholly by legislation is sure to be followed by general bankruptcy and ruin.

The Jesuits and fur-traders were the founders of Illinois; Louis XIV and privileged companies were the patrons of Southern Louisiana, while the honor of beginning the work of colonizing the southwest of our republic belongs to the illustrious Canadian, Lemoine D'Iberville. He was a worthy successor of La Salle. He also sought to find

the mouth of the Mississippi, and guided by floating trees and turbid waters, he reached it on March 2, 1699. He perfected the line of communication between Quebec and the Gulf; extended east and west the already boundless possessions of France; erected forts and carved the lilies on the trees of the forests; and fixed the seat of government of Louisiana at Biloxi, and appointed his brother to command the province. Under D'Iberville, the French line was extended east to Pascagoula River; Beenville, La Sueur, and St. Denys had explored the west to New Mexico, and had gone in the northwest beyond the Wisconsin and the St. Croix, and reached the mouth of and followed this stream to the confluence of the Blue Earth. D'Iberville died of yellow fever at Havana, July 9, 1706, and in his death the Louisiana colony lost one of its most able and daring leaders. But Louisiana, at that time, possessed less than thirty families of whites, and these were scattered on voyages of discovery, and in quest of gold and gems.

France perfected her civil government over Louisiana in 1689, and appointed Marquis de Sanville, royal viceroy. This viceroy's empire was as vast in territory as it was insignificant in population—less than 300 souls.* By regular appointments of viceroys the successions were maintained (including the fourteen years of Law's supremacy) until by the treaty of Fontainebleau, November 3, 1762, France was stripped of her American possessions, and Canada and the Spanish Florida; everything east of the Mississippi except the island of New Orleans was given to England, and all Louisiana, including New Orleans west of the Mississippi River and south of the new southern boundary line of Canada, was given to Spain, in lieu of her Florida possessions. Hence, it was November 3, 1762, that what is now Arkansas passed from the dominion of France to that of Spain.

The signing of this treaty made that day the most eventful one in the busy movements of the

*The title of France to the boundless confines of Louisiana were confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht. The contentions between England and France over the Ohio country, afterward, are a part of the annals of the general history of the country.

human race. It re-mapped the world, gave the English language to the American continent, and spread it more widely over the globe than any that had before given expression to human thought, the language that is the *alma mater* of civil liberty and religious independence. Had France permanently dominated America, civil liberty and representative government would have been yet unborn. The dogmatic tyranny of the middle ages, with all its intolerance and war, would have been the heritage of North America.

Thus re-adjusted in her domain, Louisiana remained a province of Spain until October 1, 1800, when the Little Corporal over-ran Spain with his victorious legions, and looted his Catholic majesty's domains. Napoleon allowed his military ambition to dwarf his genius, and except for this curious fact, he was the man who would have saved and disenthralled the French mind, and have placed the Gaul, with all his volcanic forces, in an even start in the race of civilization with the invincible and cruel Anglo-Saxon. He was the only man of progressive genius that has ever ruled poor, unfortunate France. The treaty of St. Ildefonso, secretly transferring Louisiana from Spain again into the possession of France, was ratified March 24, 1801. Its conditions provided that it was to remain a secret, and the Spanish viceroy, who was governor of Louisiana, knew nothing of the transfer, and continued in the discharge of his duties, granting rights, creating privileges and deeding lands and other things that were inevitable in breeding confusions, and cloudy land titles, such as would busy the courts for a hundred years, inflicting injustice and heavy burdens upon many innocent people.

In 1802 President Jefferson became possessed of the secret that France owned Louisiana. He at once sent James Monroe to Paris, who, with the resident minister, Mr. Livingston, opened negotiations with Napoleon, at first only trying to secure the free navigation of the Mississippi River, but to their great surprise the Emperor more than met them half-way, with a proposal to sell Louisiana to the United States. The bargain was closed, the consideration being the paltry sum of \$15,000,000.

This important move on the great chess-board of nations occurred April 30, 1803. The perfunctory act of lowering the Spanish ensign and hoisting the flag of France; then lowering immediately the tri-colors and unfurling the stars and stripes, it is hoped never to be furled, was performed at St. Louis March 9, 1804. Bless those dear old, nation-building pioneers! These were heavy drafts upon their patriotic allegiance, but they were equal to the occasion, and ate their breakfasts as Spaniards, their dinners as Frenchmen, and suppers as true Americans.

The successful class of immigrants to the west of the Mississippi were the French Canadians, who had brought little or nothing with them save the clothes on their backs, and an old flintlock gun with which to secure game. They colonized after the French mode of villages and long strips of farms, and a public commons. They propitiated the best they could the neighboring Indian tribes, erected their altars, hunted, and frolicked, and were an honest, simple-minded and just people, but little vexed with ambitious pride or grasping avarice. The mouth of the Arkansas River was the attractive point for immigrants on their way to the Arkansas Territory, and they would ascend that stream to Arkansas Post. There were not 500 white people in the Territory of (now) Arkansas in 1803, when it became a part of the United States. In 1810 the total population was 1,062. So soon as Louisiana became a part of the United States, a small but never ceasing stream of English speaking people turned their faces to the west and crossed the "Father of Waters." Those for Arkansas established Montgomery Point, at the mouth of White River, making that the transfer place for all shipments inland. This remained as the main shipping and commercial point for many years. By this route were transferred the freights for Arkansas Post. The highway from Montgomery Point to the Post was a slim and indistinct bridle path. The immigrants came down the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers to the Ohio in keel-boats and canoes, and were mostly from Tennessee; beckoned to this fair and rich kingdom by its sunny clime, its mountains and rivers, and its pro-

ductive valleys, all enriched with a flora and fauna surpassing the dream of a pastoral poem.

The French were the first permanent settlers of Arkansas, and descendants of these people are still here. Many bearing the oldest French names have attained to a position among the most eminent of the great men of the trans-Mississippi. Sometimes the names have become so corrupted as to be unrecognizable as belonging to the early illustrious stock. The English-speaking people speaking French names phonetically would soon change them completely. The Bogys and Lefevres, for instance, are names that go back to the very first settlements in Arkansas. "Lefevre" on the maps is often spelled phonetically thus: "Lafaver." Representatives of the Lefevre family are yet numerous in and about Little Rock, and in other portions of the State.

Peter L. Lefevre and family were among the very first French settlers, locating in the fall of 1818 on the north side of the river on Spanish Grant No. 497, about six miles below Little Rock. His sons were Peter, Enos, Francis G., Ambrose, Akin, Leon and John B., his daughter being Mary Louise. All of these have passed away except the now venerable Leon Lefevre, who resides on the old plantation where he was born in the year 1808. For eighty one years the panorama of the birth, growth and the vicissitudes of Arkansas have passed before his eyes. It is supposed of all living men he is the oldest representative surviving of the earliest settlers; however, a negro, still a resident of Little Rock, also came in 1818.

The first English speaking settlers were Tennesseans, Kentuckians and Alabamians. The earliest came down the Mississippi River, and then penetrating Arkansas at the mouths of the streams from the west, ascended these in the search for future homes. The date of the first coming of English speaking colonists may be given as 1807, those prior to that time being only trappers, hunters and voyagers on expeditions of discovery, or those whose names can not now be ascertained.

South Carolina and Georgia also gave their small quotas to the first pioneers of Arkansas. From the States south of Tennessee the route was

overland to the Mississippi River, or to some of its bayous, and then by water. A few of these from the Southern States brought considerable property, and some of them negro slaves, but not many were able to do this. The general rule was to reach the Territory alone and clear a small piece of ground, and as soon as possible to buy slaves and set them at work in the cotton fields.

In 1814 a colony of emigrants, consisting of four families, settled at Batesville, then the Lower Missouri Territory, now the county seat of Independence County. There was an addition of fifteen families to this colony the next year. Of the first was the family of Samuel Miller, father of (afterward) Gov. William R. Miller; there were also John Moore, the Magnesses and Beans. All these families left names permanently connected with the history of Arkansas. In the colony of 1815 (all from Kentucky) were the brothers, Richard, John, Thomas and James Peel, sons of Thomas Peel, a Virginian, and Kentucky companion of Daniel Boone. Thomas Curran was also one of the later colonists from Kentucky, a relative of the great Irishman, John Philpot Curran. In the 1815 colony were also old Ben Hardin—hero of so many Indian wars—his brother, Joab, and William Griffin, Thomas Wyatt, William Martin, Samuel Elvin, James Akin, John Reed, James Miller and John B. Craig.

Alden Trimble, who died at Peel, Ark., in April, 1889, aged seventy-four years, was born in the Cal Hogan settlement, on White River, Marion County, June 14, 1815. This item is gained from the obituary notice of his death, and indicates some of the very first settlers in that portion of the State.

Among the oldest settled points, after Arkansas Post, was what is now Arkadelphia, Clark County. It was first called Blakelytown, after Adam Blakely. He had opened a little store at the place, and about this were collected the first settlers, among whom may now be named Zack Davis, Samuel Parker and Adam Highnight. The Blakelys and the names given above were all located in that settlement in the year 1810. The next year came John Hemphill, who was the first to dis-

cover and utilize the valuable waters of the salt springs of that place. He engaged in the successful manufacture of salt, and was in time succeeded by his son-in-law, Jonathan O. Callaway. Jacob Barkman settled in Arkadelphia in 1811. He was a man of foresight and enterprise, and soon established a trade along the river to New Orleans. He commenced navigating the river in canoes and pirogues, and finally owned and ran in the trade the first steamboat plying from that point to New Orleans. He pushed trade at the point of settlement, at the same time advancing navigation, and opened a large cotton farm.

In Arkansas County, among the early prominent men who were active in the county's affairs were Eli I. Lewis, Henry Scull, O. H. Thomas, T. Farrelly, Hewes Scull, A. B. K. Thetford and Lewis Bogy. The latter afterward removed to Missouri, and has permanently associated his name with the history of that State. In a subsequent list of names should be mentioned those of William Fultony, James Maxwell and James H. Lucas, the latter being another of the notable citizens of Missouri.

Carroll County: Judges George Campbell and William King, and John Bush, T. H. Clark, Abraham Shelly, William Noonan, Judge Hiram Davis, W. C. Mitchell, Charles Sneed, A. M. Wilson, Elijah Tabor, William Beller, M. L. Hawkins, John McMillan, M. Perryman, J. A. Hicks, N. Rudd, Thomas Callen, W. E. Armstrong.

Chicot County: John Clark, William B. Patton, Richard Latting, George W. Ferribee, Francis Rycroft, Thomas Knox, W. B. Duncan, J. W. Boone, H. S. Smith, James Blaine, Abner Johnson, William Hunt, J. W. Neal, James Murray, B. Magruder, W. P. Reyburn, J. T. White, John Fulton, Judge W. H. Sutton, J. Chapman, Hiram Morrell, Reuben Smith, A. W. Webb.

In Clark County, in the earliest times, were W. P. L. Blair, Colbert Baker, Moses Graham, Mathew Logan, James Miles, Thomas Drew, Daniel Ringo, A. Stroud, David Fisk and Isaac Ward.

Clay County: John J. Griffin, Abraham Roberts, William Davis, William H. Mack, James

Watson, J. G. Dudley, James Campbell, Singleton Copeland, C. H. Mobley.

Conway County: Judge Saffold, David Barber, James Kellam, Reuben Blunt, James Barber, James Ward, Thomas Mathers, John Houston, E. W. Owen, Judge B. B. Ball, J. I. Simmons, T. S. Haynes, B. F. Howard, William Ellis, N. H. Buckley, James Ward, Judge Robert McCall, W. H. Robertson, L. C. Griffin, Judge W. T. Gamble, D. D. Mason, George Fletcher and D. Harrison.

Craighead County: Rufus Snoddy, Daniel O'Guinn, Yancey Broadway, Henry Powell, D. R. Tyler, Elias Mackey, William Q. Lane, John Hamilton, Asa Puckett, Eli Quarles, William Puryear.

In Crawford County were Henry Bradford, Jack Mills, G. C. Pickett, Mark Beane, J. C. Sumner, James Billingsley.

Crittenden County: J. Livingston, W. D. Ferguson, W. Goshen, William Cherry, Judge D. H. Harrig, O. W. Wallace, S. A. Cherry, Judge Charles Blackmore, S. R. Cherry, John Tory, F. B. Read, Judge A. B. Hubbins, H. O. Odors, J. H. Wathen, H. Bacon.

Fulton County: G. W. Archer, William Wells, Daniel Hubble, Moses Brannon, John Nichols, Moses Steward, Enos C. Hunter, Milton Yarberry, Dr. A. C. Cantrell.

Greene County: Judge L. Brookfield, L. Thompson, James Brown, J. Sutlin, G. Hall, Charles Robertson, Judge W. Hane, Judge George Daniel, G. L. Martin, J. Stotts, James Ratchford, Judge L. Thompson, H. L. Holt, J. L. Atkinson, J. Clark, H. N. Reynolds, John Anderson, Benjamin Crowley, William Pevehouse, John Mitchell, Aaron Bagwell, A. J. Smith, Wiley Clarkson, William Hatch.

In Hempstead County: J. M. Steward, A. S. Walker, Benjamin Clark, A. M. Oakley, Thomas Dooley, D. T. Witter, Edward Cross, William McDonald, D. Wilburn and James Moss.

Hot Springs County: L. N. West, G. B. Hughes, Judge W. Durham, G. W. Rogers, T. W. Johnson, J. T. Grant, J. H. Robinson, H. A. Whittington, John Callaway, J. T. Grant, Judge G. Whittington, L. Runyan, R. Huson, J. Bankson, Ira Robinson, Judge A. N. Sabin, C. A. Sa-

bin, W. W. McDaniel, W. Dunham, A. B. McDonald, Joseph Lorange.

Independence County: R. Searcy, Robert Bean, Charles Kelly, John Reed, T. Curran, John Bean, I. Curran, J. L. Daniels, J. Redmon, John Rud-dell, C. H. Pelham, Samuel Miller, James Micham, James Trimble, Henry Engles, Hartwell Boswell, John H. Ringgold.

Izard County: J. P. Houston, John Adams, Judge Mathew Adams, H. C. Roberts, Jesse Adams, John Hargrove, J. Blyeth, William Clement, Judge J. Jeffrey, Daniel Jeffrey, A. Adams, J. A. Harris, W. B. Carr, Judge B. Hawkins, B. H. Johnson, D. K. Loyd, W. H. Carr, A. Creswell, H. W. Bandy, Moses Bishop, Daniel Hively, John Gray, William Powell Thomas Richardson, William Seymour.

Jackson County: Judge Hiram Glass, J. C. Saylor, Isaac Gray, N. Copeland, Judge E. Bartley, John Robinson, A. M. Carpenter, Judge D. C. Waters, P. O. Flynn, Hall Roddy, Judge R. Ridley, G. W. Cromwell, Sam Mathews, Sam Allen, Martin Bridgeman, John Wideman, New-ton Arnold, Joseph Haggerton, Holloway Stokes.

Jefferson County: Judge W. P. Hackett, J. T. Pullen, Judge Creed Taylor, Peter German, N. Holland, Judge Sam C. Roane, William Kinkead, Thomas O'Neal, E. H. Roane, S. Dardenne, Sam Taylor, Judge H. Bradford, H. Edgington, Judge W. H. Lindsey, J. H. Caldwell.

Johnson County: Judge George Jameson, Thomas Jenette, S. F. Mason, Judge J. P. Kessie, A. Sinclair, William Fritz, W. J. Parks, R. S. McMicken, Augustus Ward, Judge J. L. Cravens, A. M. Ward, M. Rose, A. L. Black, W. A. Ander-son, Judge J. B. Brown, A. Sinclair, William Adams, W. M. H. Newton.

Lafayette County: Judge Jacob Buzzard, Jesse Douglass, Joshua Morrison, I. W. Ward, J. T. Conway, W. E. Hodges, J. Morrison, George Doo-ley, J. M. Dorr, J. P. Jett, W. B. Conway, W. H. Conway, T. V. Jackson, G. H. Pickering, Judge E. M. Lowe, R. F. Sullivan, James Ab-rams.

Lawrence County: Joseph Hardin, Robert Blane, H. Sandford, John Reed, R. Richardson,

J. M. Knykendall, H. R. Hynson, James Camp-bell, D. W. Lowe, Thomas Black, John Rodney, John Spotts, William J. Hudson, William Stuart, Isaac Morris, William B. Marshall, John S. Fick-lin.

Madison County: Judge John Bowen, H. B. Brown, P. M. Johnson, H. C. Daugherty, M. Perryman, T. McNiston.

In Miller County: John Clark, J. Ewing, J. H. Fowler, B. English, C. Wright, G. F. Lawson, Thomas Polk, George Wetmore, David Clark, J. G. Pierson, John Morton, N. Y. Crittenden, Charles Burkem, George Collum, G. C. Wetmore, D. C. Steele, G. F. Lawton and Judge G. M. Martin.

Mississippi County: Judge Edwin Jones, J. W. Whitworth, E. F. Loyd, S. McLung, G. C. Barfield, Judge Nathan Ross, Judge John Troy, J. W. Dewitt, J. C. Bowen, Judge Fred Miller, Uriah Russell, T. L. Daniel, J. G. Davis, Judge Nathan Ross, J. P. Edrington, Thomas Sears, A. G. Blackmore, William Kellums, Thomas J. Mills, James Williams, Elijah Buford, Peter G. Reeves.

Monroe County: Judge William Ingram, J. C. Montgomery, James Eagan, John Maddox, Lafay-ette Jones, Judge James Carlton, M. Mitchell, J. R. Dye, J. Jacobs, R. S. Bell.

Phillips County: W. B. R. Horner, Daniel Mooney, S. Phillips, S. M. Rutherford, George Seaborn, H. L. Biscoe, G. W. Fereby, J. H. McKenzie, Austin Hendricks, W. H. Calvert, N. Righton, B. Burress, F. Hanks, J. H. McKeal, J. K. Sandford, S. S. Smith, C. P. Smith, J. H. McKenzie, S. C. Mooney, I. C. P. Tolleson, Emer Askew, P. Pinkston, Charles Percy, J. B. Ford, W. Bettiss, J. Skinner, H. Turner and M. Irvin.

Pike County: Judge W. Sorrels, D. S. Dickin-son, John Hughes, J. W. Dickinson, Judge W. Kelly, Isaac White, J. H. Kirkhan, E. K. Will-iams, Henry Brewer.

Poinsett County: Judges Richard Hall and William Harris, Drs. Theophilus Griffin and John P. Hardis, Harrison Ainsworth, Robert H. Stone, Benjamin Harris.

Pope County: Judge Andrew Scott, Twitty

Pace, H. Stinnett, W. Garrott, W. Mitchell, Judge S. K. Blythe, A. E. Pace, J. J. Morse, F. Heron, Judge Thomas Murray, Jr., S. M. Hayes, S. S. Hayes, R. S. Witt, Judge Isaac Brown, R. T. Williamson, W. W. Rankin, Judge J. J. Morse, J. B. Logan, W. C. Webb.

Pulaski County: R. C. Oden, L. R. Curran, Jacob Peyatte, A. H. Renick, G. Greathouse, M. Cunningham, Samuel Anderson, H. Armstrong, T. W. Newton, D. E. McKinney, S. M. Rutherford, A. McHenry, Allen Martin, J. H. Caldwell, Judge S. S. Hall, J. Henderson, William Atchinson, R. N. Rowland, Judge David Rorer, J. K. Taylor, R. H. Callaway, A. L. Langham, Judge J. H. Coker, W. Badgett, G. N. Peay, J. C. Anthony, L. R. Lincoln, A. Martin, A. S. Walker, Judge R. Graves, J. P. and John Fields, J. K. Taylor, W. C. Howell, J. Gould, Roswell Beebe, William Russell, John C. Peay.

Randolph County: Judge P. R. Pittman, B. J. Wiley, William Black, R. Bradford, J. M. Cooper, B. J. Wiley, B. M. Simpson, John Janes, James Campbell, Samuel McElroy, Edward Mattix, Thomas S. Drew, R. S. Bettis, James Russell.

St. Francis County: Andrew Roane, William Strong, S. Crouch, Judge John Johnson, T. J. Curl, G. B. Lincecum, William Lewis, Judge William Strong, Isaac Mitchell, David Davis, Isaac Forbes, Judge William Enos, N. O. Little, W. G. Bozeman, H. M. Carothers, Judge R. H. Hargrove, H. H. Curl, Cyrus Little.

Saline County: Judge T. S. Hutchinson, Samuel Caldwell, V. Brazil, C. Lindsey, A. Carrick, Judge H. Prudden, G. B. Hughes, Samuel Collins, J. J. Joiner, J. R. Conway, R. Brazil, E. M. Owen, George McDaniel, C. P. Lyle.

Scott County: Judge Elijah Baker, S. B. Walker, James Riley, J. R. Choate, Judge James Logan, G. Marshall, Charles Humphrey, W. Cauthorn, G. C. Walker, T. J. Garner, Judge Gilbert Marshall, W. Kenner.

Searcy County: Judge William Wood, William Kavanaugh, E. M. Hale, Judge Joseph Rea, William Ruttes, Joe Brown, V. Robertson, T. S. Hale, Judge J. Campbell.

Sevier County: Judge John Clark, R. Hart-

field, G. Clark, J. T. Little, Judge David Foran, P. Little, William White, Charles Moore, A. Hartfield, Judge J. F. Little, Henry Morris, Judge Henry Brown, George Halbrook, Judge R. H. Scott, S. S. Smith.

Sharp County: John King, Robert Lott, Nicholas Norris, William Morgan, William J. Gray, William Williford, Solomon Hudspeth, Stephen English, John Walker, L. D. Dale, John C. Garner, R. P. Smithee, Josiah Richardson, Judge A. H. Nunn, William G. Matheny.

Union County: John T. Cabeen, John Black, Jr., Judge John Black, Sr., Benjamin Gooch, Alexander Beard, Thomas O'Neal, Judge G. B. Hughes, John Cornish, John Hogg, Judge Hiram Smith, J. R. Moore, John Henry, John Stokeley, Judge Charles H. Seay, W. L. Bradley, Judge Thomas Owens.

Van Buren County: Judge J. L. Laferty, P. O. Powell, N. Daugherty, Philip Wail, L. Williams, Judge J. B. Craig, Judge J. M. Baird, J. McAllister, Judge William Dougherty, A. Morrison, George Counts, A. Caruthers, W. W. Trimble, R. Bain, J. O. Young, George Hardin, A. W. McRaines, Judge J. C. Ganier.

Washington County: L. Newton, Lewis Evans, John Skelton, Judge Robert McAmy, B. H. Smithson, Judge John Wilson, James Marrs, V. Caruthers, James Coulter, J. T. Edmonson, Judge J. M. Hoge, James Crawford, John McClellan, Judge W. B. Woody, W. W. Hester, Judge John Cureton, L. C. Pleasants, Isaac Murphy, D. Callaghan, Judge Thomas Wilson, W. L. Wallace and L. W. Wallace.

White County: Judge Samuel Guthrie, P. W. Roberts, P. Crease, Michael Owens, M. H. Blue, S. Arnold, J. W. Bond, William Cook, J. Arnold, Milton Saunders, James Bird, Samuel Beeler, James Walker, Martin Jones, Philip Hilger, James King, L. Pate, John Akin, Reuben Stephens, Samuel Guthrie.

Woodruff County: Rolla Gray, Durant H. Bell, John Dennis, Dudley Glass, Michael Haggerdon, Samuel Taylor, James Barnes, George Hatch, John Teague, Thomas Arnold and Thomas Hough.

The above were all prominent men in their localities during the Territorial times of Arkansas. Many of them have left names and memories intimately associated with the history of the State. They were a part of those pioneers "who hewed the dark, old woods away," and left a rich inheritance, and a substantial civilization, having wealth, refinement and luxuries, that were never a part of their dreams. They were home makers as well as State and Nation builders. They cut out the roads, opened their farms, bridged the streams, built houses, made settlements, towns and cities, rendering all things possible to their descendants; a race of heroes and martyrs pre-eminent in all time for the blessings they transmitted to posterity; they repelled the painted savage, and exterminated the ferocious wild beasts; they worked, struggled and endured that others might enjoy the fruits of their heroic sacrifices. Their lives were void of evil to mankind; possessing little ambition, their touch was the bloom and never the blight. Granted, cynic, they builded wiser than they knew, yet they built, and built well, and their every success was the triumphant march of peace. Let the record of their humble but great lives be immortal!

The New Madrid earthquake of 1811-12, commencing in the last of December, and the subterranean forces ceasing after three months' duration, was of itself a noted era, but to the awful display of nature's forces was added a far more important and lasting event, the result of the silent but mighty powers of the human mind. Simultaneously with the hour of the most violent convulsions of nature, the third day of the earthquake, there rode out at the mouth of the Ohio, into the lashed and foaming waters of the Mississippi, the first steamboat that ever ploughed the western waters—the steamer "Orleans," Capt. Roosevelt. So awful was the display of nature's energies, that the granitic earth, with a mighty sound, heaved and writhed like a storm-tossed ocean. The great river turned back in its flow, the waves of the ground burst, shooting high in the air, spouting sand and water; great forest-covered hills disappeared at the bottom of deep lakes into which they had sunk; and the "sunk lands" are to

this day marked on the maps of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas. The sparse population along the river (New Madrid was a flourishing young town) fled the country in terror, leaving mostly their effects and domestic animals.

The wild riot of nature met in this wilderness the triumph of man's genius. Where else on the globe so appropriately could have been this meeting of the opposing forces as at the mouth of the Ohio and on the convulsed bosom of the Father of Waters? How feeble, apparently, in this contest, were the powers of man; how grand and awful the play of nature's forces! The mote struggling against the "wreck of worlds and crush of matter." But, "peace be still," was spoken to the vexed earth, while the invention of Fulton will go on forever. The revolving paddle-wheels were the incipient drive-wheels, on which now ride in triumph the glories of this great age.

The movement of immigrants to Arkansas in the decade following the earthquake was retarded somewhat, whereas, barring this, it should and would have been stimulated into activity by the advent of steamboats upon the western rivers. The south half of the State was in the possession of the Quapaw Indians. The Spanish attempts at colonizing were practical failures. His Catholic majesty was moving in the old ruts of the feudal ages, in the deep-seated faith of the "divinity of kings," and the paternal powers and duties of rulers. The Bastrop settlement of "thirty families," by a seigniorial grant in 1797, had brought years of suffering, disappointment and failure. This was an attempt to found a colony on the Ouachita River, granting an entire river and a strip of land on each side thereof to Bastrop, the government to pay the passage of the people across the ocean and to feed and clothe them one year. To care for its vassals, and to provide human breeding grounds; swell the multitudes for the use of church and State: to "glorify God" by repressing the growing instincts of liberty and the freedom of thought, and add subjects to the possession and powers of these gilded toads, were the essence of the oriental schemes for peopling the new world. Happily for mankind they failed,

and the wild beasts returned to care for their young in safety and await the coming of the real pioneers, they who came bringing little or nothing, save a manly spirit of self-reliance and independence. These were the successful founders and builders of empire in the wilderness.

CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIZATION.—THE VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS—THE ATTITUDE OF THE ROYAL OWNERS OF LOUISIANA—
THE DISTRICT DIVIDED—THE TERRITORY OF ARKANSAS FORMED FROM THE TERRITORY OF MISSOURI
—THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT—THE FIRST LEGISLATURE—THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
—OTHER LEGISLATIVE BODIES—THE DEUILLO—ARKANSAS ADMITTED TO STATEHOOD
—THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS—THE MEMORABLE RECONSTRUCTION
PERIOD—LEGISLATIVE ATTITUDE ON THE QUESTION OF SECESSION
—THE WAR OF THE GOVERNORS, ETC., ETC.



IN the preceding chapter are briefly traced the changes in the government of the Territory of Louisiana from its discovery to the year 1803, when it became a part of the territory of

the United States. Discovered by the Spanish, possessed by the French, divided and re-divided between the French, Spanish and English; settled by the Holy Mother Church, in the warp and woof of nations it was the flying shuttle-cock of the great weaver in its religion as well as allegiance for 261 years. This foundling, this waif of nations, was

but an outcast, or a trophy chained to the triumphal car of the victors among the warring European powers, until in the providence of God it reached its haven and abiding home in the bosom of the union of States.

As a French province, the civil government of Louisiana was organized, and the Marquis de Sanville appointed viceroy or governor in 1689.

UNDER FRENCH RULE.

Robert Cavelier de La Salle (April 9, formal).....	1682-1688
Marquis de Sanville.....	1689-1700
Bienville.....	1701-1712
Lamothe Cadillac.....	1713-1715
De L'Epinay.....	1716-1717
Bienville.....	1718-1723
Boisbriant (ad interim).....	1724
Bienville.....	1732-1741
Baron de Kelerec.....	1753-1762
D'Abbadie.....	1763-1766*

UNDER SPANISH RULE.

Antonio de Ulloa.....	1767-1768
Alexander O'Reilly.....	1768-1769
Louis de Unzaga.....	1770-1776
Bernando de Galvez.....	1777-1784
Estevan Miro.....	1785-1787
Francisco Luis Houtu, Baron of Carondelet.....	1789-1792
Gayoso de Lemos.....	1793-1798
Sebastian de Cosa Calvo y O'Farrell.....	1798-1799
Juan Manuel de Salcedo.....	1800-1803

From the dates already given it will be seen that the official acts of Salcedo during his entire

* Louisiana west of the Mississippi, although ceded to Spain in 1762, remained under French jurisdiction until 1766.

term of office, under the secret treaty of Ildefonso, were tainted with irregularity. Thousands of land grants had been given by him after he had in fact ceased to be the viceroy of Spain. The contracting powers had affixed to the treaty the usual obligations of the fulfillment of all undertakings, but the American courts and lawyers, in that ancient spirit of legal hypercritical technicalities, had given heed to the vicious doctrine that acts in good faith of a *de facto* governor may be treated as of questionable validity. This was never good law, because it was never good sense or justice.

The acts and official doings of these vice-royalties in the wilderness present little or nothing of interest to the student of history, because they were local and individual in their bearing. It was the action of the powers across the waters, in reference to Canada and Louisiana, that in their wide and sweeping effects have been nearly omnipotent in shaping civilization.

Referring to the acquisition of Canada and the Louisiana east of the Mississippi River, Bancroft says that England exulted in its conquest,* enjoying the glory of extended dominion in the confident expectation of a boundless increase of wealth. But its success was due to its having taken the lead in the good old struggle for liberty, and it was destined to bring fruits, not so much to itself as to the cause of freedom and mankind.

France, of all the States on the continent of Europe the most powerful, by territorial unity, wealth, numbers, industry and culture, seemed also by its place marked out for maritime ascendancy. Set between many seas it rested upon the Mediterranean, possessed harbors on the German Ocean, and embraced between its wide shores and jutting headlands the bays and open waters of the Atlantic; its people, infolding at one extreme the offspring of colonists from Greece, and at the other the hardy children of the Northmen, being called, as it were, to the inheritance of life upon the sea. The nation, too, readily conceived or appropriated great ideas and delighted in bold resolves. Its travelers had penetrated farthest into

the fearful interior of unknown lands; its missionaries won most familiarly the confidence of the aboriginal hordes; its writers described with keener and wiser observation the forms of nature in her wildness, and the habits and languages of savage man; its soldiers, and every lay Frenchman in America owed military service, uniting beyond all others celerity with courage, knew best how to endure the hardships of forest life and to triumph in forest warfare. Its ocean chivalry had given a name and a colony to Carolina, and its merchants a people to Acadia. The French discovered the basin of the St. Lawrence; were the first to explore and possess the banks of the Mississippi, and planned an American empire that should unite the widest valleys and most copious inland waters in the world. But over all this splendid empire in the old and the new world was a government that was medieval—mured in its glittering palaces, taxing its subjects, it would allow nothing to come to the Louisiana Territory but what was old and worn out. French America was closed against even a gleam of intellectual independence; nor did all Louisiana contain so much as one dissenter from the Roman Church.

"We have caught them at last," exultingly exclaimed Choiseul, when he gave up the Canadas to England and the Louisiana to Spain. "England will ere long repent of having removed the only check that could keep her colonies in awe. * * * She will call on them to support the burdens they have helped to bring on her, and they will answer by striking off all dependence," said Vergennes.

These keen-witted Frenchmen, with a penetration far beyond the ablest statesmen of England, saw, as they believed, and time has confirmed, that in the humiliation and dismemberment of the territory of France, especially the transfer to England of Canada, they had laid the mine which some day would destroy the British colonial system, and probably eventuate in the independence of the American colonies. The intellect of France was keeping step with the spirit of the age; it had been excluded of course from the nation's councils, but saw what its feeble

*Bancroft, vol. iv.—457; Gayarre's Histoire de la Louisiane, vol. ii.—121.

government neither could see nor prevent, that the distant wilderness possessed a far greater importance on the world's new map than was given it by the gold and gems it was supposed to contain; and that the change of allegiance of the colonies was the great step in the human mind, as it was slowly emerging from the gloom and darkness of the middle ages. Thus it was that the mere Territory of Louisiana, before it was peopled by civilized man, was playing its important part in the world's greatest of all dramas.

The first official act of our government, after the purchase of Louisiana, was an act of Congress, March 26, 1804, dividing Louisiana into two districts, and attaching the whole to Indiana Territory, under the government of William Henry Harrison. The division in Louisiana was by a line on the thirty-third parallel; the south was named the District of Orleans; that north of it was named the District of Louisiana. This is now the south line of the State of Arkansas.

In 1805 the District of Louisiana was erected into the Territory of Louisiana. It was however a territory of the second class and remained under the government and control of Indiana Territory until 1812.

By act of June 4, 1812, the name of Louisiana Territory was changed and became the Missouri Territory, being made a territory of the first class, and given a territorial government. Capt. William Clark, of the famous Lewis and Clark, explorers of the northwest, was appointed governor, remaining as such until 1819, when Arkansas Territory was cut off from Missouri.

The act of 1812, changing the District of Louisiana to Missouri Territory, provided for a Territorial legislature consisting of nine members, and empowered the governor to lay off that part where the Indian title had been extinguished into thirteen counties. The county of New Madrid, as then formed, extended into the Arkansas territorial limits, "down to the Mississippi to a point directly east of the mouth of Little Red River; thence to the mouth of Red River; thence up the Red River to the Osage purchase," etc. In other words it did not embrace the whole of what is now Arkansas.

December 13, 1813, the County of Arkansas, Missouri Territory, was formed, and the county seat was fixed at Arkansas Post.*

Besides Arkansas County, Lawrence County was formed January 15, 1815, and Clark, Hempstead and Pulaski Counties, December 15, 1818.

Missouri neglected it seems to provide a judicial district for her five southern or Arkansas counties. Therefore Congress, in 1814, authorized the President to appoint an additional judge for Missouri Territory, "who should hold office four years and reside in or near the village of Arkansas,"—across the river from Arkansas Post.

March 2, 1819, Congress created the Territory of Arkansas out of the Missouri Territory. It was only a territory of the second class, and the machinery of government consisted of the governor and three judges, who constituted the executive, judicial and legislative departments, their official acts requiring the consent of Congress. President Monroe appointed James Miller, governor; Robert Crittenden, secretary; Charles Jouett, Andrew Scott and Robert P. Letcher, judges of the superior court. The act designated Arkansas Post as the temporary seat of government. In the absence of the Governor, Robert Crittenden, "acting governor," convened the first session of the provisional government on August 3, 1819. The act continued the new territory under the laws of Missouri Territory. The five counties designated above as formed prior to the division of Arkansas, had been represented in the Missouri Territorial legislature. Elijah Kelly, of Clark County, was a representative, and he rode on horseback from his home to St. Louis. The session was probably not a week in length, and the pay and mileage little or nothing.

This first Territorial legislature appointed a treasurer and auditor, provided a tax for general purposes, and divided the five counties into two judicial circuits: First, Arkansas and Lawrence Counties; Second, Pulaski, Clark and Hempstead Counties.

*During the latter part of the eighteenth century, something of the same municipal division was made, and called "Arkansas Parish," the name being derived from an old Indian town called Arkansæa.

April 21, 1820, Congress passed an act perfecting the Territorial organization, and applying the same provisions to Arkansas that were contained in the act creating Missouri into a Territory of the first class.

The first legislative body elected in Arkansas convened at Arkansas Post, February 7 to 24, 1820. In the council were: President, Edward McDonald; secretary, Richard Searcy; members, Arkansas County, Sylvanus Phillips; Clark County, Jacob Barkman; Hempstead County, David Clark; Lawrence County, Edward McDonald; Pulaski County, John McElmurry. In the house of representatives: Speaker, Joseph Hardin (William Stephenson was first elected, served one day and resigned, on account of indisposition); J. Chamberlain, clerk; members, Arkansas County, W. B. R. Horner, W. O. Allen; Clark, Thomas Fish; Hempstead, J. English, W. Stevenson; Lawrence, Joseph Hardin, Joab Hardin; Pulaski, Radford Ellis, T. H. Tindall. This body later adjourned to meet October following, continuing in session until the 25th.

At this adjourned session the question of the removal of the Territorial seat of government from Arkansas Post to "the Little Rock," came up on a memorial signed by Amos Wheeler and others. "The Little Rock" was in contradistinction to "the Rocks," as were known the beautiful bluffs, over 200 feet high, a little above and across the river from "the Little Rock." In 1820 Gov. Miller visited the Little Rock—Petit Rocher—with a view to selecting a new seat of government. The point designated was the northeast corner of the Quapaw west line and Arkansas River. Immediately upon the formation of the Territory, prominent parties began to look out for a more central location for a capital higher up the river, and it was soon a general understanding that the seat of government and the county seat of Pulaski County, the then adjoining county above Arkansas County on the river, would be located at the same place. A syndicate was formed and Little Rock Bluff was pushed for this double honor. The government had not yet opened the land to public entry, as the title of the Quapaws had just been

extinguished. These parties resorted to the expedient of locating upon the land "New Madrid floats," or claims, under the act of February 17, 1815, which authorized any one whose land had been "materially injured" by the earthquake of 1811 to locate the like quantity of land on any of the public lands open for sale. Several hundred acres were entered under these claims as the future town site. The county seat of Pulaski County was, contrary to the expectation of the Little Rock syndicate, located at Cadron, near the mouth of Cadron Creek, where it enters the Arkansas River.

On the 18th day of October, 1820, the Territorial seat of government was removed from the Post of Arkansas to the Little Rock, the act to take effect June 1, 1821. The next Territorial legislature convened in Little Rock, October 1 to 24, 1821. The council consisted of Sam C. Roane, president, and Richard Searcy, secretary. In the house William Trimble was speaker, and A. H. Sevier, clerk.

The third legislature met October 6 to 31, 1823. Sam C. Roane was president of the council, and Thomas W. Newton, secretary; while T. Farrelly was speaker, and D. E. McKinney, clerk of the house.

The fourth legislature was held October 3 to November 3, 1825. Of the council, the president was Jacob Barkman; secretary, Thomas W. Newton. Of the house, Robert Bean was speaker; David Barber, clerk.

The fifth Territorial legislature was held October 1 to 31, 1827, and a special session held October 6 to October 28, 1828; E. T. Clark served as president of the council, and John Clark, secretary; J. Wilson was speaker of the house, and Daniel Ringo, clerk.

In the sixth legislature, Charles Caldwell was president of the council, and John Caldwell, secretary; John Wilson was speaker of the house, and Daniel Ringo, clerk.

The seventh legislature held October 3 to November 7, 1831, had Charles Caldwell as president of the council, and Absalom Fowler, secretary; William Trimble was speaker of the house, and G. W. Ferebee, secretary.

In the eighth legislature, October 7 to November 16, 1833, John Williamson was president of the council and William F. Yeomans, secretary; John Wilson was speaker of the house, and James B. Keatts, clerk.

The ninth legislature met October 5 to November 16, 1835. The president of the senate was Charles Caldwell; secretary, S. T. Sanders. John Wilson was speaker of the house and L. B. Tully, clerk.

This was the last of the Territorial assemblies. James Miller was succeeded as governor by George Izard, March 4, 1825, and Izard by John Pope, March 9, 1829. William Fulton followed Pope March 9, 1835, and held the office until Arkansas became a State.

Robert Crittenden was secretary of State (nearly all of Miller's term "acting governor"), appointed March 3, 1819, and was succeeded in office by William Fulton, April 8, 1829; Fulton was succeeded by Lewis Randolph, February 23, 1835.

George W. Scott was appointed Territorial auditor August 5, 1819, and was succeeded by Richard C. Byrd, November 20, 1829; Byrd was followed by Emzy Wilson, November 5, 1831; and the latter by William Pelham, November 12, 1833, his successor being Elias N. Conway, July 25, 1835.

James Scull, appointed treasurer August 5, 1819, was succeeded by S. M. Rutherford, November 12, 1833, who continued in office until the State was formed.

The counties in 1825 had been increased in number to thirteen: Arkansas, Clark, Conway, Chicot, Crawford, Crittenden, Lawrence, Miller, Hempstead, Independence, Pulaski, Izard and Phillips. The territory was divided into four judicial circuits, of which William Trimble, Benjamin Johnson, Thomas P. Eskridge and James Woodson Bates were, in the order named, the judges. The delegates in Congress from Arkansas Territory were James W. Bates, 1820-23; Henry W. Conway, 1823-29; Ambrose H. Sevier, 1829-36.

The Territorial legislature, in common with all other legislatures of that day, passed some laws which would have been much better not passed, and

others that remained a dead letter on the books. Among other good laws which were never enforced was one against duelling. In 1825 Whigs and Democrats allowed party feelings to run high, and some bloody duels grew out of the heat of campaigns.

Robert Crittenden and Henry W. Conway fought a duel October 29, 1827. At the first fire Conway fell mortally wounded and died a fortnight thereafter.

December 4, 1837, John Wilson, who, it will be noticed, figured prominently in the preceding record of the Territorial assemblies, was expelled from the house of representatives, of which body he was speaker, for killing J. J. Anthony.

A constitutional convention, for the purpose of arranging for the Territory to become a State in the Union, was held in Little Rock, in January, 1836. Its duty was to prepare a suitable constitution and submit it to Congress, and, if unobjectionable, to have an act passed creating the State of Arkansas. John Wilson was president, and Charles P. Bertrand, secretary, of the convention. Thirty-five counties were represented by fifty-two members.

June 15, 1836, Arkansas was made a State, and the preamble of the act recites that there was a population of 47,700.

The first State legislature met September 12 to November 8, 1836, later adjourning to November 6, 1837, and continued in session until March 5, 1838. The president of the senate was Sam C. Roane; secretary, A. J. Greer; the speaker of the house was John Wilson (he was expelled and Grandison D. Royston elected); clerk, S. H. Hempstead.

The second constitutional convention, held January 4 to January 23, 1864, had as president, John McCoy, and secretary, R. J. T. White. This convention was called by virtue of President Lincoln's proclamation. The polls had been opened chiefly at the Federal military posts, and the majority of delegates were really refugees from many of the counties they represented. It simply was an informal meeting of the Union men in response to the President's wish, and they mostly made their own credentials. The Federal army occupied the

Arkansas River and points north, while the south portion of the State was held by the Confederates. It is said the convention on important legal questions was largely influenced by Hon. T. D. W. Yonly, of Pulaski County. The convention practically re-enacted the constitution of 1836, abolished slavery, already a fact, and created the separate office of lieutenant-governor, instead of the former *ex-officio* president of the senate. The machinery of State government was thus once more in operation. The convention wisely did its work and adjourned.

The next constitutional convention was held January 7 to February 18, 1868. Thomas M. Bowen was president, and John G. Price, secretary. The war was over and the Confederates had returned and were disposed to favor the constitution which they found the Unionists had adopted in their absence, and was then in full force in the State. Isaac Murphy (Federal) had been elected governor under the constitution of 1864, and all the State offices were under control of the Unionists. His term as governor would expire in July, 1868.

This convention made sweeping changes in the fundamental laws. The most prominent were the disfranchisement of a large majority of the white voters of the State, enfranchising the negroes, and providing for a complex and plastic system of registration. This movement, and its severe character throughout, were a part of the reconstruction measures emanating from Congress. Arkansas was under military rule and the constitution of 1864, and this condition of affairs, had been accepted by the returned conquered Confederates. But the Unionists, who had fled to the Federal military posts for protection, were generally eager to visit their vanquished enemies with the severest penalties of the law. A large part of the intelligence and tax-payers of the State were indiscriminately excluded from the polls, and new voters and new men came to the front, with grievances to be avenged and ambitions to be gratified. The unusual experiment of the reversal of the civic conditions of the ex-slaves with their former masters was boldly undertaken. Impetuous men now

prevailed in the name of patriotism, the natural reflex swing of the pendulum—the anti-climax was this convention of reconstruction to the convention of secession of 1861. The connection between these two conventions—1861–1868—is so blended that the convention of '61 is omitted in its chronological order, that the two may be set properly side by side.

March 4, 1861, a State convention assembled in Little Rock. The election of delegates was on February 18, preceding. The convention met the day Abraham Lincoln was inducted into office as president of the United States. The people of Arkansas were deeply concerned. The conservative minds of the State loved the Union as sincerely as they regretted the wanton assaults that had been made upon them by the extremists of the North. The members of that convention had been elected with a view to the consideration of those matters already visible in the dark war-clouds lowering upon the country. The test of the union and disunion sentiment of that body was the election of president of the convention. Judge David Walker (Union) received forty votes against thirty-five votes for Judge B. C. Totten. Hon. Henry F. Thomasson introduced a series of conservative resolutions, condemning disunion and looking to a convention of all the States to "settle the slavery question" and secure the perpetuation of the Union. The resolutions were passed, and the convention adjourned to meet again in May following. This filled the wise and conservative men of the State with great hopes for the future. But, most unfortunately, when the convention again met war was already upon the country, and the ordinance of secession was passed, with but one negative vote. The few days between the adjournment and re-assembling of the convention had not made traitors of this majority that had so recently condemned disunion. The swift-moving events, everywhere producing consternation and alarm, called out determined men, and excitement ruled the hour.

The conventions of 1861 and 1868—secession and reconstruction! When the long-gathering cloud-burst of civil war had passed, it left a cen-

ture's trail of broken hearts, desolated homes, ruined lives, and a stream of demoralization overflowing the beautiful valleys of the land to the mountain tops. The innocent and unfortunate negro was the stumbling-block at all times. The convention of 1861 would have founded an empire of freedom, buttressed in the slavery of the black man; the convention of 1868 preferred to rear its great column of liberty upon the ashes of the unfortunate past: in every era the wise, conservative and patriotic sentiment of the land was chained and bound to the chariot-wheels of rejoicing emotion. Prudence and an intelligent insight into the future alone could prevent men from "losing their reason."

The constitution of 1868, as a whole, was not devoid of merit. It opened the way for an age of internal improvements, and intended the establishment of a liberal public free school system, and at the same time provided safeguards to protect the public treasury and restrain reckless extravagance.

Then the legislatures elected under it, the State officers, and the representatives in the upper and lower Congress, were in political accord with the dominant party of the country. Gen. Grant was president; Powell Clayton, governor; Robert J. L. White, secretary of State; J. R. Berry, auditor, and Henry Page, treasurer. The first legislature under the constitution of 1868 passed most liberal laws to aid railroads and other internal improvements, and provided a system of revenue laws to meet the new order of affairs. During 1869 to 1871 railroad aid and levee bonds to the amount of \$10,419,773.74 were issued. The supreme court of the State in after years declared the railroad aid, levee and Halford bonds void, aggregating \$8,604,773.74. Before his term of governor had expired, Gov. Clayton was elected United States senator (1871-77), and in 1873 Hon. Stephen W. Dorsey was elected to a like position.

The climax and the end of reconstruction in Arkansas will always be an interesting paragraph in the State's history. Elisha Baxter and Joseph Brooks were the gubernatorial candidates at the election of 1872. Both were Republicans, and Brooks was considered one of the most ardent of that party. Baxter was the nominee of the party

and on the same ticket with Grant, who was candidate for president. Brooks was nominated on a mixed ticket, made up by disaffected Republicans, but on a more liberal platform toward the Democrats than the regular ticket. On the face of the first returns the Greeley electors and the Brooks ticket were in the majority, but when the votes were finally canvassed, such changes were made, from illegal voting or bulldozing it was claimed, as to elect the Grant and Baxter tickets. Under the constitution of 1868, the legislature was declared the sole judge of the election of State officers. Brooks took his case before that body at its January term, 1873—at which time Baxter was inaugurated—but the assembly decided that Baxter was elected, and, whether right or wrong, every one supposed the question permanently settled.

Brooks however, went before the supreme court (McClure being chief justice), that body promptly deciding that the legislature was by law the proper tribunal, and that as it had determined the case its action was final and binding. Baxter was inaugurated in January, 1873; had been declared elected by the proper authorities, and this had been confirmed by the legislature, the action of the latter being distinctly approved by the supreme court. The adherents of Brooks had supposed that they were greatly wronged, but like good citizens all acquiesced. Those who had politically despised Brooks—perhaps the majority of his voters—had learned to sympathize with what they believed were his and their mutual wrongs. Baxter had peacefully administered the office more than a year, when Brooks went before Judge John Whytock, of the Pulaski circuit court, and commenced *quo warranto* proceedings against Baxter. The governor's attorneys filed a demurrer, and the case stood over. Wednesday, April 15, 1874, Judge Whytock, in the absence of Baxter's attorneys, overruled the demurrer, giving judgment of ouster against Baxter, and instantly Brooks, with an officer, hastened to the State house, demanded the surrender of the office, and arrested Baxter. Thus a stroke of the pen by a mere circuit court judge *in banc* plunged the State into tumult.

Couriers sped over the city, and the flying news gave the people a genuine sensation. Indeed, not only Baxter but the State and the nation received a great surprise.

As soon as Baxter was released, though only under arrest a few minutes, he fled to St. John's College, in the city, and from this headquarters called for soldiers, as did Brooks from the State house, and alas, poor Arkansas! there were now again two doughty governors beating the long roll and swiftly forming in the ranks of war. Brooks converted the State house and grounds into a garrison, while Baxter made headquarters at the old Anthony Hotel, and the dead-line between the armed foes was Main Street. Just in time to prevent mutual annihilation, though not in time to prevent bloodshed, some United States soldiers arrived and took up a position of armed neutrality between the foes.

If there can be anything comical in a tragedy it is furnished just here in the fact that, in the twinkling of an eye, the adherents and voters of the two governors had changed places, and each was now fighting for the man whom he had opposed so vehemently. And in all these swift changes the supreme court had shown the greatest agility. By some remarkable legerdemain, Brooks, who was intrenching himself, had had his case again placed before the supreme court, and it promptly reversed itself and decided that the circuit court had jurisdiction. The wires to Washington were kept hot with messages to President Grant and Congress. The whole State was in dire commotion with "mustering squadrons and clattering cars." The frequent popping of picket guns was in the land; a steamboat, laden with arms for Baxter, was attacked and several killed and many wounded. Business was again utterly prostrated and horrors brooded over the unfortunate State; and probably the most appalling feature of it all was that in the division in the ranks of the people the blacks, led by whites, were mostly on one side, while the whites were arrayed on the other. Congress sent the historical Poland Committee to investigate Arkansas affairs. President Grant submitted all legal questions to his attorney-general.

The President, at the end of thirty days after the forcible possession of the office, sustained Baxter—exit Brooks. The end of the war, the climax of reconstruction in Arkansas, had come. Peace entered as swiftly as had war a few days before. The sincerity and intensity of the people's happiness in this final ending are found in the fact that when law and order were restored no one was impeached, no one was imprisoned for treason.

The report of the Poland Committee, 1874, the written opinion of Attorney-General Williams, the decision of the Arkansas supreme court by Judge Samuel W. Williams, found in Vol. XXIX of Arkansas Reports, page 173, and the retiring message of Governor Baxter, are the principal records of the literature and history of the reign of the dual governors. The students of law and history in coming time will turn inquiring eyes with curious interest upon these official pages. The memory of "the thirty days" in Arkansas will live forever, propagating its lessons and bearing its warnings; the wise moderation and the spirit of forbearance of the people, in even their exulting hour of triumph, will be as beacon lights shining out upon the troubled waters, transmitting for all time the transcendent fact that in the hour of supreme trial the best intelligence of the people is wiser than their rulers, better law-givers than their statesmen, and incomparably superior to their courts.

The moment that President Grant officially spoke, the reconstruction constitution of 1868 was doomed. True, the people had moved almost in mass and without leadership in 1873, and had repealed Article VIII of the constitution, disfranchising a large part of the intelligent tax-payers of the State.

The constitutional convention of 1874, with the above facts fresh before it, met and promulgated the present State constitution. G. D. Royston was president, and T. W. Newton, secretary. The session lasted from July 14 to October 31, 1874. From the hour of its adoption the clouds rolled away, and at once commenced the present unexampled prosperity of the State. Only here and there in Little Rock and other points in the State

may one see the mute but eloquent mementos of the past, in the dilapidated buildings, confiscated during the lifetime of some former owner, mayhap, some once eminent citizen, now in his grave or self-expatriated from a State which his life and genius had adorned and helped make great. Municipalities and even small remote districts are paying off the last of heavy debts of the "flush times." Long suffering and much chastened State and people, forgetting the past, and full of hope for the future, are fitly bedecking (though among the youngest) the queenliest in the sisterhood of States.

In this connection it will be of much interest to notice the names of those individuals, who, by reason of their association with various public affairs, have become well and favorably known throughout the State. The term of service of each incumbent of the respective offices has been preserved and is here given. The following table includes the acting Territorial and State governors of Arkansas, with date of inauguration, party politics, etc:

Territory and State.	Year of Election	Date of Inauguration.	Length of Term.	By What Political Party Elected.	His Majority or Plurality.	Total Vote Cast at Election.
James Miller...	App'l'd	March 3, 1819				
George Izard...	App'l'd	March 4, 1825				
John Pope...	App'l'd	March 9, 1829				
Wm. Fulton...	App'l'd	March 9, 1835				
J. S. Conway...	1836	September 13, 1836	4 yrs.	Dem.	1,102M	7,716
Archibald Telf.	1840	November 4, 1840	4 yrs.	Dem.		
Samuel Adams.	Acting	Apr. 29 to Nov. 9, 1844				
T. S. Drew	1844	November 5, 1844	5 yrs.	Dem.	1,731P	17,387
J. Williamson.	Acting	Apr. 9 to May 7, 1846				
R. C. Byrd...	Acting	Jan. 11 to Apr. 19, 1849				
J. S. Roane	1849	April 19, 1849*		Dem.	163	6,809
R. C. Byrd	Acting	1849				
J. R. Hampton	Acting	1851				
E. N. Conway...	1852	November 15, 1852	4 yrs.	Dem.	3,027	27,857
E. N. Conway...	1854	November 17, 1854	4 yrs.	Dem.	12,363	42,861
H. M. Rector...	1860	November 15, 1860	2 yrs.	I. D.	2,461	61,198
T. Fletcher	Acting	Nov. 4 to Nov. 15, 1862		Con.	(no record)	
H. Flannagin...	1862	November 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Con.	10,012	26,266
I. Murphy	1864	April 18, 1864		Fed.	(no record)	
P. Clayton	1868	July 2, 1868	4 yrs.	Rep.	(no record)	
O. A. Hadley...	Acting	January 17, 1871	2 yrs.	Rep.	(no record)	
E. Baxter	1872	January 6, 1872	2 yrs.	Rep.	2,948	80,721
A. H. Garland.	1874	November 12, 1874	2 yrs.	Dem.	76,453	
W. R. Miller...	1876	January 11, 1877	2 yrs.	Dem.	32,215	108,633
W. R. Miller...	1878	January 17, 1879	2 yrs.	Dem.	88,730	
T. J. Churchill	1880	January 13, 1881	2 yrs.	Dem.	52,761	115,619
J. H. Berry	1882	January 13, 1883	2 yrs.	Dem.	28,481	147,169
B. T. Embury...	Acting	Sep. 25 to Sep. 30, 1883				
S. P. Hughes...	1884	January 17, 1885	2 yrs.		45,236	156,310
J. W. Stayton...	Acting					
S. P. Hughes...	1886		2 yrs.	Dem.	17,411	163,889
D. E. Barker...	Acting					
J. P. Eagle...	1888		2 yrs.	Dem.	15,006	187,397

* Special election.

The secretaries of Arkansas Territory have been: Robert Crittenden, appointed March 3, 1819; William Fulton, appointed April 8, 1829; Lewis Randolph, appointed February 23, 1835.

Secretaries of State: Robert A. Watkins, September 10, 1836, to November 12, 1840; D. B. Greer, November 12, 1840, to May 9, 1842; John Winfrey, acting, May 9, to August 9, 1842; D. B. Greer, August 19, 1840, to September 3, 1859 (died); Alexander Boileau, September 3, 1829, to January 21, 1860; S. M. Weaver, January 21, 1860, to March 20, 1860; John I. Stirman, March 24, 1860, to November 13, 1862; O. H. Oates, November 13, 1862, to April 18, 1864; Robert J. T. White, Provisional, from January 24, to January 6, 1873; J. M. Johnson, January 6, 1873, to November 12, 1874; B. B. Beavers, November 12, 1874, to January 17, 1879; Jacob Frolich, January 17, 1879, to January, 1885; E. B. Moore, January, 1885, to January, 1889; B. B. Chism (present incumbent).

Territorial auditors of Arkansas: George W. Scott, August 5, 1819, to November 20, 1829; Richard C. Byrd, November 20, 1829, to November 5, 1831; Emzy Wilson, November 5, 1831, to November 12, 1833; William Pelham, November 12, 1833, to July 25, 1835; Elias N. Conway, July 25, 1835, to October 1, 1836.

Auditors of State: Elias N. Conway, October 1, 1836, to May 17, 1841; A. Boileau, May 17, 1841, to July 5, 1841 (acting); Elias N. Conway, July 5, 1841, to January 3, 1849; C. C. Danley, January 3, 1849, to September 16, 1854 (resigned); W. R. Miller, September 16, 1854, to January 23, 1855; A. S. Huey, January 23, 1855, to January 23, 1857; W. R. Miller, January 23, 1857, to March 5, 1860; H. C. Lowe, March 5, 1860, to January 24, 1861 (acting); W. R. Miller, January 24, 1861, to April 18, 1864; J. R. Berry, April 18, 1864, to October 15, 1866; Stephen Wheeler, January 6, 1873, to November 12, 1874; W. R. Miller, October 15, 1866, to July 2, 1868; John Crawford, January 11, 1877, to January 17, 1883; A. W. Files, January, 1883, to January, 1887; William R. Miller (died in office), January, 1887, to November, 1887; W. S. Dunlop, appointed November 30, 1887, to

January, 1889; W. S. Dunlop, January, 1889 (present incumbent).

Territorial treasurers: James Scull, August 15, 1819, to November 12, 1833; S. M. Rutherford, November 12, 1833, to October 1, 1836.

State treasurers: W. E. Woodruff, October 1, 1836, to November 20, 1838; John Hutt, November 20, 1838, to February 2, 1843; John C. Martin, February 2, 1843, to January 4, 1845; Samuel Adams, January 4, 1845, to January 2, 1849; William Adams, January 2, 1849, to January 10, 1849; John H. Crease, January 10, 1849, to January 26, 1855; A. H. Rutherford, January 27, 1855, to February 2, 1857; J. H. Crease, February 2, 1857, to February 2, 1859; John Quindley, February 2, 1859, to December 13, 1860 (died); Jared C. Martin, December 13, 1860, to February 2, 1861; Oliver Basham, February 2, 1861, to April 18, 1864; E. D. Ayers, April 18, 1864, to October 15, 1866; L. B. Cunningham, October 15, 1866, to August 19, 1867 (removed by military); Henry Page, August 19, 1867 (military appointment), elected 1868 to 1874 (resigned); R. C. Newton, May 23, 1874, to November 12, 1874; T. J. Churchill, November 12, 1874, to January 12, 1881; W. E. Woodruff, Jr., January 12, 1881, to January, 1891.

Attorneys-general: Robert W. Johnson, 1843; George C. Watkins, October 1, 1848; J. J. Crittenden, February 7, 1851; Thomas Johnson, September 8, 1856; J. L. Hollowell, September 8, 1858; P. Jordon, September 7, 1861; Sam W. Williams, 1862; C. T. Jordan, 1864; R. S. Gantt, January 31, 1865; R. H. Deadman, October 15, 1866; J. R. Montgomery, July 21, 1868; T. D. W. Yonley, January 8, 1873; J. L. Witherspoon, May 22, 1874; Simon P. Hughes, November 12, 1873, to 1876; W. F. Henderson, January 11, 1877, to 1881; C. B. Moore, January 12, 1881, to 1885; D. W. Jones, January, 1885, to 1889; W. E. Atkinson, January, 1889 (present incumbent).

Commissioners of immigration and of State lands: J. M. Lewis, July 2, 1868; W. H. Grey, October 15, 1872; J. N. Smithee, June 5, 1874.

These officers were succeeded by the commissioner of State lands, the first to occupy this position being J. N. Smithee, from November 12, 1874, to

November 18, 1878; D. W. Lear, October 21, 1878, to November, 1882; W. P. Campbell, October 30, 1882, to March, 1884; P. M. Cobbs, March 31, 1884, to October 30, 1890.

Superintendents of public instruction: Thomas Smith, 1868 to 1873; J. C. Corbin, July 6, 1873; G. W. Hill, December 18, 1875, to October, 1878; J. L. Denton, October 13, 1875, to October 11, 1882; Dunbar H. Pope, October 11 to 30, 1882; W. E. Thompson, October 20, 1882, to 1890.

Of the present State officers and members of boards, the executive department is first worthy of attention. This is as follows:

Governor, J. P. Eagle; secretary of State, B. B. Chism; treasurer, William E. Woodruff, Jr.; attorney-general, W. E. Atkinson; commissioner of State lands, Paul M. Cobbs; superintendent public instruction, W. E. Thompson; State geologist, John C. Brauner.

Board of election canvassers: Gov. J. P. Eagle, Sec. B. B. Chism.

Board of commissioners of the common school fund: Gov. J. P. Eagle, Sec. B. B. Chism, Supt. W. E. Thompson.

State debt board: Gov. J. P. Eagle; Aud. W. S. Dunlop, and Sec. B. B. Chism.

Penitentiary board—commissioners: The Governor; the attorney-general, W. E. Atkinson, and the secretary of State.

Lessee of penitentiary: The Arkansas Industrial Company.

Printing board: The Governor, president; W. S. Dunlop, auditor, and W. E. Woodruff, Jr., treasurer.

Board of railroad commissioners (to assess and equalize the railroad property and valuation within the State): The Governor, secretary of State and State auditor.

Board of Trustees of Arkansas Medical College: J. A. Dibrell, M. D., William Thompson, M. D., William Lawrence, M. D.

The Arkansas State University, at Fayetteville, has as its board of trustees: W. M. Fishback, Fort Smith; James Mitchell, Little Rock; W. B. Welch, Fayetteville; C. M. Taylor, South Bend; B. F. Avery, Camden; J. W. Kessie, Latour; Gov.

Eagle, *ex-officio*: E. H. Murfree, president, A. I. U.; J. L. Cravens, secretary.

Of the Pine Bluff Normal, the president is J. Corbin, Pine Bluff; the board is the same as that of the State University.

Board of dental surgery: Dr. L. Augspath, Dr. H. C. Howard, Dr. M. C. Marshall, Dr. L. G. Roberts, and Dr. N. N. Hayes.

State board of health: Drs. A. L. Brey-sacher, J. A. Dibrell, P. Van Patten, Lorenzo R. Gibson, W. A. Cantrell, V. Brunson.

Board of municipal corporations: *Ex-officio* — The Governor, secretary of State and State auditor.

Board of education: The Governor, secretary of State and auditor.

Board of review for donation contests: The Governor, auditor of State and attorney-general.

Board of examiners of State script: The Governor, secretary of State and auditor.

Reference to the presidential vote of Arkansas, from the year 1836 up to and including the election of 1888, will serve to show in a general way the political complexion of the State during that period. The elections have resulted as follows:*

1836—Van Buren (D), 2,400; Harrison (W), 1,162; total 3,638.

1840—Harrison (W), 5,160; Van Buren (D), 6,049; Birney (A), 889; total 11,209.

1844 Polk (D), 8,546; Clay (W), 5,504; total 15,050.

1848—Taylor (W), 7,588; Cass (D), 9,300; total 16,888.

* Scattering votes not given.

1852—Pierce (D), 12,170; Scott, 7,404; total 19,577.

1856—Buchanan (D), 21,910; Fillmore, 10,787; total 32,697.

1860—Douglas (D), 5,227; Breckenridge, 28,532; Bell, 20,297.

1864—No vote.

1868—Grant (R), 22,112; Seymour, 19,078; total 41,190.

1872—Grant (R), 41,377; Greeley, 37,927; total 79,300.

1876—Tilden (D), 58,360; Hayes (R), 38,669; total 97,029.

1880—Garfield (R), 42,435; Hancock (D), 60,475; total, 107,290.

1884—Cleveland (D), 72,927; Blaine, 50,895; total, 125,669.

1888—Harrison (R), 58,752; Cleveland (D), 88,962; Fisk, 593; total, 155,968.

In accepting the vote of Arkansas, 1876, objection was made to counting it, as follows: "First, because the official returns of the election in said State, made according to the laws of said State, show that the persons certified to the secretary of said State as elected, were not elected as electors for President of the United States at the election held November 5, 1876; and, second, because the returns as read by the tellers are not certified according to law. The objection was sustained by the Senate but not sustained by the House of Representatives."



CHAPTER V.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE STATE—MISCONCEPTIONS REMOVED—EFFECTS OF SLAVERY UPON AGRICULTURE—
EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENT SINCE THE WAR—IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS—COMPARATIVE
ESTIMATE OF PRODUCTS—GROWTH OF THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS—
WONDERFUL SHOWING OF ARKANSAS—ITS DESIRABILITY AS A
PLACE OF RESIDENCE—STATE ELEVATIONS.

Look forward what's to come, and back what's past;
Thy life will be with praise and prudence graced;
What loss or gain may follow thou may'st guess,
Then wilt thou be secure of the success. — *Denham.*



BEFORE entering directly upon the subject of the material life and growth of Arkansas, it is necessary to clear away at the threshold some of the obstructions that have lain in its pathway. From the earliest settlement slavery existed, and the negro slave was brought with the first agricultural communities. Slave labor was profitable in but two things—cotton and sugar. Arkansas was north of the sugar cane belt, but was a splendid field for cotton growing. Slave labor and white labor upon the farms were never congenial associates. These things fixed rigidly the one road in the agricultural progress of the State.

What was therefore the very richness of heaven's bounties, became an incubus upon the general welfare. The fertile soil returned a rich reward even with the slovenly applied energies of the slaves. A man could pay perhaps \$1,000 for a slave, and in the cotton field, but really nowhere else, the investment would yield an enormous profit.

The loss in waste, or ill directed labor, in work carelessly done, or the want of preparation, tools or machinery, or any manner of real thrift, gave little or no concern to the average agriculturist. For personal comfort and large returns upon investments that required little or no personal attention, no section of the world ever surpassed the United States south of the 36° of north latitude. Wealth of individuals was rated therefore by the number of slaves one possessed. Twenty hands in the cotton field, under even an indifferent overseer, with no watchful care of the master, none of that saving frugality in the farming so imperative elsewhere upon farms, returned every year an income which would enable the family to spend their lives traveling and sight-seeing over the world. The rich soil required no care in its tilling from the owner. It is the first and strongest principle in human nature to seek its desires through the least exertion. To raise cotton, ship to market and dispose of it, purchasing whatever was wanted, was the inevitable result of such conditions. This was by far the easiest mode, and hence manufactures, diversity of farming or farming pursuits, were not an imperative necessity—indeed, they were not felt to be necessities at all. The evil, the blight of slavery

upon the whites, was well understood by the intelligence of the South, by even those who had learned to believe that white labor could not and never would be profitable in this latitude; that—most strange! the white man who labored at manual labor, must be in the severe climate and upon the stubborn New England soil. It was simply effect following cause which made these people send off their children to school, and to buy their every want, both necessities and luxuries—importing hay, corn, oats, bacon, mules, horses and cattle even from Northern States, when every possible natural advantage might be had in producing the same things at home. It was the easiest and cheapest way to do. In the matter of dollars and cents, the destroying of slavery was, to the farmers of the Upper Mississippi Valley, a permanent loss. Now the New South is beginning to send the products of its farms and gardens even to Illinois. The war, the abolition of slavery, the return of the Confederates to their desolated homes, and their invincible courage in rolling up their sleeves and going to work, and the results of their labors seen all over the South, form one of the grandest displays of the development of the latent forces of the great American people that can be found in history.

There is not a thing, not even ice, but that, in the new social order of Arkansas, it can produce for its own use quite as well as the most favored of Northern States. The one obstruction in the way of the completed triumph of the State is the lingering idea among farmers that for the work of raising cotton, black labor is better than white. This fallacy is a companion of the old notion that slavery was necessary to the South. Under proper auspices these two articles of Arkansas—cotton and lumber—alone may make of it the most prosperous State in the Union; and the magician's wand to transform all this to gold is in securing the intelligent laborer of the North, far more than the Northern capital prayed for by so many. The North has its homeless millions, and the recent lessons in the opening of Oklahoma should be promptly appreciated by the people of this State. For the next decade to manufacture every pound of cotton raised in the State, as well as husbanding and man-

ufacturing all the lumber from these grand old forests, is to solve the questions in the race of State prosperity and general wealth among the people. When free labor supplanted slave labor what a wonderful advance it gave the whole section; when intelligent skilled labor supplants ignorance and unskilled labor, what a transcendent golden epoch will dawn. There is plenty of capital to-day in the State, if it was only put in proper co-operative form, to promote the establishment of manufacturing factories that would liberally reward the stockholders, and make them and Arkansas the richest people in the world. Such will attract hundreds of thousands of intelligent and capable wage workers from the North, from all over the world, as well as the nimble-witted farm labor in the gardens, the orchards, the fields and the cotton plantations. This will bring and add to the present profits on a bale of cotton, the far richer dividend on stocks in factories, banks, railroads and all that golden stream which is so much of modern increase in wealth. The people of Arkansas may just as well have this incalculable abundance as to not have it, and at the same time pay enormous premiums to others to come and reap the golden harvests. Competent laborers—skilled wage workers, the brawn and brain of the land—are telling of their unrest in strikes, lockouts, combinations and counter combinations; in short, in the conflict of labor and capital, they are appealing strongly to be allowed to come to Arkansas—not to enter the race against ignorant, incapable labor, but simply to find employment and homes, where in comfort and plenty they can rear their families, and while enriching themselves to return profits a thousand fold. Don't fret and mope away your lives looking and longing for capital to enter and develop your boundless resources. Capital is a royal good thing, but remember it is even a better thing in your own pockets than in some other person's. Open the way for proper, useful labor to come and find employment; each department, no matter how small or humble the beginning, once started will grow rapidly, and the problem will have been solved. Only by the North taking the raw product of the South and putting it in the hands of skilled labor has their enormous

capital been secured. The profits on high priced labor will always far excel that on ignorant or cheap workmen. The time is now when this kind of labor and the small farmers and gardeners are awaiting a bidding to enter Arkansas. When the forlorn hope returned from the late war, they met the stern necessity, and demonstrated the fact that here, at least, the people can create their own capital. Let them now anticipate the future by this heroic triumph of the past. The Gods help those only who help themselves.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
but in ourselves."

To the Northern home-seeker the thing of first importance is to tell of the temperate climate at all seasons, and its extraordinary healthfulness, curing him of the false idea spread so wide that the topography of the State is seen from the decks of steamers, or on the lines of railroad which are built along the swamps and slashes, mostly on account of the easy grades on these lines. Then show from the records the low rate of taxation and the provisions of the law by which high taxation is forever prevented. From this preliminary may be unfolded to him some of the wonderful natural resources which are awaiting development. Here both tongue and pen will fall far short of telling all or nearly all. In climate, health, soil, timber, minerals, coal, rocks, clays, marls, sand, navigable streams, mineral and fresh waters, Arkansas may challenge any similar sized spot on the globe. It has more miles of navigable streams than any other State in the Union, and these are so placed as to give the whole territory the advantages thereof, as though the engineers had located them. It has unequaled water power—the Mammoth Spring alone furnishing enough water power to propel all the machinery west of the Mississippi River. The topography of the State is one of its most inviting features. Its variety in this respect is only equaled by the diversity of its soils. The traveler who in approaching this section concludes that it consists chiefly of swamp bottoms, and water-covered slashes, may readily learn from the records that three-quarters of the State's surface is uplands, ranging from the gentle swells of prairie and

woodland to the grandly beautiful mountain scenery; and on the mountain benches, and at the base, are as rich and beautiful valleys as are kissed by the rays of the sun in his season's round. Take the whole range of agricultural products of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas, and all can be produced quite as well in Arkansas as in any of these States. In the face of this fact, for more than a generation Arkansas raised scarcely any of the products of these Northern communities, but imported such as it had to have. It could not spare its lands from the cultivation of the more profitable crops of cotton. In a word, the truth is the State was burdened with natural wealth—this and slave labor having clogged the way and impeded its progress. With less labor, more cotton per acre and per hand, on an average, has been produced in Arkansas than in any other Southern State, and its quality has been such as to win the prize wherever it has been entered in competition. Its reputation as a fruit-growing State is not excelled. In the New Orleans Exposition, in California, Ohio and everywhere entered, it has taken the premium over all competitors. Its annual rainfall exceeds that of any Southern State, and it cannot, therefore, suffer seriously from drouths. There is not a spot upon the globe which, if isolated from all outside of its limits, could sustain in health and all the civilized comforts a population as large as might Arkansas. Fifty thousand people annually come hither and are cured, and yet a general nebulous idea prevails among many in the North that the health and climate of the State are not good. The statistics of the United States Medical Department show the mortality rate at Little Rock to be less than at any other occupied military post in the country. There is malaria in portions of the State, but considering the vast bottom stretches of timber-land, and the newness of the country's settlement, it is a remarkable fact that there is less of this disease here than in Pennsylvania; while all the severer diseases of the New England and Northern States, such as rheumatism, consumption, catarrh and blood poison, are always relieved and generally cured in Arkansas; malignant scarlet fever and diphtheria have never yet appeared. That dreadful decimator,

yellow fever, has only visited the eastern portion of the State, but in every case it was brought from abroad, and has never prevailed in this locality as an epidemic. Therefore, the largest factories, schools and universities in the world should be here. The densest population, the busiest haunts of men, will inevitably come where their rewards will be greatest—the struggle for life less severe. Five hundred inhabitants to the square mile will not put to the full test the limitless resources of this wonderful commonwealth. Ten months of summer without one torrid day, with invariable cool and refreshing nights, and two months only of winter, where a man can work out of doors every day in the year in comfort, with less cost in physician's bills, expense in food, clothing and housing, are some of the inducements the State offers to the poor man. There are millions of acres of fertile lands that are offered almost without money and without price; land nearly any acre of which is worth more intrinsically than any other similar sized body of land in the world. There are 5,000,000 acres of government lands in the State, and 2,000,000 acres of State lands. The rainfall in 1886 was 46.33; average mean temperature, 58.7°; highest, 97.8°; lowest, above zero, 7.6°. Of the 33,500,000 acres in the State there are soils richer and deeper than the Nile; others that excel the alluvial corn belt of the Northern States; others that may successfully compete with the noted Cuba or James River, Virginia, tobacco red soil districts, or the most noted vineyards of France or Italy. Here is the land of wine and silk, where side by side will grow the corn and the fig—the land overhung with the soft, blue skies, and decked with flowers, the air laden with the rich perfumes of the magnolias, on the topmost pinnacle of whose branches the Southern mocking-bird by day and by night swells its throat with song—

“Where all, save the spirit of man, is divine.”

The artificial and local causes which have obstructed the State's prosperity are now forever gone. There is yet the unsolved problem of the political negro, but this is in Illinois, Kansas and Ohio, exactly as it is in Arkansas. It is only the

common problem to the Anglo-Saxon of the United States, which, in the future as in the past, after many mistakes and even great wrongs, he will forever settle and for the best. Throw politics to the winds; only remember to profit by the mistakes of the North in inviting immigration, and thereby avoid the ominous presence of anarchism, socialism, and those conditions of social life latent in “the conflict of labor and capital.” These are some of the portentous problems now confronting the older States that are absent from Arkansas; they should be kept away, by the knowledge that such ugly conditions are the fanged whelps of the great brood of American demagogues—overdoses of politics, washed down by too much universal voting. It is of infinitely more importance to guard tax-receipts than the ballot boxes. When vice and ignorance vote their own destruction, there need be no one to compassionate their miseries, but always where taxes run high, people's liberties run low. The best government governs the least—the freest government taxes the least.

Offer premiums to the immigration of well-informed, expert labor, and small farmers, dairy-men, gardeners and horticulturists and small traders. Let the 7,000,000 acres of government and State lands be given in forty-acre tracts to the heads of families, who will come and occupy them. Instead of millions of dollars in donations to great corporations and capitalists, give to that class which will create capital, develop the State, and enrich all the people. Railroads and capitalists will follow these as water runs down the hill. Arkansas needs railroads—ten thousand miles yet—it needs great factories, great cities, universities of learning and, forsooth, millionaires. But its first and greatest needs are small farmers, practical toilers, skilled mechanics, and scattered all over the State beginnings in each of the various manufactures; the beginnings, in short, of that auspicious hour when it ceases to ship any of its raw materials. It is a law of life, that, in a society where there are few millionaires, there are few paupers. Where the capital of a country is gathered in vast aggregations in the possession of a few, there the children cry for bread—the poor constantly in-

crease, wages fall, employment too often fails, and the hoarse mutterings of parading mobs and broad riots take the places of the laughter and the songs of the laborers to and from the shops and the fields.

The following from the government official reports of the growth and value of the manufactures of the State is to be understood as reaching only to 1880, when it had but commenced to emerge from the old into the new life:

Year.	Establishments.	Capital.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Wages.	Val. Materials	Value Products
1850.....	261	\$ 305,045	812	30		\$150,876	\$ 215,789	\$ 537,908
1860.....	518	1,316,610	1,831	46		554,240	1,280,503	2,880,578
1870.....	1,070	1,782,913	3,077	47	82	673,963	2,506,998	4,629,234
1880.....	1,202	2,953,130	4,307	90	160	925,358	4,392,080	6,756,159

Ideas of values are most easily reached by comparisons. The following figures, taken from official government reports, explain themselves:

	Value of Farms.	Machinery	Live Stock.	Products.
Arkansas.....	\$ 74,249,655	\$ 4,637,497	\$ 20,472,425	\$43,796,261
Nebraska.....	105,932,541	7,320,915	33,440,265	31,708,914
Iowa.....	507,430,227	29,371,884	124,715,103	36,103,073
Kansas.....	235,178,631	9,734,634	60,967,149	52,240,561
Minnesota.....	193,724,260	13,089,783	31,904,821	49,468,967

The products are the profits on the capital invested. Words can add nothing to these figures in demonstrating the superiority of Arkansas as an agricultural State, except the explanation that Southern farming is yet more or less carried on under the baneful influences of the days of slavery, unintentional indifference and the absence of watchful attention by the proprietor.

Cotton grows finely in all parts of this commonwealth and heretofore in two-thirds of its territory it has been the main crop. In the fertile bottoms the product per acre has reached as high as 2,000 pounds of seed cotton, while on the uplands it runs from 600 to 1,000 pounds. The census of 1880 shows that Arkansas produces more cotton per acre, and at less expense, than any of the so-called cotton States. In 1880 the yield was 608.256 bales, grown on 1,042,970 acres. That

year Georgia raised 814,441 bales, on 2,617,138 acres. The estimated cost per acre of raising cotton is \$6. It will thus be seen that it cost \$9,444,972 in Georgia to raise 256,185 more bales of cotton than Arkansas had grown—much more than double the land to produce less than one-fourth more cotton. Less than one-twentieth of the cotton land of the latter State has been brought under cultivation.

The superiority of cotton here is attested by the fact that the greatest cotton thread manufacturers in the world prefer the Arkansas cotton to any other in the market. The product has for years carried off the first prizes over the world's competition.

The extra census bulletin, 1880, gives the yield of corn, oats and wheat products in Arkansas for that year as follows: Corn, 24,156,517 bushels; oats, 2,219,824 bushels; wheat, 1,269,730 bushels. Remembering that this is considered almost exclusively a cotton State, these figures of the cereals will be a genuine surprise. More wheat is grown by 40,000 bushels and nearly three times as much corn as were raised in all New England, according to the official figures for that year.

From the United States agricultural reports are obtained these interesting statistics concerning the money value of farm crops per acre:

	Corn.	Rye.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Hay.
Illinois.....	\$ 6 77	\$ 6 64	\$ 6 46	\$30 32	\$ 7 66
Indiana.....	8 86	7 30	5 92	30 08	7 66
Ohio.....	11 52	9 08	7 90	34 48	9 85
Kansas.....	6 44	5 98	6 12	37 40	5 89
Virginia.....	7 52	5 16	5 34	43 50	17 80
Tennessee.....	7 91	7 32	5 73	28 08	14 95
Arkansas.....	11 51	9 51	11 07	78 65	22 94

The following is the average cash value per acre on all crops taken together:

Maine.....	\$13 51	North Carolina.....	\$10 79
New Hampshire.....	13 56	South Carolina.....	10 09
Vermont.....	11 60	Georgia.....	10 35
Massachusetts.....	26 71	Florida.....	8 52
Rhode Island.....	29 32	Alabama.....	13 49
Connecticut.....	16 82	Mississippi.....	14 76
New York.....	14 15	Louisiana.....	22 40
New Jersey.....	18 05	Arkansas.....	20 40
Pennsylvania.....	17 68	Tennessee.....	12 39
Delaware.....	15 80	West Virginia.....	12 74
Maryland.....	17 82	Kentucky.....	13 58
Virginia.....	10 91	Ohio.....	15 58

Michigan.....	\$18 96	Kansas.....	\$ 9 11
Indiana.....	14 66	Nebraska.....	8 60
Illinois.....	12 47	California.....	17 18
Wisconsin.....	13 80	Oregon.....	17 11
Minnesota.....	10 29	Nevada, Colorado and	
Iowa.....	8 88	the Territories.....	16 13
Missouri.....	10 78	Texas.....	14 69

The advance of horticulture in the past decade in the State has been extraordinary. Twenty years ago its orchard products amounted to very little. By the census reports of 1880, the total yield of fruit was \$867,426. This was \$100,000 more than the yield of Florida, with all the latter's immense orange groves. As universally as has the State been misunderstood, it is probably in reference to its fruits and berries that the greatest errors have long existed. If one visits the apple and peach regions of the North, it is found to be the general belief that Arkansas is too far south to produce either, whereas the truth is that, especially in apples, it has no equal either in the United States or in the world. This fact was first brought to public attention at the World's Fair, at New Orleans, 1884-85, where the Arkansas exhibit was by far the finest ever made, and the State was awarded the first premium, receiving the World's medal and a special notice by the awarding committee. Thus encouraged, the State was represented at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, in Boston, in September, 1887. Sixty-eight varieties of Arkansas seedling apples were in the exhibit, to contend with all the champion fruit growers of the globe. The State won the Wilder medal, which is only given by reason of extraordinary merit, and in addition to this was awarded the first premium for the largest and best collection of apples, consisting of 128 varieties.

The collection which won the Boston prizes was then shipped to Little Rock, and after being on exhibition there twenty days, was re-packed and shipped to the National Horticultural meeting in California, which met at Riverside, February 7, 1888. Arkansas again won the first prize, invading the very home of Pomona, and bearing off the first honors as it had in eastern and northern sections of the Union. The "Arkansas Shannon" is pronounced by competent judges to be the finest apple now grown anywhere.

Strawberries are another late discovery of the resources of Arkansas. The yield and quality are very superior. So rapidly has the industry grown that, during the fruit season, the Iron Mountain road runs a special daily fruit train, leaving Little Rock late in the afternoon and reaching St. Louis early the next morning. This luscious product, of remarkable size, ripens about the first of April.

Of all cultivated fruit the grape has held its place in poetry and song, in sacred and profane history, as the first. It finds in Arkansas the same conditions and climate of its native countries, between Persia and India. The fruit and its wine produced here are said by native and foreign experts to equal, if not surpass, the most famous of Italy or France. The vines are always healthy and the fruit perfect. The wild muscadine and scuppernong grow vines measuring thirty-eight and one-half inches around, many varieties fruiting here to perfection that are not on the open air lists at all further north.

The nativity of the peach is the same as that of the grape, and it, too, therefore, takes as kindly to the soil here as does the vine. Such a thing as budded peach trees are of very recent date, and as a consequence the surprises of the orchardists in respect to this fruit are many. Some of the varieties ripen in May, and so far every kind of budded peaches brought from the North, both the tree and the fruit, have improved by the transplanting. The vigor of the trees seems to baffle the borers, and no curled leaves have yet been noticed. In quality and quantity the product is most encouraging, and the next few years will see a marked advance in this industry.

For fifty years after the settlement of the State peach seedlings were grown, and from these, as in the case of the apple, new and superior varieties have been started, noted for size, flavor, abundance and never failing crops.

The Chickasaw plum is so far the most successfully grown, and is the best. It is a perfected fruit easily cultivated, and is free from the curculio, while the trees are healthy and vigorous beyond other localities.

In vegetables and fruits, except the tropical

plants, Arkansas is the banner State. In the fruit and vegetable kingdom there is found in luxuriant growth everything in the long list from corn to the fig.

The yield and quality of Arkansas tobacco is remarkable when it is remembered that this industry has received so little attention. Thirty years ago State Geologist Owen informed the people that he found here the same, if not better, tobacco soil, than the most favored districts of Cuba. The yield of tobacco, in 1880, was 970,230 pounds. Yet so little attention or experiment has been given the subject that an experimental knowledge of the State's resources in this respect cannot be claimed to have been gained.

In 1880 the State produced: Barley, 1,952 bushels; buckwheat, 548 bushels; rye, 22,387 bushels; hay, 23,295 tons; Irish potatoes, 492,627 bushels; sweet potatoes, 881,260 bushels.

From the census reports of the same year are gleaned the following: Horses, total, 146,333; mules and asses, 87,082; working oxen, 25,444; milch cows, 249,407; other cattle, 433,392; sheep, 246,757; swine, 1,565,098; wool, 557,368 pounds; milk, 316,858 gallons; butter, 7,790,013 pounds; cheese, 26,310 pounds. All parts of the State are finely adapted to stock-raising. The excellence and abundance of pure water, the heavy growth of blue grass, the cane brakes and abundant mast, sustain the animals during most of the winter in marketable condition. In respect to all domestic animals here are presented the same conditions as in nearly every line of agriculture—cheapness of growth and excellence of quality.

The improvement in cattle has been retarded by the now conceded fact that the "Texas fever" is asserted by some to be seated in the State. This affects Northern cattle when imported, while it has no effect on native animals. Except for this unfortunate reality there would be but little time lost in developing here the great dairy industry of the country. But good graded cattle are now being raised in every portion, and so rich is the locality in this regard that in stock, as in its fruits, care and attention will produce new varieties of unrivaled excellence. Arkansas is the natural home

and breeding ground of animals, all growing to great perfection, with less care and the least cost.

Taxes here are not high. The total taxation in Illinois in 1880, assessed on real and personal property, as per census reports, for State, county and all civil divisions less than counties, was \$24,586,018; the same year in Arkansas the total tax was \$1,839,090. Farm lands are decreasing in value in Illinois nearly as fast as they are in creasing in Arkansas. The total taxation in the United States in 1880 was the enormous sum of \$312,750,721. Northern cities are growing, while their rural population is lessening. The reverse of this is the best for a State. The source of ruin to past nations and civilizations has all arisen from an abuse of the taxing powers. Excessive taxation can only end in general ruin. This simple but great lesson should be instilled into the minds of all youths, crystallized into the briefest maxim, and written over every threshold in the land; hung in the porches of every institution of learning; imprinted upon every plow handle and emblazoned on the trees and jutting rocks. The State that has taxed its people to build a \$25,000,000 State house, has given deep shame to the intelligence of this age. Taxes are the insidious destroyer of nations and all liberty, and it is only those freemen who jealously guard against this evil who will for any length of time maintain their independence, equality or manhood.

The grade profile of the Memphis Route shows the elevations of the various cities and towns along that line to be as follows in feet, the datum plane being tide water of the Gulf of Mexico: Kansas City, 765; Rosedale, 825; Merriam, 900; Lenexa, 1,040; Olathe, 1,060; Bonita, 1,125; Ocheltree, 1,080; Spring Hill, 1,020; Hillsdale, 900; Paola, 860; Pendleton, 855; Fontana, 925; La Cygne, 840; Barnard, 810; Pleasanton, 865; Miami, 910; Prescott, 880; Fulton, 820; Hammond, 875; Fort Scott, 860; Clarksburg, 885; Garland, 865; all in Kansas; Arcadia, 820; Liberal, 875; Iantha, 990; Lamar, 1,000; Kenoma, 980; Golden City, 1,025; Lockwood, 1,065; South Greenfield, 1,040; Everton, 1,000; Ash Grove, 1,020; Bois d'Arc, 1,250; Campbells, 1,290;

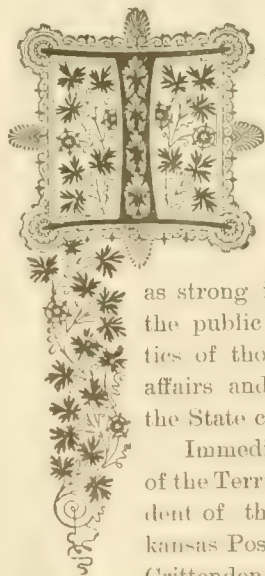
Nichols Junction, 1,280; Springfield, 1,300; Turner, 1,210; Rogersville, 1,475; Fordland, 1,600; Seymour, 1,680; Cedar Gap, 1,685; Mansfield, 1,520; Norwood, 1,510; Mountain Grove, 1,525; Cabool, 1,250; Sterling, 1,560; Willow Springs, 1,400; Burnham, 1,360; Olden, 1,280; West Plains, 950; Brandsville, 1,000; Koshkonong, 970; Thayer, last point in Missouri, 575; Mammoth

Spring, Ark., 485; Afton, 410; Hardy, 370; Williford, 330; Ravenden, 310; Imboden, 300; Black Rock, 290; Portia, 285; Hoxie, 295; Sedgwick, 270; Bonnaville, 320; Jonesboro, 275; Nettleton, 250; Big Bay Siding, 250; Hatchie Coon, 250; Marked Tree, 250; Tyronza, 240; Gilmore, 225; Clarketon, 240; Marion, 235; West Memphis, 200; Memphis, 280.

CHAPTER VI.

POLITICS—IMPORTANCE OF THE SUBJECT—THE TWO OLD SCHOOLS OF POLITICIANS—TRIUMPH OF THE JACKSONIANS—EARLY PROMINENT STATE POLITICIANS—THE GREAT QUESTION OF SECESSION—THE STATE VOTES TO JOIN THE CONFEDERACY—HORROR OF THE WAR PERIOD—THE RECONSTRUCTION DISTRESS—THE BAXTER-BROOKS EMBROGLIO.

In knots they stand, or in a rank they walk.
Serious in aspect, earnest in their talk;
Factionous, and favouring this or t'other side,
As their weak fancy or strong reason guide.—*Dryden.*



IN one sense there is no portion of the history of Arkansas more instructive than its political history, because in this is the key to the character of many of its institutions, as well as strong indications of the trend of the public mind, and the characteristics of those men who shaped public affairs and controlled very largely in the State councils.

Immediately upon the formation of the Territorial government, the President of the United States sent to Arkansas Post Gov. James Miller, Robert Crittenden, secretary, and C. Jouett,

Robert P. Letcher and Andrew Scott, judges, to organize the new Territorial government. Gov. Miller, it seems, gave little attention to his office,

and therefore in all the early steps of formation Crittenden was the acting governor; and from the force of character he possessed, and his superior strength of mind, it is fair to conclude that he dominated almost at will the early public affairs of Arkansas.

This was at the time of the beginning of the political rivalry between Clay and Jackson, two of the most remarkable types of great political leaders this country has produced—Henry Clay, the superb; "Old Hickory," the man of iron; the one as polished a gem as ever glittered in the political heavens—the other the great diamond in the rough, who was of the people, and who drew his followers with bands of steel. These opposites were destined to clash. It is well for the country that they did.

Robert Crittenden was a brother of John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and by some who knew him long and well he was deemed not only his

brother's peer, but in many respects his intellectual superior. It goes without the saying, he was a born Whig, who, in Kentucky's super-loyal fashion, had Clay for his idol, and, to put it mildly, Jackson to dislike.

President Monroe had appointed the first Territorial officers, but the fact that Crittenden was secretary is evidence that politics then were not running very high. Monroe was succeeded in 1824 by John Quincy Adams. It would seem that in the early days in Arkansas, the Whigs stood upon the vantage grounds in many important respects. By the time Adams was inaugurated the war political to the death between Clay and Jackson had begun. But no man looked more carefully after his own interests than Jackson. He had large property possessions just across the line in Tennessee, besides property in Arkansas. He induced, from his ranks in his own State, some young men of promise to come to Arkansas. The prize now was whether this should be a Whig or Democratic State. President Adams turned out Democratic officials and put in Whigs, and Robert Crittenden for a long time seemed to hold the State in his hand. Jackson's superiority as a leader over Clay is manifested in the struggles between the two in Arkansas. Clay's followers here were men after his fashion, as were Jackson's men after his mold. Taking Robert Crittenden as the best type, he was but little inferior to Clay himself in his magnetic oratory and purity of principles and public life; while Jackson sent here the Seviers, Conways and Rectors, men of the people, but of matchless resolution and personal force of character. No two great commanders ever had more faithful or able lieutenants than were the respective champions of Old Hickory and Harry of the West, in the formative days of the State of Arkansas. The results were, like those throughout the Union, that Jackson triumphed in the hard strife, and Arkansas entered the Union, by virtue of a bill introduced by James Buchanan, as a Jackson State, and has never wavered in its political integrity.

As an evidence of the similarity of the contests and respective leaders of the two parties

here to those throughout the country, it is only necessary to point out that Crittenden drew to his following such men as Albert Pike, a genius of the loftiest and most versatile gifts the country has so far produced, while Jackson, ever supplying reinforcements to his captains, sent among others, as secretary of the Territory, Lewis Randolph, grandson of Thomas Jefferson, and whose wife was pretty Betty Martin, of the White House, a niece of Jackson's. Randolph settled in Hempstead County when it was an unbroken wilderness, and his remains are now resting there in an unknown grave.

Clay, it seems, could dispatch but little additional force to his followers, even when he saw they were the hardest pressed by the triumphant enemy. There was not much by which one could draw comparisons between Clay and Jackson—unless it was their radical difference. As a great orator, Clay has never been excelled, and he lived in a day when the open sesame to the world's delights lay in the silver tongue; but Jackson was a hero, a great one, who inspired other born heroes to follow him even to the death.

Arkansas was thus started permanently along the road of triumphant democracy, from which it never would have varied, except for the war times that brought to the whole country such confusion and political chaos. Being a Jackson State, dominated by the blood of the first governor of Tennessee—Gen. John Sevier, a man little inferior to Jackson himself—it was only the most cruel circumstance that could force the State into secession. When the convention met on the 4th of March, 1861, "on the state of the Union," its voice was practically unanimous for the Union, and that body passed a series of as loyal resolutions as were ever penned, then adjourning to meet again in the May following. The convention met May 6, but the war was upon the country, and most of the Gulf States had seceded. Every one knew that war was inevitable; it was already going on, but very few realized its immensity. The convention did not rush hastily into secession. An ordinance of secession was introduced, and for days, and into the nights, run-

ning into the small hours, the matter was deliberated upon—no preliminary test vote was forced to an issue. Delegates were present in anxious attendance from the Carolinas, Alabama and Georgia. They knew that the fate of their action largely depended upon the attitude of Arkansas. If Arkansas voted no, then the whole secession movement would receive a severe blow. The afternoon before the final vote, which was to take place in the evening, these commissioners from other States had made up their minds that Arkansas might possibly vote down secession. When the convention adjourned for supper, they held a hurried consultation, and freely expressed their anxiety at the outlook. It was understood that the discussion was closed, and the night session was wholly for the purpose of taking a vote. All was uncertainty and intense excitement. Expressions of deepest attachment to the Union and the old flag were heard. The most fiery and vehement of the secessionists in the body were cautious and deliberative. There was but little even of vehement detestation of the abolitionists—a thing as natural then for a Southern man to despise as hatred is natural to a heated brain.

At a late hour in the evening, amid the most solemn silence of the crowded hall, an informal vote was taken. All except six members voted to secede. A suppressed applause followed the announcement of the vote. A hurried, whispered conference went on, and the effort was made to have the result unanimous. Now came the final vote. When the name of Isaac Murphy, afterward the military governor, was reached, it was passed and the roll call continued. It was so far unanimous, with Mr. Murphy's name still to call. The clerk called it. Mr. Murphy arose and in an earnest and impressive manner in a few words explained the dilemma he was in, but said, "I cannot violate my honest convictions of duty. I vote 'No.'"

When the day of reconstruction began, at first it was under the supervision of the military, and it is yet the greatest pity that Congress did not let the military alone to rehabilitate the States they had conquered. Isaac Murphy was made governor.

No truer Union man lived than he. He knew the people, and his two years of government were fast curing the wounds of war. But he was turned out of office.

The right to vote compels, if it is to be other than an evil, some correct and intelligent understanding of the form of government prevailing in the United States, and of the elementary principles of political economy. The ability to read and write, own property, go to Congress or edit a political paper, has nothing to do with it, no more than the color of the skin, eyes or hair of the voter. The act of voting itself is the sovereign act in the economic affairs of the State; but if the government under its existing form is to endure, the average voter must understand and appreciate the fundamental principles which, in the providence of God, have made the United States the admiration of the world.

Arkansas, the Democratic State, was in political disquiet from 1861 to 1874—the beginning of the war and the end of reconstruction. When in the hands of Congress it was returned at every regular election as a Republican party State. The brief story of the political Moses who led it out of the wilderness is of itself a strange and interesting commentary on self-government.

When the war came there lived in Batesville Elisha Baxter, a young lawyer who had been breasting only financial misfortunes all his life. Utterly failing as a farmer and merchant, he had been driven to study law and enter the practice to make a living. An honest, kind-hearted, good man, loving his neighbor as himself, but a patriot every inch of him, and loving the Union above all else, his heart was deeply grieved when he saw his adopted State had declared for secession. He could not be a disunionist, no more than he could turn upon his neighbors, friends and fellow-citizens of Arkansas. He determined to wash his hands of it all and remain quietly at home. Like all others he knew nothing of civil war. His neighbors soon drove him from his home and family, and, to save his life, he went to the Northern army, then in Southern Missouri. He was welcomed and offered a commission in the Federal

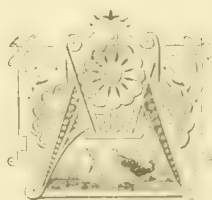
army and an opportunity to return to his State. He declined the offer; he could not turn and shed the blood of his old neighbors and former friends. In the vicissitudes of war this non-combatant was captured by an Arkansas command, paroled and ordered to report to the military authorities at Little Rock. He made his way thither, and was thrown into a military prison and promptly indicted for high treason. Then only he began to understand the temper of the times, for the chances of his being hanged were probably as a thousand to one to acquittal. In this extremity he broke jail and fled. He again reached the Northern army in which he accepted a commission, and returned to his old home in Batesville, remaining in military command of the place. He was actively engaged in recruiting the Union men of Northern Arkansas and forming them into regiments. It goes without saying that Baxter never raised a hand to strike back at those who had so deeply wronged him, when their positions were reversed and he had the power in his hands.

At the fall election, 1871, Baxter was the regular Republican candidate for governor, and Joseph Brooks was the Independent Republican nominee. The Republican party was divided and each

bid for the Democratic vote by promises to the ex-Confederates. Brooks may have been elected, but was counted out. Baxter was duly inaugurated. When he had served a year the politicians, it is supposed, who controlled Arkansas, finding they could not use Baxter, or in other words that they had counted in the wrong man, boldly proceeded to undo their own acts, dethrone Baxter and put Brooks in the chair of State. An account of the Baxter-Brooks war is given in another chapter.

Thus was this man the victim of political circumstances; a patriot, loving his country and his neighbors, he was driven from home and State; a non-combatant, he was arrested by his own friends as a traitor and the hangman's halter dangled in his face; breaking prison and stealing away like a skulking convict, to return as ruler and master by the omnipotent power of the bayonet; a non-party man, compelled to be a Republican in politics, and finally, as a Republican, fated to lead the Democratic party to success and power.

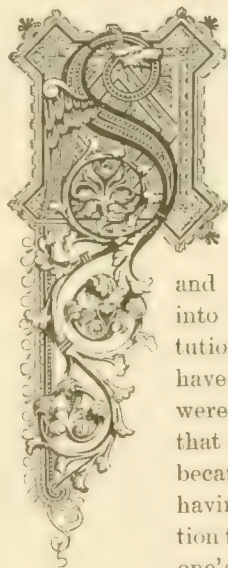
The invincible Jacksonian dynasty, built up in Arkansas, with all else of public institutions went down in the sweep of civil war. It has not been revived as a political institution. But the Democratic party dominates the State as of old.



CHAPTER VII.

SOCIETIES, STATE INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—THE KU KLUX KLAN—INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—
 ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS—GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—BUREAU OF MINES—
 ARKANSAS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS—STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—THE WHEEL
 —THE STATE CAPITAL—THE CAPITOL BUILDING—STATE LIBRARIES—STATE
 MEDICAL SOCIETY—STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—DEAF MUTE INSTITUTE
 —SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—ARKANSAS LUNATIC ASYLUM—AR-
 KANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY—THE STATE DEBT.

Heaven forming each on other to depend,
 A master, or a servant, or a friend,
 Bids each on other for assistance call,
 Till one man's weakness grows the strength of all.—*Pope.*



SECRET societies are a form of social life and expression which, in some mode of existence, antedate even authentic history. Originally a manner of securing defense from the common enemies of tribes and peoples, they have developed into social and eleemosynary institutions as advances in civilization have been made. At first they were but a severe necessity, and as that time slowly passed away, they became a luxury and a pleasure, having peculiar and strong attraction to nearly all men. That part of one's nature which loves to lean

upon others for aid, even in the social scale, finds its expression in some of the many forms of societies, clubs, organizations or institutions that now pervade nearly all the walks of life. In every day existence, in business, church, state, politics and pleasure, are societies and organizations everywhere—for the purposes of gain, charity and

comfort—indeed, for the sole purpose of finding something to do, would be the acknowledgment of many a society motto. The causes are as diversified as the bodies, secret and otherwise, are numerous.

The South furnishes a most remarkable instance of the charm there is in mystery to all men, in the rise and spread of the Ku Klux Klan, a few years ago. Three or four young men, in Columbia, Tenn., spending a social evening together, concluded to organize a winter's literary society. All had just returned from the war, in which they had fought for the "lost cause," and found time hanging dull upon them. Each eagerly caught at the idea of a society, and soon they were in the intricacies of the details. Together, from their sparse recollections of their schoolbooks, they evolved the curious name for the society. The name suggested to them that the sport to be derived from it might be increased by making it a secret society. The thing was launched upon this basic idea. In everything connected with it each one was fertile it seems in adding mystery to mystery in their meetings and personal movements.

The initiation of a new member was made a grand and rollicking affair. So complete had the members occasioned their little innocent society to be a mystery, that it became in an astonishingly brief time a greater enigma to themselves than even to outsiders. It swiftly spread from the village to the county, from the county to the State, and over-ran the Southern States like a racing prairie fire, changing in its aims and objects as rapidly as it had grown. From simply frightening the poor night-prowling darkeys, it became a vast and uncontrollable semi-military organization; inflicting punishment here, and there taking life, until the State of Tennessee was thrown into utter confusion, and the military forces were called out; large rewards were offered for the arrest even of women found making any of the paraphernalia of the order. Government detectives sent to pry into their secrets were slain, and a general reign of terror ensued. No rewards could induce a member to betray his fellows; and the efforts of the organizers to control the storm they had raised, were as idle as the buzzing of a summer fly. Thousands and thousands of men belonged to it, who knew really little or nothing about it, and who to this day are oblivious of the true history of one of the most remarkable movements of large bodies of men that has ever occurred in this or perhaps any country. It was said by leading members of the order that they could, in twenty-four hours, put tens of thousands of men in line of battle, all fully armed and equipped. It was indeed the "Invisible Empire." By its founders it was as innocent and harmless in its purposes as a Sunday-school picnic, yet in a few weeks it spread and grew until it overshadowed the land—but little else than a bloody, headless riot. The imaginations of men on the outside conjured up the most blood-curdling falsehoods as to its doings; while those inside were, it seems, equally fertile in schemes and devices to further mystify people, alarm some and terrify others, and apparently the wilder the story told about them, the more they would enjoy it. Its true history will long give it rank of first importance to the philosophic and careful, painstaking historian.

Among societies of the present day, that organization known as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows is recognized as a prominent one. The Grand Lodge of the order in Arkansas was organized June 11, 1849. Its first past grand master was John J. Horner, elected in 1854. His successors to date have been as follows: James A. Henry, 1858; P. O. Hooper, 1859–1866; Richard Bragg, Sr., 1862; Peter Brugman, 1867, 1868, 1871; Isaac Eolsom, 1873; Albert Cohen, 1874; John B. Bond, 1876; E. B. Moore, 1878; James S. Holmes, 1880; Adam Clark, 1881; W. A. Jett, 1882; James A. Gibson, 1884; George W. Hurley, 1885; H. S. Coleman, 1886, and A. S. Jett, 1887. The present able officers are R. P. Holt, grand master; J. P. Woolsey, deputy grand master; Louis C. Lincoln, grand warden; Peter Brugman, grand secretary; H. Ehrenbers, grand treasurer; H. S. Coleman, grand representative; A. S. Jett, grand representative; Rev. L. B. Hawley, grand chaplain; John R. Richardson, grand marshal; J. G. Parker, grand conductor; William Mosby, grand guardian; W. J. Glenn, grand herald. In the State there are eighty-two lodges and a total membership, reported by the secretary at the October meeting, 1888, of 2,023. The revenue from subordinate lodges amounts to \$13,832, while the relief granted aggregates \$2,840. There were sixteen Rebekah lodges organized in 1887–88.

The Masonic fraternity is no less influential in the affairs of every part of the country, than the society just mentioned. There is a tradition—too vague for reliance—that Masonry was introduced into Arkansas by the Spaniards more than 100 years ago, and that therefore the first lodge was established at Arkansas Post. Relying, however, upon the records the earliest formation of a lodge of the order was in 1819, when the Grand Lodge of Kentucky granted a dispensation for a lodge at Arkansas Post. Robert Johnson was the first master. Judge Andrew Scott, a Federal judge in the Territory, was one of its members. But before this lodge received its charter, the seat of government was removed to Little Rock, and the Arkansas Post lodge became extinct. No other lodge was attempted to be established until 1836, when

a dispensation was granted Washington Lodge No. 82, at Fayetteville, October 3, 1837. Onesimus Evans, was master; James McKissick, senior warden; Mathew Leeper, junior warden.

In 1838 the Grand Lodge of Louisiana granted the second dispensation for a lodge at Arkansas Post—Morning Star Lodge No. 42; the same year granting a charter to Western Star Lodge No. 43, at Little Rock. Of this Edward Cross was master; Charles L. Jeffries, senior warden; Nicholas Peay, junior warden. About this time the Grand Lodge of Alabama granted a charter to Mount Horeb Lodge, of Washington, Hempstead County.

November 21, 1838, these four lodges held a convention at Little Rock and formed the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.

The representatives at this convention were: From Washington Lodge No. 82, of Fayetteville, Onesimus Evans, past master; Washington L. Wilson, Robert Bedford, Abraham Whinnery, Richard C. S. Brown, Samuel Adams and Williamson S. Oldham.

From Western Star Lodge No. 43, of Little Rock, William Gilchrist, past master; Charles L. Jeffries, past master; Nicholas Peay, past master; Edward Cross, past master; Thomas Parsel, Alden Sprague and John Morris.

From Morning Star Lodge No 42, of the Post of Arkansas, John W. Pullen.

From Mount Horeb Lodge, of Washington, James H. Walker, Allen M. Oakley, Joseph W. McKean and James Trigg.

Of this convention John Morris, of Western Star Lodge No. 43, was made secretary. Mr. Morris is still living (1889), a resident of Auburn, Sebastian County, and is now quite an old man. Mr. John P. Karns, of Little Rock, was in attendance at the convention, although not a delegate. These two are the only ones surviving who were present on that occasion.

The Grand Lodge organized by the election of William Gilchrist, grand master; Onesimus Evans, deputy grand master; James H. Walker, grand senior warden; Washington L. Wilson, grand junior warden; Alden Sprague, grand treasurer, and George C. Watkins, grand secretary.

The constituent lodges, their former charters being extinct by their becoming members of a new jurisdiction, took new numbers. Washington Lodge, at Fayetteville, became No. 1; Western Star, of Little Rock, became No. 2; Morning Star, of the Post of Arkansas, became No. 3, and Mount Horeb, of Washington, became No. 4. Of these Washington No. 1, and Western Star No. 2, are in vigorous life, but Morning Star No. 3, and Mount Horeb No. 4, have become defunct.

From this beginning of the four lodges, with a membership of probably 100, the Grand Lodge now consists of over 400 lodges, and a membership of about 12,000.

The following are the officers for the present year: R. H. Taylor, grand master, Hot Springs; J. W. Sorrels, deputy grand master, Farmer, Scott County; D. B. Warren, grand lecturer, Gainesville; W. A. Clement, grand orator, Rover, Yell County; W. K. Ramsey, grand senior warden, Camden; C. A. Bridewell, grand junior warden, Hope; George H. Meade, grand treasurer, Little Rock; Fay Hempstead, grand secretary, Little Rock; D. D. Leach, grand senior deacon, Augusta; Samuel Peete, grand junior deacon, Batesville; H. W. Brooks, grand chaplain, Hope; John B. Baxter, grand marshal, Brinkley; C. C. Hamby, grand sword bearer, Prescott; S. Solmson, senior grand steward, Pine Bluff; A. T. Wilson, junior grand steward, Eureka Springs; J. C. Churchill, grand pursuivant, Charlotte, Independence County; Ed. Metcalf, grand tyler, Little Rock.

The first post of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Arkansas, was organized under authority from the Illinois Commandery, and called McPherson Post No. 1, of Little Rock. The district then passed under command of the Department of Missouri, and by that authority was organized Post No. 2, at Fort Smith.

The Provisional Department of Arkansas was organized June 18, 1883, Stephen Wheeler being department commander, and C. M. Vaughan, adjutant general. A State encampment was called to meet at Fort Smith, July 11, 1883. Six posts were represented in this meeting, when the following State officers were elected: S. Wheeler, com-

mander; M. Mitchell, senior vice; R. E. Jackson, junior vice; H. Stone, quartermaster, and the following council: John F. Owen, A. S. Fowler, W. W. Bailey, A. Walrath, Benton Turner.

There are now seventy-four posts, with a membership of 2,500, in the State. The present officers are: Department commander, A. S. Fowler; senior vice commander, John Vaughan; junior vice commander, E. A. Ellis; medical director, T. G. Miller; chaplain, T. R. Early.

The council of administration includes A. A. Whissen, Thomas Boles, W. S. Bartholomew, R. E. Renner and I. B. Lawton. The following were the appointments on the staff of the department commander: Assistant adjutant-general, N. W. Cox; assistant quartermaster-general, Stephen Wheeler; judge advocate, S. J. Evans; chief mustering officer, S. K. Robinson; department inspector, R. S. Curry. Headquarters were established at Little Rock, Ark.

There are other bodies in the State whose aims and purposes differ materially from those previously mentioned. Among these is the Arkansas Bureau of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture, which was organized as a State institution at the session of the legislature in 1889. The governor appointed M. F. Locke commissioner, the latter making M. W. Manville assistant. They at once proceeded to organize the department and open an office in the State-house. The legislature appropriated for the next two years for the bureau the sum of \$18,000.

This action of the legislature was in response to a demand from all parts of the State, which, growing in volume for some time, culminated in the meeting in Little Rock of numerous prominent men, and the organization of the Arkansas State Bureau of Immigration, January 31, 1888. A demand from almost every county prompted Gov. Senior P. Hughes to issue a call for a State meeting. The meeting was composed only of the best representative citizens. Gov. Hughes, in his address, stated that "the State should have an agricultural, mining and manufacturing bureau, which should be a bureau of statistics and immigration, also." Hon. Logan H. Roots was elected

president of the convention. He voiced the purposes of the meeting still further when he said, "We want to educate others on the wealth-making properties of our State." A permanent State organization was effected, one delegate from each county to constitute a State Board of Immigration, and the following permanent officers were chosen: Logan H. Roots, of Little Rock, president; Dandridge McRae, of Searcy, vice-president; H. L. Rimmel, of Newport, secretary; George R. Brown, of Little Rock, treasurer; J. H. Clendenning, of Fort Smith, A. M. Crow, of Arkadelphia, W. P. Fletcher, of Lonoke, additional executive committee. The executive committee issued a strong address and published it extensively, giving some of the many inducements the State had to offer immigrants. The legislature could not fail to properly recognize such a movement of the people, and so provided for the long needed bureau.

Arkansas Agricultural Association was organized in 1885. It has moved slowly so far, but is now reaching the condition of becoming a great and prosperous institution. The entire State is soon to be made into sub-districts, with minor organizations, at least one in each Congressional district, with a local control in each, and all will become stockholders and a part of the parent concern. A permanent State fair and suitable grounds and fixtures are to be provided in the near future, when Arkansas will successfully vie with any State in the Union in an annual display of its products.

The officers of the Agricultural Association for 1889, are as follows: Zeb. Ward, president, Little Rock; B. D. Williams, first vice-president, Little Rock; T. D. Culberhouse, vice-president First Congressional district; D. McRae, vice president Second Congressional district; W. L. Tate, vice-president Third Congressional district; J. J. Sumpster, vice-president Fourth Congressional district; J. H. Vanhoose, vice-president Fifth Congressional district; M. W. Manville, secretary; D. W. Bizzell, treasurer.

Arkansas State Horticultural Society was organized May 24, 1879, and incorporated January 31, 1889. Under its completed organization the

first fair was held in Little Rock, commencing Wednesday, May 15, 1889. President, E. F. Babcock; secretary, M. W. Manville; executive committee, S. H. Nowlin, chairman, Little Rock; George P. C. Rumbough, Little Rock; Rev. S. H. Buchanan, Little Rock; E. C. Kinney, Judsonia, and Fred Dengler, Hot Springs, constitute the official board.

In 1881 three farmers of Prairie County met and talked over farm matters, and concluded to organize a society for the welfare of the farming community. The movement grew with astonishing rapidity. It was organized as a secret, non-political society, and in matters of trade and commerce proposed to give its members the benefit of combination. In this respect it advocated action in concert with all labor unions or organizations of laborers. A State and National organization was effected, and the sub-organizations, extending to the smallest school districts, were required to obtain authority and report to the State branch and it in return to the National head. Thus far its originators sought what they believed to be the true co-operative method in their business affairs.

The next object was to secure beneficial legislation to farmers—each one to retain his political party affiliations, and at the ballot-box to vote for either farmers or those most closely identified with their interests as might be found on the respective party tickets.

The officers of the National society are: Isaac McCracken, president, Ozone, Ark., and A. E. Gardner, secretary and treasurer, Dresden, Tenn. The Arkansas State Wheel officers are: L. P. Featherstone, president, Forrest City; R. H. Morehead, secretary, White Chapel, and W. H. Quayle, treasurer, Ozan.

The scheme was inviting to honest farmers and the humble beginning soon grew to be a most prosperous society—not only extending over the State, but reaching boldly across the line into other States. When at the zenith of its prosperity, it is estimated there were 60,000 members of the order in Arkansas. This was too tempting a prospect for the busy political demagogues, and to the

amazement of the better men in the society, they soon awoke to the fact that they were in the hands of the wily politicians. It is now estimated that the ranks in Arkansas are reduced to 20,000 or less—all for political causes. The movement now is to purge the society of politics and in the near future to meet the Farmer's Alliance in St. Louis, and form a combination of the two societies. It is hoped by this arrangement to avoid the demagogues hereafter, and at the same time form a strong and permanent society, which will answer the best interests of the farming community.

As stated elsewhere, the location of a capital for Arkansas early occupied the attention of its citizens. On November 20, 1821, William Russell and others laid off and platted Little Rock as the future capital of the Territory and State. They made a plat and a bill of assurances thereto, subdividing the same into lots and blocks. They granted to Pulaski County Lots 3 and 4 in trust and on the conditions following, viz.: "That the said county of Pulaski within two years" should erect a common jail upon said Lots 3 and 4. Out of this transaction grew a great deal of litigation. The first jail was built of pine logs in 1823. It stood until 1837, when it was burned, and a brick building was erected in its stead. This stood for many years, but through the growth of the city, it in time became a public nuisance and was condemned, and the location moved to the present site of the stone jail.

The Territory was organized by Congress in 1819, and the seat of government located at the Post of Arkansas. In the early part of 1820 arose the question of a new site for the seat of government, and all eyes turned to Pulaski County. A capital syndicate was formed and Little Rock Bluff fixed upon as the future capital. The one trouble was that the land at this point was not yet in market, and so the company secured "sunk land scrip" and located this upon the selected town site. The west line of the Quapaw Indian reservation struck the Arkansas River at "the Little Rock" and therefore the east line of the contemplated capital had to be west of this Quapaw line. This town survey "west of the point of rocks,

immediately south of the Arkansas River, and west of the Quapaw line," was surveyed and returned to the recorder at St. Louis as the new town site and Territorial capital—called Little Rock. The dedication of the streets, etc., and the plat as laid off, was dated November 10, 1821. Grounds were given for a State house, and other public buildings and purposes, and for "the permanent seat of justice of said county (Pulaski)" was dedicated an entire half square, "bounded on the north by Markham Street and on the west by Spring Street and on the south by Cherry (now Second) Street" for court house purposes. In return the county was to erect a court house and jail on the lots specified for these purposes, "within ten years from the date hereof." A market house was to be erected by the city on Lots 4 and 5, Block 99. The latter in time was built on these lots, the upper story containing a council chamber, which was in public use until 1864, when the present city hall was erected.

By an act of the legislature, October 24, 1821, James Billingsly, Crawford County, Samuel C. Roane, Clark County, and Robert Bean, Independence County, were appointed commissioners, "to fix on a proper place for the seat of justice of the County of Pulaski;" the act further specifying "they shall take into consideration donations and future divisions." The latter part of the sentence is made still more important by the fact that at that time the western boundary of Pulaski County was 100 miles west, at the mouth of Petit Jean, and the eastern boundary was a few miles below Pine Bluff.

October 18, 1820, the Territorial seat of government was removed from the Post of Arkansas to the Little Rock, the act to take effect June 1, 1821. It provided "that there shall be a bond * * * for the faithful performance of the promise and good faith by which the seat of government is moved."

In November, 1821, about the last of the belongings of the Territorial capital at the Post were removed to Little Rock. It was a crossing point on the river of the government road leading to Missouri, and the place had often been designated

as the "Missouri Crossing," but the French had generally called it Arkapopolis.

During the short time the Territorial capital was at Arkansas Post, no effort was made to erect public buildings, as from the first it was understood this was but a temporary location. When the capital came to Little Rock a one-story double log house was built, near the spot where is now the Presbyterian Church, or near the corner of Scott and Fifth Streets. This building was in the old style of two rooms, with an open space between, but all under the same roof. In 1826 the log building was superseded by a one-story frame. March 2, 1831, Congress authorized the Territory to select ten sections of land and appropriate the same toward erecting capitol buildings; and in 1832 it empowered the governor to lease the salt springs. With these different funds was erected the central building of the present capitol, the old representative hall being where is now the senate chamber. In 1836, when Arkansas became a State, there was yet no plastering in any part of the brick building, and in the assembly halls were plain pine board tables and old fashioned split bottomed chairs, made in Little Rock.

In 1886, at the remarkably small cost of \$35,000, were added the additions and improvements and changes in the capitol building, completing it in its present form. And if the same wisdom controls the State in the future that has marked the past, especially in the matter of economy in its public buildings, there will be only a trifling additional expenditure on public buildings during the next half century. The State buildings are sufficient for all public needs; their plainness and cheapness are a pride and glory, fitting monuments to the past and present generation of rulers and law makers, testifying to their intelligence and integrity.

The State library was started March 3, 1838, at first solely as a reference and exchange medium. It now has an annual allowance of \$100, for purchasing books and contains 25,000 volumes, really more than can suitably be accommodated.

The Supreme Court library was established in January, 1851. It has 8,000 volumes, including

all the reports and the leading law works. The fees of attorneys' license upon admission to the bar, of ten dollars, and a dollar docket fee in each case in court, constitute the fund provided for the library.

The State Medical Society, as now constituted, was formed in May, 1875. It held its fourteenth annual session in 1889, at Pine Bluff. Edward Bentley is the acting president, and L. P. Gibson, secretary. Subordinate societies are formed in all parts of the State and are represented by regular delegates in the general assemblies. In addition to the officers for the current year above given are Z. Orts, assistant secretary, A. J. Vance, C. S. Gray, B. Hatchett and W. H. Hill, vice-presidents in the order named.

The State Board of Health was established by act of the legislature, March 23, 1881. It is composed of six commissioners, appointed by the governor. "a majority of whom are to be medical graduates and of seven years' practice in the profession." The board is required to meet once in every three months. The secretary is allowed a salary of \$1,000 per annum, but the others receive no compensation except traveling expenses in the discharge of official duties.

The present board is composed of Dr. A. L. Breysacher, president; Dr. Lorenzo R. Gibson, secretary; Doctors J. A. Dibrell, P. Van Patton, W. A. Cantrell and V. Brunson.

The beginning which resulted in the present elegant State institution for deaf mutes was a school established near the close of the late war, in Little Rock, by Joseph Mount, an educated mute, who gathered a few of these unfortunate ones together and taught a private school. The State legislature incorporated the school and made a small provision for it, July 17, 1868, the attendance that year being four pupils. The buildings are on the beautiful hill just west of the Union Depot, the improvement of the grounds being made in 1869. The attendance in 1870 was 43 pupils, which in the last session's report, 1888, reached the number of 109; and the superintendent, anticipating an attendance for the current two years of 150, has solicited appropriations accordingly.

The board of trustees of the Deaf Mute Institute includes: Hon. George E. Dodge, president; Col. S. L. Griffith, vice-president; Maj. R. H. Parham, Jr., secretary; Hon. W. E. Woodruff, treasurer; Maj. George H. Meade and Col. A. R. Witt. The officers are: Principal, Francis D. Clarke; instructors: John W. Michaels, Mrs. I. H. Carroll, Miss Susan B. Harwood, Miss Kate P. Brown, Miss Emma Wells, S. C. Bright; teacher of articulation, Miss Lottie Kirkland. Mrs. M. M. Beattie is matron; Miss Lucinda Nations, assistant; Miss Clara Abbott, supervises the sewing, and Mrs. Amanda Harley is housekeeper. The visiting physician is J. A. Dibrell, Jr., M. D.; foreman of the printing office, T. P. Clarke; foreman of the shoe shop, U. G. Dunn. Of the total appropriations asked for the current two years, \$80,970, \$16,570 is for improvements in buildings, grounds, school apparatus, or working departments.

The Arkansas School for the Blind was incorporated by act of the legislature, February 4, 1859, and opened to pupils the same year in Arkadelphia. In the year of 1868 it was removed to Little Rock, and suitable grounds purchased at the foot of Center Street, on Eighteenth Street.

This is not an asylum for the aged and infirm, nor a hospital for the treatment of disease, but a school for the young of both sexes, in which are taught literature, music and handcraft. Pupils between six and twenty-six years old are received, and an oculist for the purpose of treating pupils is a part of its benefits; no charge is made for board or tuition, but friends are expected to furnish clothing and traveling expenses.

It is estimated there are 300 blind of school age in the State. The legislature has appropriated \$140 a year for each pupil. On this allowance in two years the steward reported a balance unexpended of \$1,686.84. In 1886 was appropriated \$6,000 to build a workshop, store-room, laundry and bake-oven. In 1860 the attendance was ten—five males and five females; in 1862, seven males and six females. The year 1888 brought the attendance up to fifty males and fifty-two females, or a total of 102. During the last two years six have graduated here—three in the

industrial department, and three in the industrial and literary department. Four have been dismissed on account of recovered eyesight.

The trustees of the school are: J. R. Rightsell, S. M. Marshall, W. C. Ratcliffe, J. W. House, and D. G. Fones; the superintendent being John H. Dye.

Another commendable institution, carefully providing for the welfare of those dethroned of reason, is the Arkansas State Lunatic Asylum, which was authorized by act of the legislature of 1873, when suitable grounds were purchased, and highly improved, and buildings erected. The institution is three miles west of the capitol and one-half mile north of the Mount Ida road. Eighty acres of ground were originally purchased and enclosed and are now reaching a high state of improvement. The resident population of the asylum at present is 500 souls, and owing to the crowded conditions an additional eighty acres were purchased in 1887, making in all 160 acres. A careful inquiry shows there are in the State (and not in the asylum, for want of room) 198 insane persons, entitled under the law to the benefits of the institution. Of the 411 patients in the asylum in 1888, only four were pay patients.

John G. Fletcher, R. K. Walker, A. L. Breyssacher, John D. Adams and William J. Little are trustees of the institution, while Dr. P. O. Hooper is superintendent.

In 1885 the legislature made an appropriation of \$92,500 for the erection of additional buildings and other needed improvements. This fund was not all used, but the remainder was returned into the State treasury. The total current expenses for the year 1887 aggregated \$45,212.60. The current expenses on patients the same year were \$29,344.80. The comfort of the unfortunates—the excellence of the service, the wholesome food given them, and at the same time the minimum cost to the tax payers, prove the highest possible commendation to those in charge.

The Arkansas Industrial University is the promise, if not the present fulfillment, of one of the most important of State institutions. It certainly deserves the utmost attention from the best people

of the State, as it is destined to become in time one of the great universities of the world. It should be placed in position to be self-supporting, because education is not a public pauper and never can be permanently successful on charity. Any education to be had must be earned. This law of nature can no more be set aside than can the law of gravitation, and the ignorance of such a simple fact in statesmen and educators has cost our civilization its severest pains and penalties.

The industrial department of the institution was organized in June, 1885. The act of incorporation provided that all males should work at manual labor three hours each day and be paid therefor ten cents an hour. Seven thousand dollars was appropriated to equip the shops. Practical labor was defined to be not only farm and shop work, but also surveying, drawing and laboratory practice. Mechanical arts and engineering became a part of the curriculum. The large majority of any people must engage in industrial pursuits, and to these industrial development and enlightenment and comfort go hand-in-hand. Hence the real people's school is one of manual training. Schools of philosophy and literature will take care of themselves; think of a school (classical) endeavoring to train a Shakespeare or Burns! To have compelled either one of these to graduate at Oxford would have been like clipping the wings of the eagle to aid his upward flight. In the education at least of children nature is omnipotent and pitiless, and it is the establishment of such training schools as the Arkansas Industrial University that gives the cheering evidence of the world's progress. In its continued prosperity is hope for the near future; its failure through ignorance or bigotry in the old and worn out ideas of the dead past, will go far toward the confirmation of the cruel cynicism that the most to be pitied animal pell-melled into the world is the new-born babe.

The University is situated at Fayetteville, Washington County. It was organized by act of the legislature, based on the "Land Grant Act" of Congress of 1862, and supplemented by liberal donations from the State, the County of Washington, and the city of Fayetteville. The school

was opened in 1872. March 30, 1877, the legislature passed the act known as the "Barker Bill," which made nearly a complete change in the purview of the school and brought prominently forward the agricultural and mechanical departments. "To gratify our ambitious" [but mistaken] "youth," says the prospectus, "we have, under Section 7 of the act, provided for instruction in the classics."

Under the act of Congress known as the "Hatch Bill," an Agricultural Experimental Station has been organized. Substantial buildings are now provided, and the cost of board in the institution is reduced to \$8 per month. The attendance at the present time is ninety-six students, and steps are being taken to form a model stock-farm. The trustees, in the last report, say: "We recommend that girls be restored to the privileges of the institution." The law only excludes females from being beneficiaries, and females may still attend as pay students.

A part of the University is a branch Normal School, established at Pine Bluff, for the purpose of educating colored youth to be school teachers. These Normal Schools have for some years been a favorite and expensive hobby in most of the Northern States. There is probably no question that, for the promotion of the cause of education among the negroes, they offer unusual attractions.

The following will give the reader a clear comprehension of the school and its purposes. Its departments are:

Mechanic arts and engineering, agriculture, experiment station, practical work. English and modern languages, biology and geology, military

science and tactics, mathematics and logic, preparatory department, drawing and industrial art, and music.

To all these departments is now added the medical department, located at Little Rock. This branch was founded in 1871, and has a suitable building on Second Street. The tenth annual course of lectures in this institution commenced October 3, 1888; the tenth annual commencement being held March 8, 1889. The institution is self-supporting, and already it ranks among the foremost medical schools in the country. The graduating class of 1888 numbered twenty.

The State Board of Visitors to the medical school are Doctors W. W. Hipolite, W. P. Hart, W. B. Lawrence, J. M. Keller, I. Folsom.

The debt of Arkansas is not as large as a cursory glance at the figures might indicate. The United States government recently issued a statistical abstract concerning the public debt of this State that is very misleading, and does it a great wrong. In enumerating the debts of the States it puts Arkansas at \$12,029,100. This error comes of including the bonds issued for railroad and levee purposes, that have been decided by the Supreme Court null and void, to the amount of nearly \$10,000,000. They are therefore no part of the State indebtedness.

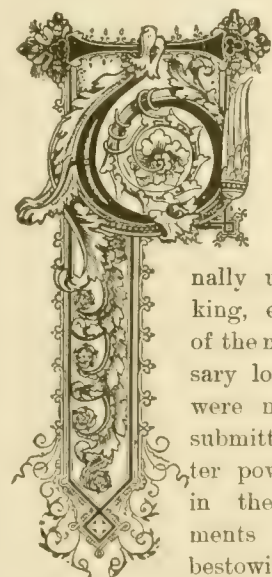
The real debt of the State is \$2,111,000, including principal and accumulated interest. There is an amount in excess of this, if there is included the debt due the general government, but for all such the State has counter claims, and it is not therefore estimated in giving the real indebtedness.



CHAPTER VIII.

THE BENCH AND BAR—AN ANALYTIC VIEW OF THE PROFESSION OF LAW—SPANISH AND FRENCH LAWS—
 ENGLISH COMMON LAW—THE LEGAL CIRCUIT RIDERS—TERRITORIAL LAW AND LAWYERS
 —THE COURT CIRCUITS—EARLY COURT OFFICERS—THE SUPREME COURT—PROMI-
 NENT MEMBERS OF THE STATE BENCH AND BAR—THE STANDARD
 OF THE EXECUTION OF LAW IN THE STATE.

Laws do not put the least restraint
 Upon our freedom, but maintain 't;
 Or if they do, 'tis for our good,
 To give us freer latitude;
 For wholesome laws preserve us free
 By stinting of our liberty.—*Butler.*



THE Territory when under Spanish or French rule was governed by much the same laws and customs. The home government appointed its viceroys, who were little more than nominally under the control of the king, except in the general laws of the mother country. The necessary local provisions in the laws were not strictly required to be submitted for approval to the master powers before being enforced in the colony. Both governments were equally liberal in bestowing the lands upon subjects, and as a rule, without cost. But the shadow of feudal times still lingered over each of them, and they had no conception that the real people would want to be small landholders, supposing that in the new as in the old world they would drift into villanage, and in some sense be a part of the possession of the landed aristocracy. Hence,

these governments are seen taking personal charge as it were of the colonies; providing them masters and protectors, who, with government aid, would transport and in a certain sense own them and their labor after their arrival. The grantee of certain royal rights and privileges in the new world was responsible to the viceroy for his colony, and the viceroy to the king. The whole was anti-democratic of course, and was but the continued and old, old idea of "the divine rights of rulers."

The commentaries of even the favorite law-writers to-day in this democratic country are blurred on nearly every page with that monstrous heresy, "the king can do no wrong"—the governing power is infallible, it needs no watching, no jealous eye that will see its errors or its crimes; a fetich to be blindly worshiped, indiscriminately, whether it is an angel of mercy or a monster of evil. When Cannibal was king he was a god, with no soul to dictate to him the course he pursued. "The curiosities of patriotism under adversity" just here suggests itself as a natural title-page to one of the most remarkable books yet to be written.

The bench and bar form a very peculiar result

of modern civilization—to-day fighting the most heroic battles for the poor and the oppressed; to-morrow, perhaps, expending equal zeal and eloquence in the train of the bloody usurper and tyrant. As full of inconsistencies as insincerity itself, it is also as noted for as wise, conservative and noble efforts in behalf of our race as ever distinguished patriot or sage.

The dangers which beset the path of the lawyer are a blind adherence to precedent, and a love of the abstruse technicalities of the law practice. When both or either of these infirmities enter the soul of the otherwise young and rising practitioner, his usefulness to his fellow man is apt to be permanently impaired. He may be the "learned judge," but will not be the great and good one.

The history of the bench and bar should be an instructive one. The inquirer, commencing in the natural order of all real history, investigating the cause or the fountain source, and then following up the effects flowing from causes, is met at the threshold with the question, Why? What natural necessity created this vast and expensive supernumerary of civilization? The institution in its entirety is so wide and involved, so comprehensive and expensive, with its array of court officials, great temples, its robes, ermine and wool-sacks; its halls, professors, schools and libraries, that the average mind is oppressed with the attempt to grasp its outlines. In a purely economic sense it produces not one blade of grass. After having elucidated this much of the investigation as best he can, he comes to a minor one, or the details of the subject. For illustration's sake, let it be assumed that he will then take up the consideration of grand juries, their origin, history and present necessity for existence. These are mere hints, but such as will arrest the attention of the student of law of philosophical turn of mind. They are nothing more than the same problems that come in every department of history. The school of the lawyer is to accept precedent, the same as it is a common human instinct to accept what comes to him from the fathers—assuming everything in its favor and combating everything that would dispute "the old order." It is the exceptional mind which

looks ancient precedent in the face and asks questions. Whence? Why? Whither? These are generally inconvenient queries to indolent content, but they are the drive wheels of moving civilization.

One most extraordinary fact forever remains, namely, that lawyers and statesmen never unfolded the science of political economy. This seems a strange contradiction, but nevertheless it is so. The story of human and divine laws is much alike. The truths have not been found, as a rule, by the custodians of the temples. The Rev. Jaspers are still proclaiming "the world do move." Great statesmen are still seriously regulating the nation's "balance of trade," the price of interest on money, and through processes of taxation enriching peoples, while the dear old precedents have for 100 years been demonstrated to be myths. They are theoretically dead with all intelligent men, but are very much alive in fact. Thus the social life of every people is full of most amusing curiosities, many of them harmless, many that are not.

The early bench and bar of Arkansas produced a strong and virile race of men. The pioneers of this important class of community possessed vigorous minds and bodies, with lofty ideals of personal honor, and an energy of integrity admirably fitted to the tasks set before them.

The law of the land, the moment the Louisiana purchase was effected, was the English common law, that vast and marvelous structure, the growth of hundreds of years of bloody English history, and so often the apparent throes of civilization.

The circuit riders composed the first bench and bar here, as in all the western States. In this State especially the accounts of the law practice—the long trips over the wide judicial circuits; the hardships endured, the dangers encountered from swollen streams ere safe bridges spanned them; the rough accommodations, indeed, sometimes the absence of shelter from the raging elements, and amid all this their jolly happy-go-lucky life, their wit and fun, their eternal electioneering, for every lawyer then was a politician; their quickened wits and schemes and devices to advantage

each other, both in and out of the courts, if all could be told in detail, would read like a fascinating romance. These riders often traveled in companies of from three to fifteen, and among them would be found the college and law-school graduates, and the brush graduates, associated in some cases and opposed in others. And here, as in all the walks of life, it was often found that the rough, self-educated men overmatched the graduates in their fiercest contests. While one might understand more of the books and of the learned technicalities of law, the other would know the jury best, and overthrow his antagonist. In the little old log cabin court rooms of those days, when the court was in session, the contest of the legal gladiators went on from the opening to the closing of the term. Generally the test was before a jury, and the people gathered from all the surrounding country, deeply interested in every movement of the actors. This was an additional stimulus to the lawyer politicians, who well understood that their ability was gauged by the crowd, as were their successes before the jury. Thus was it a combination of the forum and "stump." Here, sometimes in the conduct of a noted case, a seat in Congress would be won or lost. A seat in Congress, or on the "wool sack," was the ambition of nearly every circuit rider. Their legal encounters were fought out to the end. Each one was dreadfully in earnest—he practiced no assumed virtues in the struggle; battling as much at least for himself as his client, he would yield only under compulsion, even in the minor points, and, unfortunately, sometimes in the heat of ardor, the contest would descend from a legal to a personal one, and then the handy duello code was a ready resort. It seems it was this unhappy mixture of law and politics that caused many of these bloody personal encounters. In the pure practice of the law, stripped of political bearings, there seldom, if ever, came misunderstandings.

They must have been a fearless and earnest class of men to brave the hardships of professional life, as well as mastering the endless and involved intricacies of the legal practice of that day. The law then was but little less than a mass of un-

meaning technicalities. A successful practitioner required to have at his fingers' ends at least Blackstone's Commentaries and Chitty's Pleadings, and much of the wonders contained in the Rules of Evidence. Libraries were then scarce and their privations here were nearly as great as in the common comforts for "man and beast." There have been vast improvements in the simplifying of the practice, the abolition of technical pleadings especially, since that time, and the young attorney of to-day can hardly realize what it was the pioneers of his profession had to undergo.

A judicial circuit at that early day was an immense domain, over which the bench and bar regularly made semi-annual trips. Sometimes they would not more than get around to their starting point before it would be necessary to go all over the ground again. Thus the court was almost literally "in the saddle." The saddle-bags were their law offices, and some of them, upon reaching their respective county-seats, would signalize their brief stays with hard work all day in the court-room and late roystering at the tavern bar at night, regardless of the demurrers, pleas, replications, rejoinders and sur-rejoinders, declarations and bills that they knew must be confronted on the morrow. Among these jolly sojourners, "during court week" in the villages, dignity and circumspection were often given over exclusively to the keeping of the judge and prosecutor. Circumstances thus made the bench and bar as social a set as ever came together. To see them returning after their long journeyings, sunburned and weatherbeaten, having had but few advantages of the laundry or bathtub, they might have passed for a returning squad of cavalry in the late war. One eccentric character made it a point never to start with any relays to his wardrobe. When he reached home after his long pilgrimage it would be noticed that his clothes had a stuffed appearance. The truth was that when clean linen was needed he bought new goods and slipped them on over the soiled ones. He would often tell how he dreaded the return to his home, as he knew that after his wife attended to his change of wardrobe he was "most sure to catch cold."

On one occasion two members of the bar met at a county seat where court was in session a week. They had come from opposite directions, one of them riding a borrowed horse seventy miles, while the other on his own horse had traveled over 100 miles. Upon starting home they unwittingly exchanged horses, and neither discovered the mistake until informed by friends after reaching their destination. The horses could hardly have been more dissimilar, but the owners detected no change. It was nearly the value of the animals to make the return exchange, yet each set out, and finally returned with the proper horse. No little ingenuity must have been manifested in finally unraveling the great mystery of the affair.

Surrounded as they were with all these ill conditions, as a body of men they were nevertheless learned in the law, great in the forum, able and upright on the bench. Comparisons are odious, but it is nothing in disparagement to the present generation of courts and lawyers, to say that to be equally great and worthy with these men of the early bench and bar of Arkansas, is to exalt and ennoble the profession in the highest degree.

Sixty years have now passed since the first coming of the members of this calling to the State of Arkansas. In 1819 President Monroe appointed James Miller, governor, Robert Crittenden, secretary, and Charles Jouitt, Andrew Scott and Robert P. Letcher, judges of the Superior Court, for the new Territory of Arkansas. All these, it seems, except Gov. Miller, were promptly at the post of duty and in the discharge of their respective offices. In the absence of Mr. Miller, Mr. Crittenden was acting governor. These men not only constituted the first bench and bar, but the first Territorial officials and the first legislature. They were all located in the old French town of Arkansas Post. The lawyers and judges were the legislative body, which enacted the laws to be enforced in their respective districts. At their first legislative session they established but five statute laws, and from this it might be inferred that there were few and simple laws in force at that time, but the reader will remember that from the moment of the Louisiana purchase all the new territory passed under

the regulation and control of the English common law—substantially the same system of laws then governing England.

It is a singular comment on American jurisprudence that this country is still boasting the possession of the English habeas corpus act, wrung by those sturdy old barons from King John,—a government by the people, universal suffrage, where the meanest voter is by his vote also a sovereign, and therefore he protects himself against—whom?—why, against himself by the English habeas corpus act, which was but the great act of a great people that first proclaimed a higher right than was the “divine right of kings.” When these old Englishmen presented the alternative to King John, the writ or the headsman’s ax, he very sensibly chose the lesser of the two great inconveniences. And from that moment the vital meaning of the phrase “the divine right of kings” was dead in England.

In America, where all vote, the writ of habeas corpus has been time and time again suspended, and there are foolish men now who would gladly resort to this untoward measure, for the sake of party success in elections. There is no language of tongue or pen that can carry a more biting sarcasm on our boasted freemen or free institutions than this almost unnoticed fact in our history.

One of the acts of the first legislative session held in August, 1819, was to divide the Territory into two judicial circuits. As elsewhere stated, the counties of Arkansas and Lawrence constituted the First circuit; Pulaski, Clark and Hempstead Counties forming the Second.

The judges of the Superior Courts were assigned to the duties of the different circuits. At the first real Territorial legislature, composed of representatives elected by the people, the Territory was divided into three judicial circuits. The courts, however, for the different circuits, were all held at the Territorial capital. There was no circuit riding, therefore, at this time.

Judicial circuits and judges residing therein were not a part of judiciary affairs until 1823. The judges of the First circuit from that date, with time of appointment and service, were: T. P. Eskridge,

December 10, 1823; Andrew Scott, April 11, 1827; Sam C. Roane, April 17, 1829-36. The list of prosecuting attorneys includes: W. B. R. Horner, November 1, 1823; Thomas Hubbard, November 5, 1828, to February 15, 1832; G. D. Royston, September 7, 1833; Shelton Watson, October 4, 1835; A. G. Stephenson, January 23, 1836.

Of the Second circuit the judges were: Richard Searcy, December 10, 1823, and J. W. Bates, November, 1825, to 1836; while the prosecuting attorneys were R. C. Oden, November 1, 1823; A. H. Sevier, January 19, 1824 (resigned); Sam C. Roane, September 26, 1826; Bennett H. Martin, January 30, 1831; Absalom Fowler, —; D. L. F. Royston, July 25, 1835; Townsend Dickinson, November 1, 1823; A. F. May, March 29, 1825 (died in office); W. H. Parrott, April 21, 1827; S. S. Hall, August 31, 1831; J. W. Robertson, September 17, 1833; E. B. Ball, July 19, 1836.

Samuel S. Hall was judge of the Third circuit, serving from December, 1823, to 1836. As prosecuting attorneys, are found the names of T. Dickinson, January 10, 1823; A. D. G. Davis, June 21, 1829; S. G. Sneed, November 11, 1831; David Walker, September 13, 1833; Thomas Johnson, October 4, 1835; W. F. Denton, January 23, 1836.

The appointment of Charles Caldwell as judge of the Fourth circuit dates from December 27, 1828; while E. T. Clark, February 13, 1830; J. C. P. Tolleson, February 1, 1831; and W. K. Sebastian, from January 25, 1833, served as prosecuting attorneys.

The Supreme Court of Arkansas has ever comprised among its members men of dignity, wisdom and keen legal insight. The directory of these officials contains the names of many of those whose reputation and influence are far more than local. It is as follows:

Chief justices: Daniel Ringo, 1836; Thomas Johnson, 1844; George C. Watkins, 1852 (resigned); E. H. English, 1854 (also Confederate); T. D. W. Yonley, 1864 (Murphy constitution); E. Baxter, 1864 (under Murphy régime); David Walker, 1866 (ousted by military); W. W. Wilshire, 1868 (removed); John McClure, 1871, (re-

moved); E. H. English, 1874. Sterling R. Cockrill is present chief justice.

Associate justices: Thomas J. Lacey, 1836; Townsend Dickinson, 1836; George W. Paschal, 1842; W. K. Sebastian, 1843; W. S. Oldham, 1845; Edward Cross, 1845; William Conway, 1846; C. C. Scott, 1848; David Walker, 1847 and 1874; Thomas B. Hanley, 1858 (resigned); F. I. Batson, 1858 (resigned); H. F. Fairchild, 1860 (died); Albert Pike, 1861 (also Confederate); J. J. Clendenin, 1866 (ousted); T. M. Bowen, 1868; L. Gregg, 1868; J. E. Bennett, 1871; M. L. Stephenson, 1872; E. J. Searle, 1872; W. M. Harrison, 1874; J. T. Bearden, 1874 (appointed); Jesse Turner, 1878; J. R. Eakin, 1878; W. W. Smith, 1882; B. B. Battle, 1885, re-elected. By law three additional judges were elected April 2, 1889: Simon B. Hughes, W. E. Hemingway and Mont. H. Sandels.

Reporters: Albert Pike, N. W. Cox, E. H. English, J. M. Moore, L. E. Barber, B. D. Turner and W. W. Mansfield (present incumbent).

Clerks: H. Haralson, L. E. Barber, N. W. Cox, and W. P. Campbell (in office).

Special chief justices: William Story, F. W. Compton, J. L. Witherspoon, S. H. Hempstead, C. B. Moore, Thomas Johnson, R. A. Howard, George A. Gallagher, B. B. Battle, Sam W. Williams, A. B. Williams, G. N. Cousin, Isaac Strain, N. Haggard, Edward Cross, R. C. S. Brown, L. A. Pindall, Sam C. Roane, George Conway, Sackfield Macklinin, John Whytock, C. C. Farrelley, W. W. Smith, W. I. Warwick, B. B. Morse, B. D. Turner, George W. Caruth, S. H. Harrington.

In this list are the names of nearly all early members of the Arkansas bar. Commencing here as young attorneys in their profession, many of them have left illustrious names—names that adorn the history of the State and Nation, and time will not dim nor change the exalted esteem now given them. Not one of them but that was an example of that wonderful versatility of American genius—the young lawyer becoming great in the practice of his profession in the wild wood; or celebrated on the bench for decisions that came to the

world like beacon lights from the unknown land; or as senators holding civilized people spell-bound by their wisdom and eloquence; and all, at all times, listening for their country's call to play as conspicuous a part in camp and field as they had in the walks of civil life. To undertake all these things is not wonderful with a people so cosmopolitan as those of the west, but to be pre-eminent in each or all alike is most remarkable.

Of this brilliant galaxy of pioneer legal lights—giants indeed—there now remain as a connecting link with the present generation only the venerable Gen. Albert Pike, of Washington City, and Judge Jesse Turner, of Van Buren.

Writing in a reminiscent way of the bench and bar, Albert Pike says: "When I came to the bar there were William Cummins, Absalom Fowler, Daniel Ringo, Chester Ashley, and Samuel Hall, at Little Rock. I served on a jury in 1834 where Robert Crittenden was an attorney in the case; the judge was Benjamin Johnson, who died in December, 1834, at Vicksburg. Parrott and Oden died before I went to Little Rock. Judge William Trimble was an old member of the bar when I entered it, as was Col. Horner, of Helena. Thomas B. Hanley had recently come to Helena from Louisiana. I think Maj. Thomas Hubbard and George Conway were practicing at Washington in 1835. Judge Andrew Scott had been Territorial judge, but retired and lived in Pope County. Frederick W. Trapnall and John W. Cocke came from Kentucky to Little Rock in 1836, and also William C. Scott and his partner, Blanchard. I think Samuel H. Hempstead and John J. Clendenin came in 1836. John B. Floyd lived and practiced law in Chicot County." Gen. Pike further mentions Judge David Walker, John Linton, Judges Hoge and Sneed, John M. Wilson, Alfred W. Wilson, Archibald Yell, Judge Fowler, Judge Richard C. S. Brown, Bennett H. Martin, Philander Little, Jesse Turner and Sam W. Williams as among the eminent lawyers of the early courts of Arkansas.

The list of those who have occupied positions as circuit judges and prosecuting attorneys in the various circuits, will be found of equal interest with the names mentioned in connection with a

higher tribunal. It is as below, the date affixed indicating the beginning of the term of service:

Judges of the First circuit: W. K. Sebastian, November 19, 1840; J. C. P. Tolleson, February 8, 1843; John T. Jones, December 2, 1842; Mark W. Alexander, ———; George W. Beasley, September 6, 1855; C. W. Adams, November 2, 1852; Thomas B. Hanley, ———; E. C. Bronough, August 25, 1858; O. H. Oates, March 3, 1859; E. C. Bronough, August 23, 1860; Jesse M. Houks, September 17, 1865; John E. Bennett, July 23, 1868; C. C. Waters, February 23, 1871; M. L. Stephenson, March 24, 1871; W. H. H. Clayton, March 10, 1873; J. N. Cypert, October 31, 1874; M. T. Saunders, October 30, 1882. Prosecuting attorneys: W. S. Mosley, November 14, 1840; A. J. Greer, November 9, 1841; S. S. Tucker, January 20, 1840; Alonzo Thomas, August 5, 1842; W. N. Stanton, December 2, 1842; N. M. Foster, December 4, 1843; A. H. Ringo, March 2, 1849; H. A. Badham, March 12, 1851; L. L. Mack, September 6, 1855; S. W. Childress, August 30, 1856; Lincoln Featherstone, August 23, 1860; Z. P. H. Farr, December 1, 1862; B. C. Brown, January 7, 1865; P. O. Thweat, October 15, 1866; C. B. Fitzpatrick, March 16, 1871; W. H. H. Clayton, March 23, 1871; Eugene Stephenson, April 23, 1873; C. A. Otey, October 31, 1874; D. D. Leach, October 13, 1876; P. D. McCulloch (three terms); Greenfield Quarles, October 30, 1884; S. Brundridge, October 30, 1886.

Judges of the Second circuit: Isaac Baker, November 23, 1840; John C. Murray, August 18, 1851; W. H. Sutton, January 11, 1845; John C. Murray, August 22, 1858; Josiah Gould, February 26, 1849; W. M. Harrison, May 17, 1865; T. F. Sorrells, August 22, 1853; W. C. Hazeldine, April 14, 1871; J. F. Lowery, December 12, 1863; L. L. Mack, October 31, 1874; William Story, July 23, 1868; W. F. Henderson, April 26, 1874; J. G. Frierson, October 31, 1882; W. A. Case, vice Frierson, deceased, March 17, 1884, elected September 1, 1884; J. E. Riddick, October 30, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: John S. Roane, November 15, 1840; Samuel Wooly, September 19, 1842; J. W. Bocage, November 20,

1843; S. B. Jones, April 20, 1846; T. F. Sorrells, February 26, 1849; W. P. Grace, August 22, 1853; S. F. Arnett, August 23, 1856; D. W. Carroll, August 30, 1860; C. C. Godden, May 17, 1865; W. F. Slemmons, October 15, 1866; D. D. Leach, December 16, 1868; R. H. Black, May 6, 1873; J. E. Riddick, October 13, 1876; W. A. Cate, October 14, 1878; E. F. Brown, May 5, 1870; W. B. Edrington (four terms), October 30, 1880; J. D. Block, October, 1888.

Judges of the Third circuit: Thomas Johnson, November 13, 1840; William Conway, November 15, 1844; W. C. Scott, December 11, 1846; R. H. Nealy, February 28, 1851; W. C. Bevins, August 23, 1856; W. R. Cain, August 23, 1860; L. L. Mack, March 15, 1866; Elisha Baxter, July 23, 1868; James W. Butler, March 10, 1873; William Byers, October 30, 1874; R. H. Powell (three terms), October 30, 1882; J. W. Butler, May, 1887. Prosecuting attorneys: N. Haggard, November 30, 1840; S. S. Tucker, January 20, 1842; S. H. Hempstead, February, 1842; A. R. Porter, December 2, 1842; S. C. Walker, December 2, 1846; J. H. Byers, March 5, 1849; W. K. Patterson, August 30, 1856; F. W. Desha, August 30, 1860; L. L. Mack, July 8, 1861; T. J. Ratcliff, July 9, 1865; M. D. Baber, October 15, 1866; W. A. Inman, December 8, 1868; J. L. Abernathy, October 31, 1874; Charles Coffin, October 14, 1878; M. N. Dyer (two terms), October 30, 1882; W. B. Padgett, October 30, 1886; J. L. Abernathy, October, 1888.

Judges of the Fourth circuit: J. M. Hoge, November 13, 1840; S. G. Sneed, November 18, 1844; A. B. Greenwood, March 3, 1851; F. I. Batson, August 20, 1853; J. M. Wilson, February 21, 1859; J. J. Green, August 23, 1860; Y. B. Sheppard, May 9, 1863; Thomas Boles, August 3, 1865; W. N. May, April 24, 1868; M. L. Stephenson, July 23, 1868; C. B. Fitzpatrick, March 23, 1871; J. Huckleberry, April 10, 1872; J. M. Pittman, October 31, 1874; J. H. Berry, October 21, 1878; J. M. Pittman (three terms), October 31, 1882. Prosecuting attorneys: Alfred M. Wilson, November 13, 1840; A. B. Greenwood, January 4, 1845; H. F. Thomasson, September 6, 1853; Lafayette Gregg, August 23,

1856; B. J. Brown, December 1, 1862; J. E. Cravens, January 7, 1865; Squire Boon, October 15, 1866; Elias Harrell, August 11, 1868; S. W. Peel, April 26, 1873; E. I. Stirman, October 13, 1876; H. A. Dinsmore (three terms), October 14, 1878; J. Frank Wilson, October 30, 1884; J. W. Walker, October 30, 1866; S. M. Johnson, October 30, 1888.

Judges of the Fifth circuit: J. J. Clendenin, December 28, 1840; W. H. Field, December 24, 1846; J. J. Clendenin, September 6, 1854; Liberty Bartlett, November 12, 1854; E. D. Ham, July 23, 1868; Benton J. Brown, September 30, 1874; W. W. Mansfield, October 31, 1874; Thomas W. Pound, September 9, 1878; W. D. Jacoway, October 31, 1878; G. S. Cunningham (three terms), October 31, 1882. Prosecuting attorneys: R. W. Johnson, December 29, 1840; George C. Watkins, January 11, 1845; J. J. Clendenin, February 17, 1849, to 1854; J. L. Hollowell, September 8, 1858, to 1860; Sam W. Williams, May 10, 1860; Pleasant Jordan, September 7, 1861; Sam W. Williams, July 6, 1863; John Whytock, December 19, 1865; R. H. Dedman, October 15, 1866; N. J. Temple, August 15, 1868; Arch Young, August 24, 1872; Thomas Barnes, April 23, 1873; J. P. Byers, October 31, 1873; A. S. McKennon, October 14, 1878; J. G. Wallace (two terms), October 31, 1882; H. S. Carter, October 30, 1886.

Sixth circuit—judges: William Conway, December 19, 1840; John Field, February 3, 1843; George Conway, August 1, 1844; John Quillin, March 2, 1849; Thomas Hubbard, August 22, 1854; A. B. Smith, February 7, 1856; Shelton Watson, September 26, 1858; Len B. Green, April 5, 1858; A. B. Williams, January 28, 1865; J. T. Elliott, October 2, 1865; J. J. Clendenin, October 31, 1874; J. W. Martin, October 31, 1878; F. T. Vaughan, October 31, 1882; J. W. Martin, October 30, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: G. D. Royston, November 11, 1840; O. F. Rainy, June 12, 1843; Isaac T. Tupper, January 18, 1844; A. W. Blevins, January 11, 1847; E. A. Warner, March 3, 1851; Orville Jennings, August 23, 1853; E. W. Gantt, August 22, 1854; James K. Young, August 30, 1860; Robert Carrigan, September 13,

1865; J. F. Ritchie, October 15, 1866; T. B. Gibson, January 11, 1868; Charles C. Reid, Jr., April 30, 1871; F. T. Vaughan, September 18, 1876; T. C. Trimble, September 30, 1878; F. T. Vaughan, September 30, 1880; T. C. Trimble, October 31, 1882; R. J. Lea, October 30, 1884; Gray Carroll, October 30, 1886; R. J. Lea, October 30, 1888.

Seventh circuit—judges: R. C. S. Brown, 1840; W. W. Floyd, November 30, 1846. (December 20, 1849, the State was re-districted into six circuits. Hence this was abolished for the time.) William Byers, July 8, 1861; R. H. Powell, May 11, 1866; John Whytock, July 23, 1868; J. J. Clendenin, May 29, 1874; Jabez M. Smith, October 31, 1874; J. P. Henderson (three terms), October 31, 1882. Prosecuting attorneys: John M. Wilson, November 20, 1840; J. M. Tebbetts, December 5, 1844; Elisha Baxter, December 7, 1861; W. B. Padgett, August 29, 1865; W. R. Coody, October 15, 1866; E. W. Gantt, July 31, 1868; J. M. Harrell, May 5, 1873; M. J. Henderson, October 31, 1874; James B. Wood, October 14, 1878; J. P. Henderson (three terms), October 31, 1882; W. H. Martin, October 30, 1888.

Eighth circuit—judges: C. C. Scott, December 2, 1846; William Davis, July 3, 1848 (abolished December 20, 1849); James D. Walker, July 25, 1861; Elias Harrell, May 8, 1865; William Story, March 27, 1867; E. J. Earle, July 23, 1868; T. G. T. Steele, February 23, 1873; L. J. Joyner, October 31, 1874; H. B. Stuart, October 31, 1878; R. D. Hearn, October 30, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: Richard Lyons, February 5, 1847; N. W. Patterson, October 25, 1865; C. G. Reagan, January 7, 1865; J. C. Pratt, July 23, 1868; T. M. Gunter, October 15, 1866; Duane Thompson, January 4, 1874; George A. Kingston, July 26, 1871; J. D. McCabe, October 31, 1874; J. H. Howard, April 26, 1873; Rufus D. Hearn (three terms), July 6, 1874; Lafayette Gregg, November 13, 1862; W. M. Green (three terms), October 30, 1884.

Ninth circuit—judges: H. B. Stuart, November 28, 1862; W. N. Hargrave, —, 1865; E. J. Searle, February 25, 1867; G. W. McCowan, July 23, 1868; J. T. Elliott, April 26, 1873; J. K. Young, October 31, 1874; C. F. Mitchell, October 31, 1882;

L. A. Byrne, November 4, 1884; A. B. Williams, vice Mitchell, resigned, September 10, 1884; C. E. Mitchell, October 30, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: A. J. Temple, July 8, 1861; A. T. Craycraft, January 7, 1865; E. J. Searle, February 19, 1866; R. C. Parker, October 15, 1866; N. J. Temple, January 20, 1867; J. R. Page, January 9, 1869; J. M. Bradley, April 26, 1873; Dan W. Jones, October 31, 1874; B. W. Johnson, October 13, 1876; John Cook, October 14, 1880; T. F. Webber (four terms), October 31, 1882.

Judges of the Tenth circuit: H. P. Morse, July 23, 1868; D. W. Carroll, October 28, 1874; T. F. Sorrells, October 31, 1874; J. M. Bradley, October 30, 1882; C. D. Wood, October 30, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: J. McL. Barton, March 29, 1869; H. King White, April 20, 1871; M. McGehee, April 29, 1873; J. C. Barrow, October 31, 1874; C. D. Woods, October 30, 1882; M. L. Hawkins, *vice* Woods, October 10, 1886; R. C. Fuller, October 30, 1888.

Eleventh circuit—judges: J. W. Fox, April 30, 1873; H. N. Hutton, July 24, 1874; John A. Williams, October 31, 1874; X. J. Pindall, October 31, 1878; J. A. Williams (two terms), October 30, 1882. Prosecuting attorneys: H. M. McVeigh, April 26, 1873; Z. L. Wise, October 31, 1874; T. B. Martin, October 10, 1878; J. M. Elliott (five terms), October 10, 1880.

Twelfth circuit—judges: P. C. Dooley, April 26, 1873; J. H. Rogers, April 20, 1877; R. B. Rutherford, October 2, 1882; John S. Little, October 20, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: D. D. Leach, April 26, 1873; John S. Little (three terms), April 2, 1877; A. C. Lewers (two terms), September 20, 1884; J. B. McDonough, October 30, 1888.

Thirteenth circuit—judges: M. D. Kent, April 26, 1873; B. F. Askew, October 30, 1882; C. W. Smith, October 30, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: W. C. Langford, April 26, 1873; W. F. Wallace, June 5, 1883; H. P. Snead (three terms), October 30, 1884.

Fourteenth circuit—judges: George A. Kingston, April 26, 1873; R. H. Powell, May, 1887. Prosecuting attorneys: Duane Thompson, April 26, 1873; De Ross Bailey, May, 1887.



Respectfully yours,
Elisha Baxter

L. D. Belden was appointed judge of the Fifteenth circuit April 26, 1873, the prosecuting attorney being G. G. Lotta, elected April 23, 1873.

Sixteenth circuit—judge: Elisha Mears, April 26, 1873. Prosecuting attorneys: H. N. Withers,

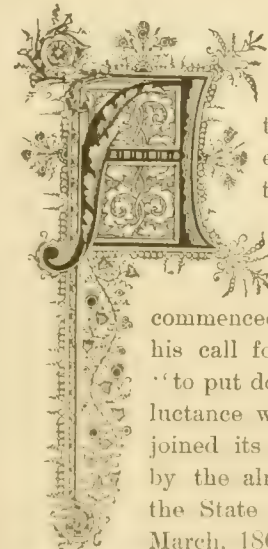
September 27, 1873; V. B. Shepard, April 30, 1874.

By an act of April 16, 1873, the State was divided into sixteen judicial circuits, but two years later a reduction to eleven in number was made.

CHAPTER IX.

THE LATE CIVIL WAR—ANALYTICAL VIEW OF THE TROUBLOUS TIMES—PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION—THE CALL TO ARMS—THE FIRST TROOPS TO TAKE THE FIELD—INVASION OF THE STATE BY THE FEDERAL ARMY—SKETCHES OF THE REGIMENTS—NAMES OF OFFICERS—OUTLINE OF FIELD OPERATIONS—CLAIBOURNE AND YELL—EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE MEMORANDA—EVACUATION OF THE STATE—RE-OCCUPATION—THE WAR OF 1812—THE MEXICAN WAR—STANDARD OF AMERICAN GENERALSHIP.

The cannon's hush'd! nor drum nor clarion sound;
 Helmet and hauberk gleam upon the ground;
 Horsemen and horse lie weltering in their gore;
 Patriots are dead, and heroes dare no more;
 While solemnly the moonlight shrouds the plain,
 And lights the lurid features of the slain.—*Montgomery.*



ARKANSAS was not among the States that may be called leaders in inaugurating the late war. It only passed a secession ordinance May 6, 1861, nearly a month after hostilities had commenced, and Lincoln had issued his call for 75,000 ninety-day troops "to put down the rebellion." The reluctance with which the State finally joined its sister States is manifested by the almost unanimous refusal of the State convention, which met in March, 1861—the day Lincoln was inaugurated—and nearly unanimously voted down secession and passed a series of conservative resolutions, looking to a national convention to settle in

some way the vexed question of slavery, and then voting a recess of the convention. When this re-assembled war was upon the country, and the ordinance of secession was passed, only, however, after full discussion, pro and con. There was but one vote against secession finally, and that was given by Isaac Murphy—afterward the military governor of Arkansas.

Local authorities received instructions to arm and equip forty regiments of State troops. The ruling minds of the State were averse to war, and resisted it until they were forced into the position of siding with their neighbors or with the Union cause. In the South, as in the North, there were inconsiderate hot-heads, who simply wanted war for war's sake—full of false pretexts, but eager for war with or without a pretext. These extremists of each party were, unconsciously, per-

haps, but in fact, the two blades of the pair of scissors, to cut asunder the ties of the Union of States. Slavery, possibly not directly the cause of the war, was the handiest pretext seized upon at the time, with such disastrous results. In the dispensations of heaven, had the fanatics of the North and the fire-eaters of the South been hung across the clothes-line, as a boy sometimes hangs cats, and left in holy peace to fight it out, what a blessing for mankind it would have been!

The history of the late war cannot yet be written. Its most profound effects are not yet evolved. The actual fighting ceased nearly a generation ago, and the cruel strife is spoken of as over. It is the effects that true history observes. The chronicler records the dates and statistics, and files these away for the future historian. It is highly probable that there is no similar period in history where the truth will be so distorted as by him who tells "the story of the war."

Anyone can begin to see that there are many things now that were unknown before the war. Great changes are still being worked out, and whether or not yet greater ones are to come, no one knows. The abolitionists thirty years ago hated the slave owners,—the slave holders loved slavery. The former thought to forever end slavery on this continent by liberating the slaves, and now the once alarmed slave owner has discovered that the great benefits of the abolition of slavery have been to the whites far more than to the blacks.

There is little idea of what the real historian one hundred years from now will be compelled to say of these "blessed times." He will most probably smile in pity upon all this self-laudation and wild boast. If men could have known the effects to follow in all the important movements of peoples, it is highly probable there would have been no civil war. Those who "sectionally hated" may sleep quietly in their graves, because they died unconscious as to whether their supposed bloody revenge, driven hurtling at the enemy, was a bullet or a boomerang.

The Southern individual may look with envy to the pension fund now being poured out in Northern States, while, instead of this, he should only

remember that the Southern soldier is making his way unaided in the world. It should not be forgotten that the rapid development of the South is sadly in want of the constant labor of thousands of immigrants, and that the New South is just entering upon a period of surprising and unexampled prosperity, which certainly must continue.

In Arkansas, as in Illinois, when Fort Sumter was fired on, instantly there was a storm of excitement to "let slip the dogs of war." Action took the place of argument. The best men in the community, those who had so long talked and pleaded against war, closed their mouths, and with sore hearts turned their eyes away from the sad outlook. The young and the inconsiderate seized the power to rule, and (though they knew it not) to ruin. Bells were rung, drums were beaten, and fifes made strident martial music, and people rushed into the streets. Open air meetings for the Confederate cause gathered, and songs and speeches inflamed the wildest passions of men. Poor men! they little recked the cruel fate into which they were plunging their country—not only themselves, but generations to come. A fife and drummer marching along the streets, making harsh and discordant noises, were soon followed by crowds of men, women and children. Volunteers were called for by embryo captains, and from these crowds were soon recruited squads to be crystallized into armies with heavy tramp and flying banners—the noisy prologue to one of the bloodiest tragedies on which time has ever rung up the curtain.

The first official action of the State was that authorizing the raising and equipping of seven regiments. These were soon ready to report with full ranks. Seven regiments! Even after the war was well on foot, men were forming companies in hot haste, in fear that before they could reach the field of action the war would be over. And after they were mustered in and at their respective rendezvous, without uniforms and with sticks for guns, learning the rudiments of drill, they were restless, troubled seriously with the fear that they would never see or feel the glory of battle. The youths of the State had rushed to the recruiting stations with the eager thoughtlessness with which

they would have put down their names for picnic, hunting or fishing expeditions, and the wild delights of a season of camp life. Perhaps to some came indistinct ideas of winning glory on the field and a triumphant return home, to be met by the happy smiles of a people saved—when the bells would ring and flowers be strewn in the highway.

The seven regiments first authorized by the military board (the board consisting of the governor, Col. Sam W. Williams and Col. B. C. Totten) had hardly been formed when more soldiers were wanted. Ten additional regiments were authorized, and of the ten seven were recruited and organized. Fourteen infantry regiments besides the cavalry and artillery had been a strong demand on the people, but the calls for men were increased. By voluntary enlistments twenty-one infantry regiments were finally in the field. Including cavalry and artillery, Arkansas had about 25,000 volunteer soldiery.

Then came the remorseless conscription. The glamour of soldiering was now all gone. Ragged, hungry, wounded and worn with hard marches, men had suffered the touch of the hand of the angel of destruction. The relentless conscripting went on. The number of years before old age exempted was lengthened, and the age of youth exempting was shortened, until as said by Gen. Grant, they were "robbing the cradle and the grave" to recruit their decimated ranks in the army.

There are no records now by which can be told the number of men Arkansas had in the Confederate army, but it is supposed by those best informed to have had nearly 40,000. In addition to this the State furnished soldiers to the Union army. In the history of wars it is doubtful if there is anything to exceed this in the heroic sacrifices of any people.

The original seven regiments were authorized as the first exuberant war expression of the State. They were State troops, armed and equipped by the State; but the fact is that the poorest men went into the army at their individual expense and armed and equipped themselves. This was the rule—not by men only who were fighting for their slave property, but largely by men who had never owned

or expected to own a slave. When the Union army under Gen. Curtis was bearing down to invade Arkansas, ten more regiments were authorized and responded to this call, and seven additional regiments were raised and mustered into the State's service.

A military board had been provided for, consisting of three men, the governor and two advisors, who had a general supervision in organizing and equipping the army.

The first regiment raised in the State is known as the Pat Cleburne regiment. Patrick A. Cleburne, colonel, was soon made a general, and took his brigade east of the Mississippi River. The gallant and dashing leader was killed in the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864. At the first call to arms he raised a company and named it the Yell Rifles, of which he was first captain, and on the formation of the first regiment he became colonel, rising up and up by rapid promotions to a major-generalship.

The names of Yell and Pat Cleburne are entwined closely in the hearts of the people of Arkansas. Yell was killed at the bloody battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, at the head of his charging column. The military lives and deaths of the two men were much alike. Their names and fames are secure in history. There is a touch of romance about Pat Cleburne's life in Arkansas. A Tipperary boy, of an excellent family, born in 1828, he had, when not more than sixteen years of age, joined the English army, where he was for more than a year before his whereabouts became known. His friends secured his release from the army, when he at once bade adieu to his native land and sailed for America. Stopping in 1849, a short time in Cincinnati, he was for a while a drug clerk. In 1859 he came to Helena, Ark., and engaged here also as a prescription clerk, in the meantime reading law; he was made a licensed attorney in 1856. In the bloody street affray soon after, between Hindman and Dorsey Rice, he was drawn into the fracas and was shot through the body by a brother of Rice's, who came upon the ground during the *melée*. The latter noticed the encounter, and seeing that Cleburne stood at one side, pistol in hand, fired. On

turning to see who had shot him, Cleburne saw James Marriott, a brother-in-law of Dorsey Rice, with pistol in hand, and under the mistake that he was the assailant, shot him dead. Cleburne lingered a long time from his wound but finally recovered.

In the yellow fever scourge in Helena, in 1855, he was at one time about the only well person remaining to care for the sick and dying. He was a strict member of the church and for some years a vestryman in St. John's Episcopal Church, Helena. He was engaged to wed Miss Tarleton, of Mobile, when he fell upon the battle field, and the dead soldier lay upon the ground, with his arms folded over his breast, as if even in death he would protect the sacred tokens of love that he wore next his heart.

The military board elected two brigadier-generals—James Yell and N. B. Pierce. The latter was sent to Northwestern Arkansas, where was fought the first battle on Arkansas soil—Pea Ridge, or as it is better known in the South, Elkhorn. This was a severe engagement, and a decisive one.

There is yet some confusion in referring to the respective numbers of the Arkansas regiments. Gen. Pierce, supposing he had full power, gave numbers Third, Fourth and Fifth to what the board, the proper and only authority, designated as numbers Second, Third and Fourth. The following shows the board's numbering and names of the colonels:

First, Col. P. H. Cleburne; Second, Col. Gratiot; Third, Col. Dockery; Fourth, Col. Davis Walker; Fifth, Col. D. C. Cross; Sixth, Col. Lyon; Seventh, Col. Shaver; Eighth, Col. W. K. Patterson; Ninth, Col. John Roane; Tenth, Col. T. D. Merrick; Eleventh, Col. Jabez M. Smith; Twelfth, Col. E. W. Gantt; Thirteenth, Col. J. C. Tappan; Fourteenth, Col. W. C. Mitchell, (never completed); Fifteenth, Col. Dawson; Seventeenth, Col. G. W. Lamar, Lieut.-Col. Sam W. Williams.

In the scraps of records now to be found there are mentioned as the different arms in the Confederate service of Arkansas men, in addition to those above given, the following: Light artillery, Hill's; batteries, Blocher's, Brown's, Etter's, Hughey's,

Marshall's and West's; cavalry battalions, Chrisman's, Crawford's, Hill's, Witherspoon's; detached companies, Brown's, Coarser's, Desha's, Ranger's, Fitzwilliam's, Miller's and Palmer's; regiments, Carroll's, Dobbins', Newton's; infantry, regiments from one to thirty-nine, inclusive.

Four regiments of infantry of Federal recruits were raised in Arkansas, the First commanded by Col. M. La Rue Harrison; the Fourth by Elisha Baxter. The First Arkansas Light Artillery was 150 strong. The Arkansas Infantry Brigade was under command of Col. James M. True. August 5, 1863, Adj't Gen. Thomas made a trip to the Southwest for the purpose of gathering in all the negroes possible by scouting bands, and to enlist the able bodied men. The First Arkansas Battery was commanded by Capt. Dent D. Stark, and the First Arkansas Cavalry by Maj. J. J. Johnson. The Second Arkansas Cavalry is mentioned. Lieut.-Col. E. J. Searle, authorized to raise the Third Arkansas Cavalry, reported 400 strong. The Fourth Arkansas Cavalry comprised nine companies, commanded by Capt. W. A. Martin.

The Second and Third Arkansas colored infantry regiments are mentioned, in addition to the Second and Third white regiments.

In the spring of 1861, the Richmond government authorized Col. T. B. Flournoy to raise a regiment. It was collected in and about Little Rock and Col. Fagan was elected commander. This command went to Virginia. Gen. Churchill organized the first regiment of cavalry, with rendezvous at Little Rock. Gen. T. C. Hindman organized Hindman's Legion. It consisted of infantry and cavalry and had fifteen companies. He took his command east of the river. Under the direction of the military board Col. Rosey Carroll's regiment of cavalry was raised. The Second Arkansas Regiment of Mounted Infantry was mustered at Osage Springs, by Col. Dandridge McRea. James McIntosh became colonel and Capt. H. H. Brown, major. J. P. Eagle was first lieutenant-colonel and afterward colonel. Col. McIntosh was killed at Pea Ridge, but had been promoted a brigadier-general a few days before his death.

The absence of war archives from the State,

the most of them that were preserved until after the war being now in Washington, and the passing away of so many of the prominent participants, and a common fault of human memory, make it well-nigh impossible to gather for permanent form any satisfactory roster of the different Confederate commands or the order of their organization. No Arkansan so far, which is much to be regretted, has attempted to write a history of the State in the civil struggle.

Gov. J. P. Eagle happened to keep duplicates of certain reports he made while in the service, and discovered them recently where they had been laid away and forgotten among old papers. Fortunately when he made the reports the idea occurred to him to keep a copy for himself, that some day he might look over them and be interested.

"This is a list of the killed and wounded in my regiment," he remarked, "the Second Arkansas, from May 8 to August 31, 1864, and the other is a report of the same from November 26, 1864, to March 21, 1865."

The Second Arkansas at the beginning of the war was a mounted regiment, commanded by Col. James McIntosh. It was dismounted early in the conflict. Col. McIntosh was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in the spring of 1862. He led his brigade bravely into the heaviest fighting at the battle of Elkhorn (Pea Ridge), where he was killed. He was succeeded by Col. Embry, who was soon after succeeded by Col. Flannagin, afterwards the "War Governor" of Arkansas. Flannagin was succeeded by Col. James Williamson, who lost a leg at the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864. Col. J. T. Smith then became colonel. He was killed July 28 following, in the fight at Lick Skillet Road, and J. P. Eagle, now governor of Arkansas, became colonel. Col. Eagle had been wounded at Moore's Mills, and at the time of his promotion was not with the famous regiment. He remained in command until the regiment was consolidated with other regiments and the whole formed into one regiment, with Col. H. G. Bunn commanding. Gov. Eagle became lieutenant-colonel and George Wells, major.

The battle of Elkhorn checked the advance of Curtis' army into Arkansas, and the Federals remained hovering in the southwest of Missouri and northwest of Arkansas for some time. Immediately after the fight Van Dorn's forces were withdrawn and taken east of the Mississippi to resist the Federal advance down the river to Vicksburg. Gen. T. C. Hindman returned and took command of the Confederates in Arkansas and established headquarters at Little Rock and slightly fortified the place.

Gen. Curtis then moved with the Federal army down the valley of White River, acting in conjunction with the river fleet, and when he reached Cotton Plant a flank attack was made on his army and the battle of Cotton Plant was fought. The Confederates were repulsed, and Curtis moved on and took possession of Helena, the Confederates retiring. Northern and Northeastern Arkansas were then in the possession of the Union army. The Federals were in the possession of the Mississippi down to a point just above Vicksburg. The Confederates made a futile effort to re-capture Helena, July 4, 1863, but heavy rains, swollen streams and impassable roads thwarted every move.

June 2, 1862, Gov. Rector issued the following:

"It being essential that but one military organization shall exist within the Trans-Mississippi department, all Arkansas troops are hereby transferred to the Confederate service."

(Signed) H. M. RECTOR,

Gov. & Prest. Mil. Board.

The authorities at Richmond, as well as in the Trans-Mississippi district, were anxiously awaiting news of the war steamer, "Arkansas," then building up the mouth of Red River. June 2, 1862, she steamed out of that river and passed the fleet guarding the river for the purpose of capturing the rebel steamer. The attempt and success in running the fiery gauntlet was one of the most exciting scenes ever witnessed on western rivers. Proudly the vessel kept on her course, sending volleys into every vessel to the right and left, and at nearly every turn of her wheels encountering new enemies. A Federal surgeon of the Union fleet said that wonderful trip of the "Arkansas" reminded him

of the Irishman's advice on going into the "free fight"—"wherever you see a head hit it." The Confederate reports say two Federal gun-boats were captured and others disabled.

August 7, following, the "Arkansas," when five miles above Baton Rouge on her way down the river, again encountered Federal gun-boats. Her machinery being disabled, after she had fought long and well, her crew "blew her up, and all escaped."

January 3, 1863 Gen. J. M. Schofield wrote to Gen. Curtis, from Fayetteville, Ark.: "The operations of the army since I left it have been a series of blunders, from which it narrowly escaped disaster * * At Prairie Grove (fought in December, 1862) Blunt and Herron were badly beaten in detail and owed their escape to a false report of my arrival with re-enforcements." It now is revealed that Hindman did not know the extent of his victory, but supposed he was about to be overwhelmed by the enemy. Thus the two armies were as secretly as possible running away from each other.

July 13, 1863, Gen. E. Kirby Smith wrote from Shreveport, headquarters of the Trans-Mississippi district, to Govs. Thomas C. Reynolds, F. R. Lubbock, H. Flannagin and Thomas O. Moore, calling on these, as the heads of their respective States, to meet him at Marshall, Tex., August 15, following: "I have attempted to impartially survey the field of my labor. * * I found on my arrival the headquarters of Arkansas district at Little Rock. * * Vicksburg has fallen. The enemy possesses the key to this department. * * The possession of the Mississippi River by the enemy cuts off this department from all communication with Richmond, consequently we must be self-sustaining, and self-reliant in every respect. * * With God's help and yours I will cheerfully grapple with the difficulties that surround us." etc.

This was a gloomy but a correct view of the situation west of the Mississippi River after the fall of Vicksburg.

On January 11, 1863, from Helena, Gen. Fiske reported to Washington: "Found Gorman actively organizing expedition to go up White River to

co-operate with Gen. McClelland on Arkansas River. Twenty-five transports are waiting the signal to start."

From "Prairie Landing, twenty-five miles up Arkansas, January 13, 1863," Amos F. Eno, secretary *pro tem* of Arkansas and adjutant-general, telegraphed Staunton: "Left Helena on 11th, and took with me books and papers of office of military government of Arkansas."

January 14, 1863, the Federals captured St. Charles, the Confederates evacuating the day before.

January 18, Gen. W. A. Gorman occupied Devall's Bluff, which the Confederates had also evacuated.

These captures and evacuations were the preliminary movements looking toward Little Rock, the Federals clearing out the small outposts, and the Confederates gathering in their forces.

On August 5, 1863, Gen. Frederick Steele "assumed the command of the army to take the field from Helena, and advance upon Little Rock."

In his order for movement mention is made of the following: First division—cavalry under command of Gen. J. W. Davidson; Second division—Eighteenth, Forty-third, Fifty-fourth, Sixty-first, One Hundred and Sixth, and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiments, Illinois Infantry; Twelfth Michigan, Twenty-second Ohio, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin, Third Minnesota, Fortieth Iowa and Forty-third Indiana Infantry regiments; Third division—Twenty-ninth, Thirty-third and Thirty-sixth Iowa, Forty-third Indiana, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin, and Seventy-first Ohio Infantry regiments; and the Fifth Kansas, First Indiana Cavalry, and a brigade under Col. Powell Clayton. Four batteries of field pieces—five wagons to each regiment; 160 rounds of ammunition, 40 rounds to each cartridge-box; 400 rounds to each piece of artillery, and sixty days' rations for the whole army, were the supplies granted these forces.

Gen. Steele was occupied in the expedition from Helena to Little Rock, from August 5 to September 10. The cavalry under Gen. Davidson had to scour the country to the right and left as they made their slow advance. Twelve miles east of Little Rock, at Bayou Meta bridge, was a heavy

skirmish, indeed, a regular battle, being the first serious effort to check the Federal advance upon the capital. Again there was heavy fighting six miles east of Little Rock, at what is now the Brugman place. Here Confederate Col. Coffee, of Texas, was killed. This was the last stand made in defense of the city, and in a short time Davidson's cavalry appeared in Argenta, and trained their field pieces on the city, and fired a few shots, when the place was surrendered by the civil authorities, September 10, 1863. The Confederates had evacuated but a few hours before the Federal cavalry were galloping through the streets, and posting sentinels here and there.

There was no confusion, no disorder, and none of the usual crimes of war under similar circumstances. In an hour after Gen. Steele was in possession of the city he had it under strict control, and order prevailed. Gen. Reynolds was put in command of Little Rock.*

The Confederates wisely retreated to Arkadelphia. They were pursued by the Federals as far as Malvern, but no captures were made and no heavy skirmishing occurred.

It is said that Price evacuated Little Rock under the impression that his force was far inferior to that of Gen. Steele. Those who were Confederate officers and in Little Rock now believe that his force was equal at least in numbers to Steele's.

*Abstract from consolidated tri-monthly report of the Army of Arkansas, Maj.-Gen. Frederick Steele commanding, for September 10, 1863; headquarters, Little Rock:

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
First Division (Davidson).....	200	3,328	5,372	7,735	18
Second Division (Englemann).....	140	2,047	2,990	6,885	
Third Division (Rice).....	123	1,683	2,316	4,007	
Infantry Brigade (Truett).....	89	1,796	2,250	2,825	6
Cavalry Brigade (Clayton).....	30	445	736	1,200	5
Artillery (Hayden).....	15	495	607	814	28
Cavalry escort (McLean).....	4	64	91	12	
Total.....	619	9,854	14,362	23,620	57

Gen. Price had not made a mistake of the comparative strength of the two armies. The commissary informs me that on the morning of the evacuation he issued 8,000 rations—full number.

They think that Price had based his idea of the enemy's numbers by allowing the usual proportion of armies of infantry and artillery to cavalry. They believe also that the Confederates at Little Rock at the evacuation had between 11,000 and 12,000 men present—not the number for duty—basing this upon the number of rations issued that day.

After the occupation of Little Rock the Federals dominated all that portion of the State north and east of the Arkansas River, and yet their actual occupied posts were the only grounds over which Confederate rangers were not frequently roving with impunity.

The Confederates exercised ruling power all south and west of the Ouachita River, and for quite a while the territory between the Arkansas and Ouachita Rivers was a kind of "No Man's Land" so far as the armies were concerned.

Steele early in 1864, having been re-enforced, began to move on Arkadelphia. Price retreated to Camden, where the Confederates had several factories for the manufacture of war materials.

Price made a stand against Steele and fought the battle of Prairie D'Ann, but there was nothing decisive in this engagement, although it was a severe one. Price withdrew and fell back on Rondo, in the southwest corner of the State.

In the meantime Banks' expedition was ascending Red River, the plan being to catch Price between Banks and Steele, and destroy the Confederate army. Price and Gen. Dick Taylor did not wait for Banks, but met and overwhelmingly defeated him. Having defeated Banks, they turned and gave Steele battle at Jenkins' Ferry, and defeated him. This was the great and decisive battle of the Trans-Mississippi district.

Steele retreated and fell back on Little Rock, his superior generalship being shown in extricating his badly crippled army and saving it on the withdrawal.

The Federal expeditions were well planned for "bagging" the whole Confederate Trans-Mississippi army, but the vicissitudes of war ordained otherwise. Banks' expedition and its overwhelming misfortunes ruined him as a military man throughout

the North, while the brilliant successes of Price raised the hopes of the Confederacy. Some, however, still criticise.

Price failed to follow up his advantage and either destroy or capture Steele's entire army. Had he fully known the condition of affairs at Richmond possibly he might have adopted that course. The Federals were confined within their fortified posts and Confederate bands were again scouring over the State.

Price, losing no time, then started on his raid back into Missouri to carry out his long cherished hope of re-possessing that State. The history of that raid and the dissolution and end of the Confederacy are a familiar part of the country's history.

Other wars than that mentioned have occupied the attention of people of this section, though perhaps not to such an extent as the great civil strife. There were not people in Arkansas to go to the War of 1812, and the State becomes connected with that struggle chiefly because Archibald Yell, the brave young hero, was at the battle of New Orleans, and afterward became one of the most prominent citizens of Arkansas. He was born in North Carolina, in August, 1797, and consequently was but fifteen years of age when the second war with England began. But the lad then and there won the inalienable friendship of Gen. Jackson.

Arkansas acquired no little fame in the Mexican War, chiefly, however, through the gallantry and death of Gov. Yell, the leader of the Arkansas forces. When troops were called for in the year 1846, in the war with Mexico, Yell was a member of Congress. A regiment of cavalry was raised and he was asked to take the command, and obedient to this request he promptly resigned his seat to assume leadership. Albert Pike was a captain in the regiment.

At the battle of Buena Vista, on February 22, 1847, Yell led his cavalry command in one of the most desperate charges in the annals of war. In his enthusiasm he spurred on his horse far in advance of his men. He was charging the enemy, which outnumbered his force more than five to one. He reached the ranks of the enemy almost

alone, and raising himself in the saddle commenced to slash right and left, totally unmindful that it was one against thousands. Just as the foremost of his men came up he was run through the body and killed. William A. L. Throckmorton, of Fayetteville, it is agreed, was the first to reach the side and catch the falling form of his loved leader. Mr. Throckmorton says he saw the man who gave the fatal thrust and quickly killed him, thus avenging so far as the wretched greaser's life could go the life of as gallant and noble a knight as ever responded to bugle call. He was the dashing cavalier, great in peace, superb in war. Leading his trusty followers in any of the walks of life, death alone could check him, nothing could conquer him.

After the war was over the government brought his remains and delivered them to his friends in Fayetteville, his home, who lovingly deposited them beneath the cold white marble shaft which speaks his fame. The burial ceremony occurred August 3, 1847, and a vast concourse of people, the humblest and highest in the State, were the sincere and deep mourners on the occasion.

Arkansas won everlasting laurels through its gallant soldiers in the Mexican War.

Omitting all reference to the Revolutionary War, there are conclusions to be drawn from the wars our countrymen have been engaged in since the days when Gen. Jackson was the national hero. None of these were significant enough to be used by the philosophic historian from which to draw conclusions as to the character of modern or contemporary Americans as warriors, or their distinguishing characteristics as a warlike nation. The late Civil War, however, furnishes a wide and ample field for such investigation. An impartial view of the late struggle presents first of all this remarkable fact. In by far the longest and greatest war of modern times, neither side has given the age a great captain, as some call greatness, though one furnished Grant, the other, Lee, both men without a superior; whilst in the ranks and among the sub-commands, no battles in history are at all comparable for excellence and superior soldiery to those of the great Civil War. On both sides there were any number of great field

commanders, as great as ever drew a sword. But they received orders, did not give them, and in the execution of orders never were excelled. Lee, Grant, Jackson, Sherman, Hancock, Johnston, Sheridan and hundreds of others on both sides, to the humblest in the ranks, were immortal types of the soldier in the field. These men were like Napoleon's marshals—given a command or order they would risk life itself to execute it. But on neither side was there the least exhibition of the qualities of a Napoleon or Von Moltke.

Napoleon was his own secretary of war, government, cabinet, and commander in the field, and for this very reason, he was Von Moltke's inferior as a great commander, whose genius saw the weak point, the point of victory on the map of the enemy's country, and struck it with a quick and decisive blow.

Our Civil War and the Franco-German War were closely together in time. War was hardly over in America when it commenced in Europe. Any student of German history who has studied the German-Prussian war, can not but know that Von Moltke was the pre-eminent captain in all the histories of wars. Had Washington or Richmond had his peer at the commencement of our struggle, the high probabilities are that the war would have been over before the first twelve months had expired.

In war, it is a fact, that it is the strategy before the armies meet in battle array which decides the struggle. It is only thus that one man can

become more powerful than a million with guns in their hands. It is in this sense—this application of the science of modern warfare, that a commander wins battles and decides victories. He conquers enemies, not by drawing his sword, but, studying his maps in his quiet den when others sleep, he directs the movements of his armies and leaves the details of the actual fight to others. He is indifferent to the actual fighting part of it, because he has settled all that long beforehand by his orders.

In all actual battles, as was testified by the Federal commanders before Congress about the battle of Gettysburg, if victory is not organized beforehand, all is chance, uncertainty, and both armies are little else than headless mobs—ignorant of whether they are whipping or being whipped. The field commander may save the day and turn the tide and gain a victory, but what is it after all,—so many men killed and captured on either side, and then recruited up, and rested a little, only to repeat the bloody carnage again and again.

Let it be assumed that the absence of great military genius on both sides is the highest compliment that can be paid to American civilization. War is barbarism. The higher civilization will eradicate all practical knowledge of the brutality of warfare from men's minds. Then there will be no wars, save that of truth upon the false—intelligence upon ignorance. How grandly divine will be, not only the great leaders in this holy struggle for victory, but the humblest of all privates!



CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES—THE REAL ESTATE BANK OF ARKANSAS—STATE ROADS AND OTHER HIGHWAYS—
THE MILITARY ROADS—NAVIGATION WITHIN THE STATE FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE
PRESENT—DECADENCE OF STATE NAVIGATION—STEAMBOAT RACING—ACCIDENTS TO
BOATS—THE RISE AND GROWTH OF THE RAILROAD SYSTEMS—A SKETCH
OF THE DIFFERENT LINES—OTHER IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS.

From the blessings they bestow
Our times are dated, and our eras move.—*Prior.*



THE first session of the new State legislature, among other acts, incorporated the State Bank, and as if further determined to show that the legislature was at least in the front in those days of wild-cat bank enterprises, proceeded to make money cheap and all rich by incorporating the celebrated Real Estate Bank of Arkansas. Already John Law's Mississippi bubble had been forgotten—the old continental money and the many other distressing instances of those cruel but fascinating fictions of attempts to make credits wealth. No statesman in the world's history has ever yet made an approach to the accomplishment of such an impossibility, and still nearly all financial legislation is founded upon this basic idea. State and national banks have been the alluring will-o'-the-wisps in this persistent folly. All experience teaches that the government that becomes a money-changer soon becomes the powerful robber, and the places of just rulers are filled with tax bandits—there the

lordly rulers are banditti, and the people the most wretched of slaves.

The State Bank was, as were all such institutions of that day in any of the States, demoralizing in the financial affairs of the people, encouraging extravagance and debt, and deceiving men with the appearances of wealth to their ultimate ruin.

The Real Estate Bank, as its name indicates, was for the purpose of loaning money on real estate security. Up to that time the American farmer had not learned to base his efforts upon anything except his labor. To produce something and sell it was the whole horizon of his financial education. If, while his crop was maturing, he needed subsistence he went to his merchant and bought the fewest possible necessities on credit. It was an evil hour when he was tempted to become a speculator. Yet there were some instances in which the loans on real estate resulted in enabling men to make finely improved cotton plantations. But the rule was to get people in debt and at the same time exhaust the cash in the bank. The bank could collect no money, and the real estate owner was struggling under mortgages he could not pay. Both lender and borrower were sufferers, and the double infliction was upon them of a public and individual indebtedness. The Real Estate

Bank made an assignment in 1842, and for years was the source of much litigation. It practically ceased to do business years before it had its doors closed and was wound up, and the titles to such lands as it had become the possessor of passed to the State.

The old State Bank building, in front of the State house, is the only reminder of the institution which promised so much and did so little for the public. The old building is after the style of all such buildings—a low, two-story brick or stone, with huge Corinthian columns in front, having stone steps to ascend to the first floor. Similar structures can be found in Illinois, Missouri and all the Western and Southern States. The one in Little Rock is unsightly and gloomy and does little else but cumber the ground. It is in the way, owing to a difficulty in the title, of such a modern and elegant building as would be in keeping with the rapidly advancing and beautiful "City of Roses."

Roads and highways have always occupied public consideration. Being so crossed with rivers passing from the west toward the Mississippi River, the early settlers all over the confines of this State passed up the streams and for some time used these as the only needed highways. In the course of time they began to have bridle-paths crossing from settlement to settlement.

The United States military road from Western Missouri passed through Arkansas and led on to Shreveport, La. This extended through Eastern Arkansas, and Arkansas Post was an important point on the route. It was surveyed and partially cut out early in the nineteenth century. A monthly mail proceeded over the route on horseback, the mail rider generally being able to carry the mail in his pocket.

A trail at first was the road from the mouth of the White River to Arkansas Post. This portage soon became a highway, as much of the business and travel for the Post was landed at the mouth of White River and transported across to the Red River.

In 1821 Congress authorized the survey and opening of a public highway from Memphis, via

Little Rock, to Fort Smith. The work was completed in 1823. This was the first highway of any importance in the Territory. The other routes mentioned above were nothing more than trails, or bridle-paths. A weekly mail between Little Rock and Memphis was established in 1829.

In 1832 a government road leading on a direct line from Little Rock to Batesville was cut out, and the Indians removed from Georgia were brought by water to the capital and taken over this road. At that time it was the best public course as well as the longest in the State, and became in time the main traveled road from the northern part of the State to its center.

Arkansas was settled sparsely along the Mississippi River some years before Fulton invented the steamboat. The first steamboat ever upon western waters passed down that river in the latter part of 1811—the "Orleans," Capt. Roosevelt.

The Indians had their light cedar bark canoes, and were remarkably expert in handling them. These were so light that the squaws could carry them on their backs, and in their expeditions in ascending the streams frequently saved much time by traveling across the great bends of the river and carrying their conveyances. Of course in going with the current, they kept the stream, skimming over the waters with great speed. At one time the migratory Indians at stated seasons followed the buffalo from the Dakotas to the Gulf, the buffalo remaining near, and the Indians on the streams. The latter could thus out-travel the immense herds and at certain points make forays upon them and so keep an abundant supply of meat. The buffalo had the curious habit of indulging in long stops when they came to a large river in their course, as if dreading to take to the water and swim across. They would gather on the bank of the river at the selected crossing-place, and after having devoured everything near at hand and hunger began to pinch, would collect into a close circle and begin to move, circling round and round, the inside ones ever crowding the outside ones closer and closer to the water. This continued until some one, crowded into the deep water, had to make the plunge, when all followed.

These animals when attacked by other animals, or when danger threatened, formed in a compact circle, with the cows and calves on the inside and the bulls on the outer ring. In this battle array there was nothing in the line of beasts that dared molest them.

The white man came and to the canoe he added the skiff, the pirogue, the raft, the keel boat and the flat boat. The raft never made but one trip and that was down stream always, and when its destination was reached it was sold to be converted into lumber. Other water crafts could be hauled back by long tow lines, men walking on the banks and pulling them up stream. There are those now living who can remember when this was the only mode of river navigation. The younger people of this generation can form no adequate idea of the severity of the toil and the suffering necessarily involved in the long trips then made by these hardy pioneers. If the people of to-day were compelled to procure the simple commodities of life at such hard sacrifices, by such endurance, they would do without them, and go back to fig leaves and nuts and roots for subsistence.

When Fulton and Livingston had successfully navigated their boat from Pittsburg to New Orleans, they made the claim of a sort of royal patent to the exclusive navigation of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. This claim was put forth in perfect good faith and it was a new question as well as a serious one for the courts, when these claimants arrested Captain Shreve upon his arrival in New Orleans with his boat, and carried him before the court to answer in damages for navigating by steam the river that belonged to them as the first steam navigators. This curious incident indicates how little even the inventor of the steamboat appreciated of what vast importance to civilization his noble invention really was. To him and his friend it was but a small personal right or perquisite—a licensed monopoly, out of which they could make a few dollars, and when they passed away probably the invention too would die and be forgotten. How infinitely greater had the noble, immortal originator builded than he knew! The revolving paddles of the steamboat

were but the wheels now whirling so rapidly beneath the flying railroad trains over the civilized world. From this strange, rude craft, the "Orleans," have evolved the great steamships, iron-clad war vessels, and the palatial steamboats plying the inland waters wherever man's wants or luxuries are to be supplied. The genius and glory of such men as Fulton belong to no age, much less to themselves—they and theirs are a part of the world, for all time.

In 1812 Jacob Barkman opened up a river trade between Arkadelphia and New Orleans, carrying his first freights in a pirogue. It took six months to make a round trip. He conveyed to New Orleans bear skins and oil, pelts, and tallow secured from wild cattle, of which there were a great many; these animals had originally been brought to the country by the Spaniards and French, and had strayed away, and increased into great herds, being as wild and nearly as fleet as the deer. He brought back sugar, coffee, powder, lead, flints, copperas, camphor, cotton and wool cards, etc., and soon after embarking was able to own his negro crews. He purchased the steamboat "Dime" and became one of the most extensive and enterprising men in the State. With his boat he ascended rivers, and purchased the cotton, owning his cargo, for a return trip.

In 1819, James Miller, the first governor of the Territory, and a military suite of twenty persons, embarked at Pittsburg in the United States keel-boat, "Arkansas," for Arkansas Post. The trip occupied seventy days, reaching the point of destination January 1, 1820. It was difficult to tell which excited the greatest curiosity among the natives—the new governor or the keel-boat.

The flood-tide of western river navigation reached its highest wave soon after the close of the late war. The Mississippi River and tributaries were crowded with craft, and the wharves of cities and towns along the banks were lined with some of the finest boats ever built, all freighted to the water's edge and crowded with passengers. Builders vied with each other in turning out the most magnificent floaters, fitted with every elegance and luxury money could procure. The main point after

elegance, in which they rivaled most, was the speed of their respective craft. From the close of the war to 1870, steamboating was the overshadowing business on western waters. Of the boats of this era, some will go into history, noted for their fleetness, but unlike the fleet horses of history, they could not leave their strain in immortal descendants, rivaling their celebrated feats. Racing between boats that happened to come together on the river was common, and sometimes reckless and dangerous, as well as exciting. Occasionally a couple of "tubs," as the boys called a slow boat, engaged in a race and away they would go, running for hours side by side, the stokers all the time piling in the most inflammable material they could lay hands on, especially pine knots and fat bacon, until the eager flames poured out of the long chimney tops; and it was often told that the captain, rather than fall behind in the race, would seat a darkey on the end of the lever of the safety valve, and at the same time scream at the stokers to pile on the bacon, pine knots, oil, anything to make steam. Roustabouts, officers, crew and passengers were all as wildly excited as the captain, and as utterly regardless of dangers. From such recklessness accidents of course did happen, but it is wonderful there were so few.

Not infrequently commanders would regularly engage beforehand for a race of their boats; fixing the day and time and as regularly preparing their vessels as a jockey trains and grooms his race-horse. The two most noted contests of this kind on the Mississippi River were, first, in the early times, between the "Shotwell" and "Eclipse," from Louisville to New Orleans. The next and greatest of all was just at the time of the commencement of the decline in steamboating, between the steamers "Robert E. Lee" and "Natchez," from New Orleans to St. Louis. The speed, the handling of these boats, the record they made, have never been equaled and probably never will be, unless steamboating is revived by some new invention. The race last mentioned took place in 1868.

Fearful steamboat calamities, from explosions and from fires, like the awful railroad accidents, have marked the era of steam navigation.

The most disastrous in history occurred in 1865, in the loss of the "Sultana," on the Mississippi, a few miles above Memphis, a part of the navigable waters of Arkansas. The boat was on her way up stream from New Orleans laden principally with soldiers, some of them with their families, and several citizens as passengers. There were 2,350 passengers and crew on the vessel. A little after midnight the sudden and awful explosion of the boilers came, literally tearing the boat to pieces, after which the wreck took fire. Over 2,000 people perished.

The early decline of the steamboat industry kept even pace with the building of railroads over the country. Main lines of railroads were soon built, the streams being used as natural road beds through the rock hills and mountains. In passing over the country in trains one will now often see the flowing river close to the railroad track on one hand, when from the opposite window the high rock mountain wall may almost be touched. Then, too, the large towns were along the navigable rivers, lakes and ocean. The sage conclusion of the philosopher when he went out to look at the world, and was impressed with the curious coincidence that the rivers ran so close by the big towns, is a trite one: A great convenience to those who used water.

The first railroad built in Arkansas was the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad. Work was commenced with the intention of first constructing it from Little Rock to Devall's Bluff, on White River, whence passengers might proceed by boat to Memphis. It was started at both ends of the line and finished in 1859, the next year being extended to St. Francis River, and then in 1860 completed to the river opposite Memphis. When the Federal army took possession of the Mississippi River, and their forces began to possess the north-eastern portion of the State, the Confederates as they retired toward Little Rock destroyed the road and burned the bridges. Indeed, when the war ended in 1865, Arkansas was without a mile of railroad. Soon after the war closed the road was rebuilt and put in operation, and for some time was the only one in the State.

The next was the old Cairo & Fulton Railroad, now the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Road. It was organized in 1853, and in 1854-55 obtained a large Congressional land grant in aid of the enterprise, and built first from Fulton to Beebe, in 1872; it was completed to Texarkana in 1873, and soon came to be the most important line in the State. The Camden branch, from Gurdon to Camden, was completed in 1882. The Memphis branch, from Bald Knob to Memphis, ninety-three miles, was finished and the first passenger train passed over the line May 10, 1888. The branch from Newport to Cushman, a distance of forty-six miles, was built in 1882. The Helena branch, from Noble to Helena, 140 miles, was completed in 1882.

The main line of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad enters the State on the north, at Moark (combination for Missouri and Arkansas), and passes out at Texarkana (combination for Arkansas and Texas). The distance between these two points is 305 miles.

The first section of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, from Clarendon to Jonesboro, was built in 1882, and the next year completed to Texarkana. It was built as a narrow gauge and made a standard gauge in 1886. Its northern terminus for some time was Cairo, where it made its St. Louis connection over the St. Louis & Cairo Narrow Gauge Road, now a standard, and a part of the Mobile & Ohio system. The Magnolia branch of this road runs from McNeal to Magnolia, about twenty miles, and was built in 1885. The Altheimer branch, from Altheimer to Little Rock, was constructed and commenced operation in 1888. The main line of this road enters the State from the north in Clay County, on the St. Francis River, penetrating into Texas at Texarkana.

The Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, now in course of construction, is a much needed road from Little Rock to Pine Bluff, on to Warren and Mississippi, and will form an important outlet for Arkansas toward the Gulf. This was built from Arkansas City to Pine Bluff, and then completed to Little Rock in 1880.

The Pine Bluff & Swan Lake Railroad was

built in 1885. It is twenty-six miles long, and runs between the points indicated by its name.

The Arkansas Midland Railroad, from Helena to Clarendon, was built as a narrow gauge and changed to a standard road in 1886.

The Batesville & Brinkley Railroad is laid as far as Jacksonport. It was changed in 1888 to a standard gauge, and is now in course of construction on to Batesville.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad enters the State at Mammoth Spring, and runs to West Memphis. Its original name was Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad. It now is a main line from Kansas City to Birmingham, Ala.

Work was commenced on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad in 1871 at Little Rock, and built to Ozark; later it was finished to Van Buren, there using a transfer, and was completed to Fort Smith.

The Hot Springs Railroad, from Malvern, on the main line of the Iron Mountain Railroad, to Hot Springs, was built and is owned by "Diamond Joe" Reynolds. Operations were commenced in 1874.

The line of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad passes near the west line of Arkansas adjacent to Fort Smith. There is a branch road of this line from Jensen to Mansfield, sixteen miles long.

It looks a little as though the sponsor for the name of the Ultima Thule, Arkadelphia & Mississippi Railroad intended to use the name for a main track through the State. It was built in 1887 for the use of the Arkadelphia Lumber Company. Eureka Springs branch runs from Seligman to Eureka Springs. Another branch goes from Rogers to Bentonville. Still another, extending from Fayetteville to St. Paul, is thirty-five miles in length. The branch from Fayetteville is now in course of building.

The Russellville & Dardanelle Railroad is four miles long, extending from the south bank of the Arkansas River to Russellville.

The Southwestern, Arkansas & Indian Territory Railroad indicates that there is nothing in a name, as this road is but twenty-seven miles long,

running from Southland to Okolona on the west, and also extending east from the main line.

A line is being surveyed and steps actively taken to build a road from Kansas City to Little Rock, which is to cross the Boston Mountains near the head waters of White River.

Several other important lines are at this time

making preparations to build in the near future. Charters for nearly 100 routes in the State have been secured since 1885. There is not only plenty of room, but a great necessity for yet hundreds of miles of new roads here. They will greatly facilitate the development of the immense resources of this favored locality.

CHAPTER XI.

THE COUNTIES OF THE STATE—THEIR FORMATION AND CHANGES OF BOUNDARY LINES, ETC.—THEIR COUNTY SEATS AND OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST CONCERNING THEM—DEFUNCT COUNTIES—NEW COUNTIES—POPULATION OF ALL THE COUNTIES OF THE STATE AT EVERY GENERAL CENSUS.

Not chaos-like, together crush'd and bruised;
But as the world, harmoniously confused:
Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, they agree.—*Pope.*



PERHAPS to many, no more interesting subject in the history of the State can be presented than that referring to the name, organization, etc., of each county within its limits. Careful

research has brought forth the following facts presented in a concise, but accurate manner:

Arkansas County was formed December 13, 1813. As the first municipal formation within the boundary of the State, in Lower Missouri Territory, it was first a parish under Spanish rule and then under French. October 23, 1821, a part of Phillips County was added to it; the line between Pulaski and Arkansas was changed October 30, 1823; Quapaw Purchase divided between Ar-

kansas and Pulaski October 13, 1827; line between Arkansas and Phillips defined November 21, 1829; boundaries defined November 7, 1836. County seat, De Witt; first county seat, Arkansas—opposite Arkansas Post.

Ashley, formed November 30, 1848, named for Hon. Chester Ashley, who died a United States Senator; line between Chicot changed January 19, 1861. County seat, Hamburg.

Baxter, March 24, 1873; line between Izard and Fulton defined October 16, 1875; line between Marion changed March 9, 1881. County seat, Mountain Home.

Benton, September 30, 1836, named in honor of Hon. Thomas H. Benton. County seat, Bentonville.

Boone, April 9, 1869; named for Daniel Boone; line between Marion defined December 9, 1875. Harrison, county seat.

Bradley, December 18, 1840; part of Calhoun

attached October 19, 1862; part restored to Ashley County January 1, 1859. Warren, county seat.

Calhoun, December 6, 1850; named for John C. Calhoun; part added to Union and Bradley November 19, 1862. County seat, Hampton.

Carroll, November 1, 1833; named in honor of the signer of the declaration; boundary defined December 14, 1838; line between Madison defined January, 11, 1843, and again January 20, 1843; line between Marion defined December 18, 1846; line between Madison defined December 29, 1854, and again January 16, 1857; part of Madison attached April 8, 1869. Berryville, county seat.

Chicot, October 25, 1823; boundary defined November 2, 1835; part attached to Drew December 21, 1846; line between Ashley changed January 19, 1861; line between Drew changed November 30, 1875; line changed between Desha February 10, 1879. Lake Village, county seat.

Clark, December 15, 1818, while Lower Missouri Territory; named in honor of Gov. Clark, of Missouri; the line between Pulaski and Clark, changed October 30, 1823; divided November 2, 1829; line between Hot Springs and Dallas changed April 3, 1868; line between Pike defined April 22, 1873; line between Montgomery changed April 24, 1873; line between Pike changed March 8, 1887. Arkadelphia, county seat.

Clay, March 24, 1873; named for Henry Clay. This county, formed as Clayton County, was changed to Clay on December 6, 1875. The act of March 24, 1873, changed the boundaries of a large number of counties. Boydsville and Corning, county seats.

Cleburne, formed February 20, 1883; named in honor of Gen. Patrick A. Cleburne. Heber is the county seat.

Cleveland, formed in 1885; named for President Cleveland; was formed as Dorsey County. Toledo, county seat.

Columbia, December 17, 1852; part of Union County added December 21, 1858; line between Nevada defined April 19, 1873. Magnolia, county seat.

Conway, December 7, 1825; named after the noted Conways; the northeast boundary defined

October 27, 1827; line between Pulaski and Conway defined October 20, 1828; part of Indian purchase added October 22, 1828; line between Conway, Pulaski and Independence defined November 5, 1831; part added to Pope January 6, 1853; part added to White January 11, 1853; act of March, 1873; line between Pope defined May 28, 1874. County seat, Morrilton.

Craighead, formed February 19, 1850. Jonesboro, county seat.

Crawford, October 18, 1820; boundary was changed October 30, 1823; divided and county of Lovely established October 13, 1827; part of the Cherokee Country attached to, October 22, 1828; boundary defined December 18, 1837; line between Scott defined; line between Washington defined November 24, 1846; line between Franklin defined March 4, 1875; line changed between Washington March 9, 1881. Van Buren, county seat.

Crittenden, October 22, 1825; named for Robert Crittenden; St. Francis River declared to be the line between St. Francis and Crittenden Counties November, 1831; portion attached to Mississippi County January, 1861; act, March, 1873. Marion, county seat.

Cross, November 15, 1862, 1866, 1873. Wittsburg, the county seat.

Dallas, January 1, 1845; line between Hot Springs and Clark changed April 3, 1869. Princeton the county seat.

Desha, December 12, 1838; named for Hon. Ben Desha; portion attached to Drew January 21, 1861; part of Chicot attached February 10, 1879; also of Lincoln, March 10, 1879. Arkansas City, county seat.

Drew, November 26, 1846; part Chicot attached December 21, 1846; part of Desha attached January 21, 1861; March, 1873; line between Chicot changed November 30, 1875. Monticello, county seat.

Faulkner, April 12, 1873; line defined December 7, 1875. Conway, county seat.

Franklin, December 19, 1837; line between Johnson defined December 14, 1833; line between Crawford defined March 4, 1875. Ozark, county seat.

Fulton, December 21, 1842; part attached to Marion County January 18, 1855; part of Lawrence attached January 18, 1855, March, 1873; line between Baxter and Izard defined February 16, 1875. County seat, Salem.

Garland, April 5, 1873; named after Gov. A. H. Garland. Hot Springs, county seat.

Grant, February 4, 1869. Sheridan, county seat.

Greene, November 5, 1833; act March, 1873. Paragould, county seat.

Hempstead, December 15, 1818, when this was Lower Missouri Territory; Lafayette County carved out of this territory October 15, 1827; line between Pike defined December 14, 1838. Washington, county seat.

Hot Spring, November 2, 1829; certain lands attached to March 2, 1838; Montgomery taken out of December 9, 1842; line between Saline defined December 23, 1846; line between Montgomery changed December 27, 1848; line between Saline changed February 19, 1859, and changed again January 10, 1861; line between Clark and Dallas changed April 3, 1869; March, 1873. Malvern, county seat.

Howard, April 17, 1873. County seat, Centre Point.

Independence, October 20, 1820; part of eastern boundary defined October 30, 1823; Izard County formed of October 27, 1825; part of Independence added October 22, 1828; line between Independence and Izard defined November 5, 1831; line between Independence and Conway, November 5, 1831; between Independence and Jackson, November 8, 1836; between Izard February 21, 1838; December 14, 1840; Lawrence changed December 26, 1840; March, 1873; Sharp County defined February 11, 1875. Batesville, county seat.

Izard, October 27, 1825; western boundary line extended October 13, 1827; part of the Indian purchase added October 22, 1828; between Independence and Izard defined November 5, 1831; between Conway and Izard, November 5, 1831; southern boundary established November 11, 1833; line between Independence defined February 21, 1838, and December 14, 1838, and December 21,

1840; western boundary line defined December 24, 1840, March, 1873; between Baxter and Fulton defined February 16, 1875; between Sharp changed March 9, 1877. Melbourne, county seat.

Jackson, November 5, 1829; line between Independence defined November 8, 1836; part of St. Francis attached January 10, 1851. Jacksonport, county seat.

Jefferson, November 2, 1829; boundaries defined November 3, 1831, and again October 29, 1836; line changed between Lincoln and Desha March 20, 1879. Pine Bluff, county seat.

Johnson, November 16, 1833; southern line defined November 3, 1835; east line defined October 5, 1836; line between Franklin defined December 14, 1838, 1848; between Pope February 19, 1859, again March 27, 1871; line between Pope re-established on March 6, 1875; between Pope changed March 9, 1877. Clarksville, county seat.

Lafayette, October 15, 1827; the line between Union defined November 26, 1846. Lewisville, county seat.

Lawrence, on January 15, 1815, while Lower Missouri Territory; east line defined October 30, 1823; between Independence changed December 20, 1840; part attached to Fulton January 18, 1855; part attached to Randolph January 18, 1861; nearly half the county cut off the west side to form Sharp County, 1868. Powhatan, county seat.

Lee, April 17, 1873. Marianna, county seat.

Lincoln, March 28, 1871; part transferred to Desha County, March 10, 1879. Star City, county seat.

Little River, March 5, 1867. Richmond is the county seat.

Logan, originally Sarber County, March 22, 1871; amended, February 27, 1873; changed to Logan, December 14, 1875; line between Scott changed, March 21, 1881. Paris, county seat.

Lonoke, April 16, 1873; named for the lone oak tree, by simply spelling phonetically—the suggestion of the chief engineer of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. Line between Prairie defined November 30, 1875, and again, December 7, 1875. Lonoke, county seat.

Lovely, October 13, 1827; abolished October 17, 1828.

Madison, September 30, 1836; west boundary changed on November 26, 1838; between Carroll defined January 11, 1843, and again January 20, 1843, 1846; between Newton, December 21, 1848; between Carroll, April 8, 1869. Huntsville, county seat.

Marion, September 25, 1836; originally Searcy County; changed to Marion, September 29, 1836 (Searcy County created out of December 13, 1838); west boundary defined November 18, 1837; between Carroll defined December 18, 1846; part of Fulton attached January 18, 1855; between Van Buren and Searcy defined January 20, 1855, and March, 1873; line between Boone defined December 9, 1875; line between Baxter changed March 9, 1881. Yellville, county seat.

Miller, April 1, 1820; the greater portions fell within the limits of Texas; county abolished therefore, 1836; re-established, December 22, 1874, and eastern boundary extended. Texarkana, county seat.

Mississippi, November 1, 1833, 1859; portion of Crittenden attached, January 18, 1861. Osceola, county seat.

Monroe, November 2, 1829; boundaries defined December 25, 1840; line between Prairie changed December 7, 1850; line changed April 12, 1869, March, 1873, April, 1873, and May 27, 1874. Clarendon, county seat.

Montgomery, December 9, 1842; line between Yell defined January 2, 1845; between Perry, December 23, 1846; between Perry re-established December 21, 1848; between Hot Spring changed December 27, 1848; between Polk changed February 7, 1859, March, 1873; between Clark changed April 24, 1873; line between Pike defined December 16, 1874. Mount Ida, county seat.

Nevada, March 20, 1871; line between Columbia defined April 10, 1873. Prescott, county seat.

Newton, December 14, 1842; line between Madison defined December 21, 1848; between Pope January 10, 1853. Jasper, county seat.

Ouachita, November 29, 1842; line between Union changed January 6, 1853. Camden, county seat.

Perry, December 18, 1840; line between Pulaski, Saline and Montgomery defined December 23, 1846; old line between Montgomery re-established December 21, 1848. Perryville, county seat.

Phillips, May 1, 1820; part attached to Arkansas County October 23, 1881; west boundary defined October 30, 1823; act to divide and create Crittenden County October 22, 1825; divided and St. Francis County created October 13, 1827; line between Arkansas County defined November 21, 1828, 1840, March, 1873. Helena, county seat.

Pike, November 1, 1833; line between Sevier defined November 15, 1833; between Hempstead, December 14, 1838; between Clark, April 22, 1873; between Montgomery, December 16, 1874; between Clark defined March 8, 1877. Murfreesboro, county seat.

Poinsett, February 28, 1838, 1859. Harrisburg, county seat.

Polk, November 30, 1844; line between Montgomery changed February 7, 1859; part of Sebastian County added by ordinance of convention, June 1, 1861. Dallas, county seat.

Pope, November 2, 1829; part added to Yell January 5, 1853; part of Conway attached January 6, 1853; line between Newton, January 10, 1853; part of Van Buren attached January 12, 1853; between Van Buren defined February 17, 1859; between Johnson, October 19, 1859, March, 27, 1871; between Conway, May 28, 1874; between Johnson re-established March 6, 1875; between Johnson changed March 9, 1877. Dover, county seat.

Prairie, October 25, 1846; between Pulaski changed December 30, 1848; between Monroe changed December 7, 1850; line changed April 12, 1869; between White defined April 17, 1873; line changed April 26, 1873, May 27, 1874; between Lonoke changed November 30, 1875; separated into two districts, 1885. Devall's Bluff, county seat.

Pulaski, December 15, 1818, while a part of Lower Missouri Territory; line between Arkansas and Pulaski October 30, 1823; between Clark changed October 30, 1823; divided October 20, 1825; Quapaw Purchase divided--Arkansas and

Pulaski, October 13, 1827; northwest boundary defined October 23, 1827; between Pulaski and Conway, October 20, 1828; line between Saline defined February 25, 1838, December 14, 1838; between White changed February 3, 1843; between Saline defined December 21, 1846; between Perry defined December 23, 1846; between Prairie changed December 30, 1848; between Saline defined April 12, 1873; again, December 7, 1875. Little Rock, county seat.

Randolph, October 29, 1835; part of Lawrence attached January 18, 1864, March, 1873. Poca-hontas, county seat.

Saline, November 2, 1835; boundaries defined November 5, 1836; between Pulaski, February 25, 1838, December 14, 1838, December 21, 1846; between Hot Spring, December 23, 1846, February 19, 1859, January 19, 1861; between Pulaski, April 12, 1873, December 17, 1875. Benton, county seat.

Scott, November 5, 1833; boundaries defined October 24, 1835; between Crawford, December 16, 1838; part of Sebastian attached by convention June 1, 1861; line between Logan changed March 21, 1873. Waldron, county seat.

Searcy, November 5, 1835; boundaries defined September 26, 1836; name changed to Marion September 29, 1836; county created out of Marion December 13, 1838; between Van Buren defined October 2, 1853; between Van Buren and Marion defined October 20, 1855, March, 1873. Marshall, county seat.

Sebastian, January 6, 1851; part attached to Scott and Polk by the convention June 1, 1861. Fort Smith and Greenwood, county seats.

Sevier, October 17, 1828; boundaries defined November 8, 1833; between Pike, November 15, 1833; southeast boundary defined October 29, 1836. Lockesburg, county seat.

Sharp, July 18, 1868; act March 3, 1873; between Independence defined February 11, 1875;

line between Izard changed March 9, 1877, 1883. Evening Shade, county seat.

St. Francis, October 13, 1827; St. Francis River declared boundary line between Crittenden November 3, 1831; part attached to Jackson January 1, 1851, March, 1873. Forrest City, county seat.

Stone, April 21, 1873. Mountain View, county seat.

Union, November 2, 1829; boundaries defined November 5, 1836; line between Lafayette, November 26, 1846; line between Ouachita changed January 6, 1853; part added to Columbia, December 21, 1851; part of Calhoun attached October 19, 1862. El Dorado, county seat.

Van Buren, November 11, 1833; boundaries defined November 4, 1836; part attached to Pope January 12, 1853; between Searcy and Marion defined January 20, 1855; between Pope defined February 17, 1859. Clinton, county seat.

Washington, October 17, 1828; certain lands declared to be in Washington County October 26, 1831; line between Crawford defined November 24, 1846; line changed between Crawford March 8, 1883. Fayetteville, county seat.

White, October 23, 1835; line between Pulaski changed February 3, 1843; part of Conway attached January 11, 1853; line between Prairie defined April 17, 1873. Searcy, county seat.

Woodruff, November 26, 1862; but vote, in pursuance to ordinance of conventions 1861, 1866, 1869; line changed April 26, 1873. Augusta, county seat.

Yell, December 5, 1840; northern boundary, December 21, 1840; line between Montgomery, January 2, 1845; part Pope attached January 6, 1853. Danville and Dardanelle, county seats.

The following table will prove valuable for comparison in noting the growth in population of the counties throughout the State in the various decades from their organization:

AGGREGATE POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties in	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810
the State.	892,525	484,471	435,450	269,897	97,574	30,388	14,255	1,062
Arkansas.....	8,038	8,238	8,884	3,245	1,346	1,426	1,360	1,062
Ashtley.....	10,156	8,042	8,690	2,058				
Baxter.....	6,004							
Benton.....	20,327	13,831	9,306	3,710	2,228			
Boone.....	12,146	7,082						
Bradley.....	6,285	8,646	8,388	3,829				
Calhoun.....	5,671	3,853	4,103					
Carroll.....	13,337	5,780	9,383	4,617	2,814			
Chicot.....	10,117	7,214	9,234	5,115	3,806	1,165		
Clark.....	15,771	11,953	9,735	4,070	2,300	1,369	1,040	
Clay.....	7,213							
Columbia.....	14,090	11,397	12,459					
Conway.....	12,755	8,112	6,697	3,583	2,892	982		
Craighead.....	7,037	4,577	3,066					
Crawford.....	14,740	8,957	7,850	7,960	4,266	2,440		
Crittenden.....	9,415	3,831	4,920	2,648	1,561	1,272		
Cross.....	5,050	3,915						
Dallas.....	6,505	5,707	8,283	6,877				
Desha.....	8,873	6,125	6,459	2,911	1,598			
Dorsey.....	8,370							
Drew.....	12,231	9,960	9,087	3,276				
Faulkner.....	12,786							
Franklin.....	14,951	9,627	7,298	3,972	2,065			
Fulton.....	6,720	4,843	4,024	1,819				
Garland.....	9,023							
Grant.....	6,185	3,943						
Greene.....	7,480	7,573	5,843	2,593	1,586			
Hempstead.....	19,015	13,768	13,989	7,672	4,921	2,512	2,246	
Hot Spring.....	7,775	5,877	5,635	3,609	1,907	458		
Howard.....	9,917							
Independence.....	18,086	14,566	14,307	7,767	3,669	2,031		
Izard.....	10,857	6,806	7,215	3,212	2,240	1,266		
Jackson.....	10,877	7,268	10,498	3,086	1,540	333		
Jefferson.....	22,386	15,733	14,971	5,834	2,566	772		
Johnson.....	11,565	9,152	7,612	5,227	3,433			
Lafayette.....	5,730	9,139	8,464	5,220	2,280	748		
Lawrence.....	8,782	5,981	9,372	5,274	2,835	2,806	5,592	

AGGREGATE POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

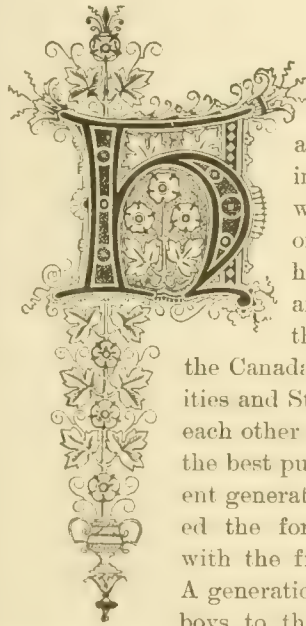
Counties in	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810
the State.	802,525	484,471	435,450	269,897	97,574	30,388	14,255	1,062
Lee.....	13,288							
Lincoln.....	9,255							
Little River.....	6,405	3,246						
Logan.....	14,885							
Lonoke.....	12,146							
Madison.....	11,455	8,231	7,740	4,823	2,775			
Marion.....	7,907	3,979	6,192	2,308	1,325			
Miller.....	9,919							
Mississippi.....	7,142	3,633	3,895	2,368	1,410			
Monroe.....	9,574	8,336	5,657	2,049	936	461		
Montgomery.....	5,729	2,984	3,633	1,958				
Nevada.....	12,959							
Newton.....	6,120	4,374	3,398	1,758				
Osage.....	11,758	12,975	12,936	9,591				
Perry.....	3,872	2,685	2,465	978				
Phillips.....	21,262	15,372	14,877	6,935	3,547	1,152	1,197	
Pike.....	6,345	3,788	4,025	1,861	969			
Poinsett.....	2,192	1,720	3,621	2,308	1,320			
Polk.....	6,857	3,376	4,262	1,263				
Pope.....	14,322	8,386	7,883	4,710	2,450	1,483		
Prairie.....	8,435	5,604	8,854	2,097				
Pulaski.....	32,616	32,066	11,699	5,657	5,350	2,395	1,921	
Randolph.....	11,724	7,466	6,261	3,275	2,196			
St. Francis.....	8,389	6,714	8,672	4,457	2,499	1,505		
Saline.....	8,953	3,911	6,540	3,903	2,061			
Scott.....	9,174	7,483	5,142	3,083	1,694			
Searcy.....	7,278	5,613	5,271	1,979	936			
Sebastian.....	19,560	12,940						
Sevier.....	6,192	4,492	10,516	4,240	2,810	634		
Sharp.....	9,047	6,400						
Stone.....	5,089							
Union.....	13,419	10,571	12,288	10,298	2,889	640		
Van Buren.....	9,565	5,107	6,357	2,864	1,518			
Washington.....	23,884	17,266	14,673	9,970	7,118	5,182		
White.....	17,794	10,347	8,816	2,619	920			
Woodruff.....	8,646	6,981						
Yell.....	13,852	8,048	6,333	3,341				



CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION—THE MENTAL TYPE CONSIDERED—TERRITORIAL SCHOOLS, LAWS AND FUNDS—CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR EDUCATION—LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS—PROGRESS SINCE THE WAR—THE STATE SUPERINTENDENTS—STATISTICS—ARKANSAS LITERATURE—THE ARKANSAW TRAVELER.

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot;
To pour the fresh instructions o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast.— *Thomson.*



HERE is one subject at least in the economic institutions of our country where men do not divide on political lines. To the historian it is a restful and refreshing oasis in the arid desert. From

the Canadas to the Gulf communities and States earnestly vie with each other in the establishment of the best public schools. The present generation has nearly supplanted the former great universities with the free public high schools. A generation ago the South sent its boys to the North to school; the

North sent its boys to the old universities of Europe. Oxford and Heidelberg received the sons of ambitious, wealthy Americans of the North, while Yale, Harvard and Jefferson Colleges were each the *alma mater* of many of the youths of the South. The rivalry in the schools between the two sections at that time was not intense, but the educated young men of the South met in sharpest rivalry in the halls of Congress the typical Northern man. As the highest types of the North and the South in

active political life may be placed Thomas Jefferson and Daniel Webster. In peace or in war the differences in the intellectual advancement of the two sections were more imaginary than real. The disadvantage the South met was the natural tendency to produce an aristocratic class in the community. Cotton and the negro were impediments in the Southern States that clogged the way to the advancement of the masses. They retarded the building of great institutions of learning as well as the erection of large manufactories. This applied far more to collegiate education than to the common or public school system. The Southern man who was able to send his children away from his State to school realized that he gave them two advantages over keeping them at home; he aided them in avoiding negro contact and association, and provided the advantage of a better knowledge of different peoples in different sections.

Arkansas may have lagged somewhat in the cause of education in the past, but to-day, though young as a State, it is far in advance of many older communities who are disposed to boast greatly of their achievements in this direction.

When still a Territory the subject of education received wise and considerate attention. March 2, 1827, Congress gave the State seventy-two

sections of land for the purpose of establishing "a seminary of learning." A supplemental act was passed by Congress, June 23, 1836, one week after it became a State, offering certain propositions for acceptance or rejection: 1. The sixteenth section of every township for school purposes. 2. The seventy-two sections known as the saline lands. By article 9, section 4, State constitution of 1869, these lands were given to the free schools. 3. The seventy-two sections, known as the seminary lands, given to the Territory in 1827, were vested and confirmed in the State of Arkansas for the use of said seminary. October 18, 1836, the State accepted the propositions entire; and the legislature passed the act known as "the ordinance of acceptance and compact." December 18, 1844, the general assembly asked Congress for a modification of the seminary grant, so as to authorize the legislature to appropriate these seventy-two sections of land for common school purposes. Congress assented to this on July 29, 1846, and the lands were added to the free school fund. These congressional land grants formed the basis of the State's free school system.

The first State constitution of 1836 recognized the importance of popular education, and made it the duty of the general assembly to provide by law for the improvement of such lands as are, or may be, granted by the United States for the use of schools, and to pass such laws as "shall be calculated to encourage intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement."

The general assembly of 1842 established a system of common schools in the State, which was approved and became a law February 3, 1853, providing for the sale of the sixteenth section, and election of school trustees in each township, to expend the money from the sale of land in the cause of education. The act required schools to be maintained in each township "for at least four months in each year, and orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic and good morals should be taught." The trustees were required to visit the schools once in each month, and the school age was fixed at from five to twenty-one years. The act also provided for the establishment

of manual labor schools. It went to the extent of appropriating a sum of money for the purchase of text-books. This was a long step in advance of any other portion of the country at that time. To the fund arising from lands the act added "all fines for false imprisonment, assault and battery, breach of the peace, etc." This act of the assembly placed the young State in the vanguard of States in the cause of free schools. It is an enduring monument to the men of that legislature. Under this law the reports of the county commissioners of education were ordered to be made to the State auditor, but if so made none can be found in the State archives.

A State board of education was provided for by the act of 1843, and the board was required to make a complete report of educational matters, and also to recommend the passage of such laws as were deemed advisable for the advancement of the cause of education. By an act of January 11, 1853, the secretary of State was made *ex-officio* State commissioner of common schools, and required to report to the governor the true condition of the schools in each county; which report the governor presented to the general assembly at each regular session. The provisions of an act of January, 1855, relate to the sale of the sixteenth section, and defined the duties of the school trustees and commissioners. Article 8, in the constitution of 1867, is substantially the same as the provisions of the law of 1836.

From 1836 to 1867, as is shown by the above, the provisions of the law were most excellent and liberal toward the public schools; legislative enactments occur at frequent intervals, indicating that the State was well abreast of the most liberal school ideas of the time, and large funds were raised sacred to the cause.

Investigation shows that from the date of the State's admission into the Union, until 1867, there were many and admirable stipulations and statutes, by which large revenues were collected from the sale of lands, but the records of the State department give no account of the progress of free schools during this period, leaving the inference that but little practical benefit accrued to the

cause from these wise and liberal measures put forth by Congress and the State.

By act approved May 18, 1867, the legislature made a marked forward movement in the cause of education. Considering the chaotic conditions of society, and the universal public and private bankruptcy, the movement is only the more surprising. The act stipulated that a tax of 20 cents on every \$100 worth of taxable property should be levied for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a system of public schools. The second section made this fund sacred—to be used for no other purpose whatever. The fourth section provided for a superintendent of public instruction and defined his duties. The eighth section provided for a school commissioner, to be chosen by the electors of each county, who should examine any one applying for a position as school teacher; granting to those qualified to teach a certificate, without which no one could be legally employed to teach. Prior to this a license as teacher was not considered essential, and there was no one authorized to examine applicants or grant certificates. The Congressional township was made the unit of the school district, the act also setting forth that in the event of the trustees failing to have a school taught in the district at least three months in the year, the same thereby forfeited its portion of the school revenue. These wise and liberal arrangements were made, it must be remembered, by a people bankrupt by war and suffering the hard trials of reconstruction.

No regular reports were made—at least none can be found—prior to 1867, the date of the appointment of a superintendent. Though reports were regularly received from the year mentioned, the most of them were unsatisfactory and not reliable.

The constitution of 1868 created some wise amendments to the previous laws. It caused the schools to become free to every child in the State; school revenues were increased, districts could have no part of the school fund unless a free school had been taught for at least three months. The legislature following this convention, July 23, 1868, amended the school laws to conform to this con-

stitutional provision. In addition to State superintendent, the office of circuit superintendent was created, and also the State board of education.

The constitutional convention of 1874 made changes in the school law and provided for the school system now in force in the State. The act of the legislature, December 7, 1876, was passed in conformity with the last preceding State convention. This law with amendments is the present school law of Arkansas.

Hon. Thomas Smith was the first State superintendent, in office from 1868 to 1873. The present incumbent of that position, Hon. Woodville E. Thompson, estimates that the commencement of public free schools in Arkansas may properly date from the time Mr. Smith took possession of the office—schools free to all; every child entitled to the same rights and privileges, none excluded; separate schools provided for white and black; a great number of schools organized, school houses built, and efficient teachers secured. Previous to this time people looked upon free schools as largely pauper schools, and the wealthier classes regarded them unfavorably.

Hon. J. C. Corbin, the successor of Mr. Smith, continued in office until December 13, 1875.

Hon. B. W. Hill was appointed December 18, 1875, and remained in office until 1878. It was during his term that there came the most marked change in public sentiment in favor of public schools. He was a zealous and able worker in the cause, and from his report for 1876 is learned the following: State apportionment, \$213,000; district tax, \$88,000; school population, 189,000. Through the directors' failure to report the enrollment only shows 16,000. The total revenue of 1877 was \$270,000; of 1878, \$276,000.

Mr. Hill was succeeded in 1878 by Hon. J. L. Denton, whose integrity, earnestness and great ability resulted in completing the valuable work so well commenced by his predecessor—removing the Southern prejudices against public schools. He deserves a lasting place in the history of Arkansas as the advocate and champion of free schools.

The present able and efficient State superintendent of public instruction, as previously men-

tioned, is Hon. Woodville E. Thompson. To his eminent qualifications and tireless energy the schools of Arkansas are largely indebted for the rapid advance now going on, and which has marked his past term of office. From his biennial report are gleaned most of the facts and statistics given below.

The growth of the institution as a whole may be defined by the following statistics: In 1879 the revenue raised by the State and county tax was \$271,000; in 1880, \$285,000; in 1881, \$710,000; in 1882, \$722,000; in 1883, \$740,000; in 1884, \$931,000; in 1885, \$1,199,000; in 1886, \$1,327,000. The district tax in 1884 was \$346,521; in 1885, \$343,850, and in 1886, \$445,563. The district tax is that voted by the people.

Arkansas to-day gives the most liberal support to her free schools, all else considered, of any State in the Union. It provides a two mill tax, a poll tax, and authorizes the districts to vote a five mill tax. This is the rule or rate voted in nearly all the districts, thus making a total on all taxable property of seven mills, besides the poll tax.

The persistent neglect of school officers to report accurate returns of their school attendance is to be regretted. The number of pupils of school age (six to twenty-one years) is given, but no account of attendance or enrollment. This leaves counties in the unfavorable light of a large school population, with apparently the most meager attendance. The following summaries exhibit the progress of the public schools: Number of school children, 1869, 176,910; 1870, 180,274; 1871, 196,237; 1872, 194,314; 1873, 148,128; 1874, 168,929; 1875, 168,929; 1876, 189,130; 1877, 203,567; 1878, 216,475; 1879, 236,600; 1880, 247,547; 1881, 272,841; 1882, 289,617; 1883, white, 227,538; black, 76,429; total, 304,962; 1884, white, 247,173; black, 76,770; total, 323,943; 1885, white, 252,290; black, 86,213; total, 338,506; 1886, white, 266,188; black, 91,818; total, 358,006; 1887, white, 279,224; black, 98,512; total, 377,736; 1888, white, 288,381; black, 99,747; total, 388,129. The number of pupils enrolled in 1869 was 67,412; 1888, 202,754, divided as follows: White, 152,184; black, 50,570. Number of teach-

ers employed 1869, 1,335; number employed 1888, males, 3,431, females, 1,233. Total number of school houses, 1884, 1,453; erected that year, 263. Total number school houses, 1888, 2,452; erected in that year, 269. Total value of school houses, 1884, \$384,827.73. Total value, 1888, \$705,276.92. Total amount of revenues received, 1868, \$300,669.63. For the year, 1888: Amount on hand June 30, 1887, \$370,942.25; received common school fund, \$315,403.28; district tax, \$505,069.92; poll tax, \$146,604.22; other sources, \$45,890.32; total, \$1,683,909.32.

While there were in early Territorial days great intellectual giants in Arkansas, the tendency was not toward the tamer and more gentle walks of literature, but rather in the direction of the fiercer battles of the political arena and the rostrum. Oratory was cultivated to the extreme, and often to the neglect apparently of all else of intellectual pursuits. The ambitious youths had listened to the splendid eloquence of their elders—heard their praises on every lip, and were fired to struggle for such triumphs. Where there are great orators one expects to find poets and artists. The great statesman is mentally cast in molds of stalwart proportions. The poet, orator, painter, and eminent literary character are of a finer texture, but usually not so virile.

Gen. Albert Pike gave a literary immortality to Arkansas when it was yet a Territorial wilderness. The most interesting incident in the history of literature would be a true picture of that Nestor of the press, Kit North, when he opened the mail package from that dim and unknown savage world of Arkansas, and turned his eyes on the pages of Pike's manuscript, which had been offered the great editor for publication, in his poem entitled "Hymn to the Gods." This great but merciless critic had written Byron to death, and one can readily believe that he must have turned pale when his eye ran over the lines—lines from an unknown world of untamed aborigines, penned in the wilderness by this unknown boy. North read the products of new poets to find, not merit, but weak points, where he could impale on his sharp and pitiless pen the daring singer. What a play must



John B. Drum

OSCEOLA.

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

have swept over his features as his eye followed line after line, eager and more eager from the first word to the last. To him could this be possible—real—and not the day dream of a disturbed imagination. This historical incident in the literature of the wild west—the pioneer boy not only on the outer confines of civilization, but to the average Englishman, in the impenetrable depths of a dark continent, where dwelt only cannibals, selecting the great and severe arbiter of English literature to whom he would transmit direct his fate as a poet; the youth's unexpected triumph in not only securing a place in the columns of the leading review of the world, but extorting in the editorial columns the highest meed of praise, is unparalleled in the feats of tyros in literature. The supremacy of Pike's genius was dulled in its brilliancy because of the versatility of his mental occupations. A poet, master of *belles lettres*, a lawyer and a politician, as well as a soldier, and eminent in all the varied walks he trod, yet he was never a book-maker—had no ambition, it seems, to be an author. The books that he will leave, those especially by which he will be remembered, will be his gathered and bound writings thrown off at odd intervals and cast aside. His literary culture could produce only the very highest type of effort. Hence, it is probable that Lord North was the only editor living to whom Pike might have submitted his "Hymn to the Gods" with other than a chance whim to decide its fate.

There was no Boswell among the early great men of Arkansas, otherwise there would exist biographies laden with instruction and full of interest. There were men and women whose genius compelled them to talk and write, but they wrote disconnected, uncertain sketches, and doubtless often published them in the columns of some local newspaper, where they sank into oblivion.

The erratic preacher-lawyer, A. W. Arrington, wrote many and widely published sketches of the bench and bar of Arkansas, but his imagination

so out-ran the facts that they became mere fictions—very interesting and entertaining, it is said, but entirely useless to the historian. Arrington was a man of superior natural genius, but was so near a moral wreck as to cloud his memory.

Years ago was published Nutall's History of Arkansas, but the most diligent inquiry among the oldest inhabitants fails to find one who ever heard of the book, much less the author.

Recently John Hallum published his History of Arkansas. The design of the author was to make three volumes, the first to treat of the bench and bar, but the work was dropped after this volume was published. It contains a great amount of valuable matter, and the author has done the State an important service in making his collections and putting them in durable form.

A people with so many men and women competent to write, and who have written so little of Arkansas, its people or its great historical events, presents a curious phase of society.

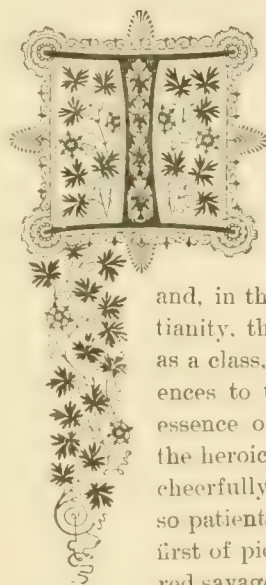
A wide and inviting field has been neglected and opportunities have been lost; facts have now gone out of men's memories, and important historical incidents passed into oblivion beyond recall.

Opie P. Read, now of Chicago, will be known in the future as the young and ambitious literary worker of Arkansas. He came to Little Rock from his native State, Tennessee, and engaged in work on the papers at that city. He soon had a wide local reputation and again this soon grew to a national one. His fugitive pieces in the newspapers gained extensive circulation, and in quiet humor and unaffected pathos were of a high order. He has written several works of fiction and is now running through his paper, *The Arkansas Traveler*. Chicago, a novel entitled "The Kentucky Colonel," already pronounced by able critics one among the best of American works of fiction. Mr. Read is still a comparatively young man, and his pen gives most brilliant promise for the future. His success as an editor is well remembered.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CHURCHES OF ARKANSAS—APPEARANCE OF THE MISSIONARIES—CHURCH MISSIONS ESTABLISHED IN THE WILDERNESS—THE LEADING PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS—ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS—GENERAL OUTLOOK FROM A RELIGIOUS STANDPOINT.

No silver saints by dying misers giv'n
Here bribed the rage of ill-requited Heav'n;
But such plain roofs as piety could raise,
And only vocal with the Maker's praise.—*Pope.*



IN all histories of the early settlers the pioneer preachers and missionaries of the Church are of first interest. True missionaries, regardless of all creeds, are a most interesting study,

and, in the broad principles of Christianity, they may well be considered as a class, with only incidental references to their different creeds. The essence of their remarkable lives is the heroic work and suffering they so cheerfully undertook and carried on so patiently and bravely. Among the first of pioneers to the homes of the red savages were these earnest church-

men, carrying the news of Mount Calvary to the benighted peoples. It is difficult for us of this age to understand the sacrifices they made, the privations they endured, the moral and physical courage required to sustain them in their work. The churches, through their missionaries, carried the cross of Christ, extending the spiritual empire in advance, nearly always, of the temporal empire. They bravely led the way for the hardy explorers, and ever and anon a martyr's body was given to

the flames, or left in the trackless forests, food for ravenous wild beasts.

The first white men to make a lodgment in what is now Arkansas having been Marquette and Joliet, France and the Church thus came here hand in hand. The Spanish and French settlers at Arkansas Post were the representatives of Catholic nations, as were the French-Canadians who came down from the lakes and settled along the banks of the lower Mississippi River.

After 1803 there was another class of pioneers that came in—Protestant English by descent if not direct, and these soon dominated in the Arkansas country. The Methodists, Baptists and Cumberland Presbyterians, after the building of the latter by Rev. Finis Ewing, were the prevailing pioneer preachers. Beneath God's first temples these missionaries held meetings, traveled over the Territory, going wherever the little column of blue smoke from the cabin directed them, as well as visiting the Indian tribes, proclaiming Christ and His cause. Disregarding the elements, swollen streams, the dim trails, and often no other guide on their dreary travels than the projecting ridges, hills and streams, the sun or the polar star; facing hunger, heat and cold, the wild beast and the far fiercer savage, without hope of money compen-

sation, regardless of sickness and even death, these men took their lives in their hands and went forth. Could anything be more graphic or pathetic of the conditions of these men than the extract from a letter of one of them who had thus served his God and fellow-man more than fifty years: "In my long ministry I often suffered for food and I spent no money for clothing. * * The largest yearly salary I received was \$100." Were ever men inspired with more zeal in the cause of their Master? They had small polish and were as rugged as the gnarled old oaks beneath whose branches they so often bivouacked. They never tasted the refinements of polite life, no doubt despising them as heartily as they did sin itself. Rude of speech, what eloquence they possessed (and many in this respect were of no mean order) could only come of their deep sincerity.

These Protestant missionaries trod closely upon the footsteps of the pure and gentle Marquette in the descent of the Mississippi, and the visits to the Indians amid the cane-brakes of the South. Marquette's followers had been the first to ascend the Arkansas River to its source in the far distant land of the Dakotas in the Northwest. Holding aloft the cross, they boldly entered the camps of the tribes, and patiently won upon them until they laid down their drawn tomahawks and brought forth the calumet of peace. These wild children gathered around these strange beings—visitors, as they supposed, from another world, and wherever a cross was erected they regarded it with fear and awe, believing it had supreme power over them and their tribes.

He who would detract from the deserved immortality of any of these missionaries on account of their respective creeds, could be little else than a cynic whose blood is acid.

Marquette first explored the Mississippi River as the representative of the Catholic Church.

The old church baptismal records of the mission of Arkansas Post extend back to 1764, and the ministrations of Father Louis Meurin, who signed the record as "missionary priest." This is the oldest record to be found of the church's recognition of Arkansas now extant. That Marquette

held church service and erected the cross of Christ nearly one hundred years anterior to the record date in Arkansas is given in the standard histories of the United States. Rev. Girard succeeded Meurin. It may be gleaned from these records that in 1788 De La Valliere was in command of Arkansas Post. In 1786 the attending priest was Rev. Louis Guignes. The record is next signed by Rev. Gibault in 1792, and next by Rev. Jannin in 1796. In 1820 is found the name of Rev. Chaudorat. In 1834 Rev. Dupuy, and in 1838 Father Donnelly was the priest in charge. These remained in custody of the first mission at Arkansas Post. The second mission established was St. Mary's, now Pine Bluff. The first priest at that point was Rev. Saulmier. Soon after, another mission, St. Peter's, was established in Jefferson County, and the third mission, also in Jefferson County, was next established at Plum Bayou. In order, the next mission was at Little Rock, Rev. Emil Saulmier in charge; then at Fort Smith; then Helena, and next Napoleon and New Gascony, respectively.

The Catholic population of the State is estimated at 10,000, with a total number of churches and missions of forty. There are twenty-two church schools, convents and academies, the school attendance being 1,600. The first bishop in the Arkansas diocese was Andrew Byrne, 1844. He died at Helena in 1862, his successor being the present incumbent, Bishop Edward FitzGerald, who came in 1867.

From a series of articles published in the Arkansas Methodist, of the current year, by the eminent and venerable Rev. Andrew Hunter, D. D., are gleaned the following important facts of this Church's history in Arkansas: Methodism came to Arkansas by way of Missouri about 1814, a company of emigrants entering from Southeast Missouri overland, and who much of the way had to cut out a road for their wagons. They had heard of the rich lands in Mound Prairie, Hempstead County. In this company were John Henrey, a local preacher, Alexander and Jacob Shook, brothers, and Daniel Props. In their long slow travels they reached the Arkansas River at Little Rock, and waited on the opposite bank for the comple-

tion of a ferry-boat then building. When these people reached their destination they soon set up a church, and erected the first Methodist "meeting-house" in Arkansas, called Henrey's Chapel. "Father Henrey," as he was soon known far and wide, reared sons, all preachers. This little colony were all sincere Methodists, and nearly all their first generation of sons became preachers, some of them eminent. Jacob Shook and three of his sons entered the ministry; Gilbert Alexander, his sons and grandsons, became ministers of God's word, as did two of Daniel Props' sons. The small colony was truly the seed of the church in Arkansas.

In 1838 two young ministers were sent from Tennessee to the Arkansas work, and came all the way to Mound Prairie on horseback.

The church records of Missouri show that the conference of 1817 sent two preachers to Arkansas—William Stevenson and John Harris. They were directed to locate at Hot Springs. It is conceded that these two missionaries "planted Methodism in Arkansas."

In 1818 the Missouri Conference sent four laborers to Arkansas, with William Stevenson as the presiding elder of the Territory. The circuits then had: John Shader, on Spring River; Thomas Tennant, Arkansas circuit; W. Orr, Hot Springs; William Stevenson and James Lowrey, Mound Prairie. What was called the Arkansas circuit included the Arkansas River, from Pine Bluff to the mouth. After years of service as presiding elder, Stevenson was succeeded by John Scripps; the appointments then were: Arkansas circuit, Dennis Willey; Hot Springs, Isaac Brookfield; Mound Prairie, John Harris; Pecan Point, William Townsend. The Missouri Conference, 1823, again made William Stevenson presiding elder, with three itinerants for Arkansas. In 1825 Jesse Hale became presiding elder. He was in charge until 1829. He was an original and outspoken abolitionist, and taught and preached his faith unreservedly; so much so that large numbers of the leading families left the Methodist Episcopal Church and joined the Cumberland Presbyterians. This was the sudden building up of the Cumberland Pres-

byterian Church, and nearly fatally weakened the Methodist Church. Some irreverent laymen designated Elder Jesse Hale's ministrations as the "Hail storm" in Arkansas. Fortunately Hale was succeeded by Rev. Jesse Green, and he poured oil on the troubled waters, and saved Methodism in Arkansas. "Green was our Moses."

The Tennessee Conference, 1831, sent eight preachers to Arkansas, namely: Andrew D. Smyth, John Harrell, Henry G. Joplin, William A. Boyce, William G. Duke, John N. Hammill, Alvin Baird and Allen M. Scott.

A custom of those old time preachers now passed away is worth preserving. When possible to do so they went over the circuit together, two and two. One might preach the regular sermon, when the other would "exhort." Under these conditions young Rev. Smyth was accompanying the regular circuit rider. He was at first diffident, and "exhorted" simply by giving his hearers "Daniel in the lion's den." As the two started around the circuit the second time, on reaching a night appointment, before entering the house, and as they were returning from secret prayer in the brush, the preacher said: "Say, Andy, I'm going to preach, and when I'm done you give 'em Daniel and the lions again." Evidently Andy and his lions were a terror to the natives. But the young exhorter soon went up head, and became a noted divine.

The Missouri Conference, 1832, made two districts of Arkansas. Rev. A. D. Smyth had charge of Little Rock district, which extended over all the country west, including the Cherokee and Creek Nations.

The formation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, occurred in 1844. This is a well known part of the history of our country. In Arkansas the church amid all its trials and vicissitudes has grown and flourished. The State now has fifteen districts, with 200 pastoral charges, and, it is estimated, nearly 1,000 congregations.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has a comfortable church in Little Rock, and several good sized congregations in different portions of the State. This church and the Methodist Episcopal

Church, South, are separate and wholly distinct in their organization.

The Baptists are naturally a pioneer and frontier church people. They are earnest and sincere proselyters to the faith, and reach very effectively people in general. The Baptist Church in Benton celebrated, July 4, 1889, its fifty-third anniversary. Originally called Spring Church, it was built about two miles from the town. The organization took place under the sheltering branches of an old oak tree. One of the first churches of this order was the Mount Bethel Church, about six miles west of Arkadelphia, in Clark County. This was one of the oldest settled points by English speaking people in the State. The church has grown with the increase of population.

Rev. James M. Moore organized in Little Rock, in 1828, the first Presbyterian Church in Arkansas. He was from Pennsylvania, eminent for his ability, zeal and piety. For some time he was the representative of his church in a wide portion of the country south and west. He was succeeded by Rev. A. R. Banks, from the theological seminary of Columbia, S. C., who settled in Hempstead County in 1835-36 and organized and built Spring Hill Church, besides another at Washington. The next minister in order of arrival was Rev. John M. Erwin. He located at Jackson, near the old town of Elizabeth, but his life was not spared long after coming. He assisted Revs Moore and Banks in organizing the first presbytery in Arkansas.

In 1839 Rev. J. M. Moore, mentioned above, removed to what is now Lonoke County, and organized a congregation and built Sylvania Church. His successor at Little Rock was Rev. Henderson, in 1840. The death of Rev. Henderson left no quorum, and the Arkansas presbytery became *functus officio*.

Rev. Aaron Williams, from Bethel presbytery, South Carolina, came to Arkansas in 1842, and settled in Hempstead County, taking charge of a large new academy at that place, which had been built by the wealthy people of the locality. He at once re-organized the church at Washington, which had been some time vacant. Arkansas then belonged to the synod of Mississippi. In 1842, in

company with Rev. A. R. Banks, he traveled over the swamps and through the forests 400 miles to attend the Mississippi synod at Port Royal. Their mission was to ask the synod to allow Revs. Williams, Moore, Banks and Shaw to organize the Arkansas presbytery. They obtained the permission, and meeting in Little Rock the first Sunday in January, 1843, organized the Arkansas presbytery. The Rev. Balch had settled in Dardanelle, and he joined the new presbytery. In the next few years Revs. Byington and Kingsbury, Congregational ministers, who had been missionaries to the Indians since 1818, also joined the Arkansas presbytery. The synod of Memphis was subsequently formed, of which Arkansas was a part. There were now three presbyteries west of Memphis: Arkansas, Ouachita and Indian. In 1836 Arkansas was composed of four presbyteries—two Arkansas and two Ouachita.

Rev. Aaron Williams assumed charge at Little Rock in 1843, where he remained until January, 1845. There was then a vacancy for some years in that church, when the Rev. Joshua F. Green ministered to the flock. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Fraser, who continued until 1859. All these had been supplies, and in 1859 Little Rock was made a pastorate, and Rev. Thomas R. Welch was installed as first pastor. He filled the position the next twenty-five years, and in 1885 resigned on account of ill health, and was sent as counsel to Canada, where he died. About the close of his pastorate, the Second Presbyterian Church of Little Rock was organized, and their house built, the Rev. A. R. Kennedy, pastor. He resigned in September, 1888, being succeeded by James R. Howerton. After the resignation of Dr. Welch of the First Church, Dr. J. C. Barrett was given charge.

Rev. Aaron Williams, after leaving the synod, became a synodical evangelist, and traveled over the State, preaching wherever he found small collections of people, and organizing churches. He formed the church at Fort Smith and the one in Jackson County.

A synodical college is at Batesville, and is highly prosperous.

CHAPTER XIV.

NAMES ILLUSTRIOUS IN ARKANSAS HISTORY—PROMINENT MENTION OF NOTED INDIVIDUALS—AMBROSE H. SEVIER—WILLIAM E. WOODRUFF—JOHN WILSON—JOHN HEMPHILL—JACOB BARKMAN—DR. BOWIE—SANDY FAULKNER—SAMUEL H. HEMPSTEAD—TRENT, WILLIAMS, SHINN FAMILIES, AND OTHERS—THE CONWAYS—ROBERT CRITTENDEN—ARCHIBALD YELL—JUDGE DAVID WALKER—GEN. G. D. ROYSTON—JUDGE JAMES W. BATES.

The gen'ral voice
 Sounds him, for courtesy, behaviour, language
 And ev'ry fair demeanor, an example;
 Titles of honour add not to his worth,
 Who is himself an honour to his title.—*Ford.*

TO history of Arkansas, worthy of the name, could fail to refer to the lives of a number of its distinguished citizens, whose relation to great public events has made them a part of the true history of their State.

The following sketches of representative men will be of no little interest to each and every reader of the present volume.

Ambrose H. Sevier, was one of the foremost of the prominent men of his day, and deserves especial mention. The recent removal of the remains of Gen. John Sevier from Alabama to Knoxville, Tenn. (June 19, 1889), has awakened a wide-spread interest in this historic family name. The re-interment of the illustrious ashes of the first governor, founder and Congressman of Tennessee, by the State he had made, was but an act of long deferred justice to one of the most illustrious and picturesque characters in American history. He founded two States

and was the first governor of each of them; one of these States, Tennessee, he had, in the spirit of disinterested patriotism, erected on the romantic ruins of the other—the mountain State of “Franklin.” A distinguished Revolutionary soldier, he was the hero of King’s Mountain, where he and four brothers fought. He was first governor of the State of “Franklin,” six times governor of Tennessee, three times a member of Congress, and in no instance did he ever have an opponent to contest for an office. He was in thirty five hard fought battles; had faced in bitter contest the State of North Carolina, which secretly arrested and abducted him from the new State he had carved out of North Carolina territory; was rescued in open court by two friends, and on his return to his adherents as easily defeated the schemes of North Carolina as he had defeated, in many battles, the Cherokee Indians. No man ever voted against “Nolichucky Jack,” as he was familiarly called—no enemy ever successfully stood before him in battle. A great general, statesman, and patriot, he was the creator and builder of commonwealths west of the Alleghanies, and he guided as greatly and wisely as did Washington and Jefferson the

new States and Territories he formed in the paths of democratic freedom; and now, after he has slept in an obscure grave for three quarters of a century, the fact is beginning to dawn upon the nation that Gov. John Sevier made Washington, and all that great name implies, a possibility.

The name, illustrious as it is ancient, numerous and wide spread, is from the French Pyrenees, Xavier, where it may be traced to remote times. St. Francis Xavier was of this family, and yet the American branch were exiles from the old world because of their revolt against papal tyranny. Sturdy and heroic as they were in the faith, their blood was far more virile, indeed stalwart, in defense of human rights and liberty, wherever or by whomsoever assailed.

In France, England and in nearly every Western and Southern State of the Union are branches of the Xaviers, always prominent and often eminent in their day and time. But it was reserved to the founder of the American branch of the Seviers to be the supreme head of the illustrious line. He builded two commonwealths and was impelled to this great work in defense of the people, and in resistance to the encroachments of the central powers of the paternal government.

In Arkansas the Seviers, Conways and Rectors were united by ties of blood as well as by the ever stronger ties of the sons of liberty, independence and patriotism. Here were three of the most powerful families the State has ever had, and in public affairs they were as one. The political friend and worthy model of Gov. John Sevier was Thomas Jefferson. Indeed, Gen. Sevier was the fitting and immortal companion-piece to Jefferson in those days of the young and struggling republic. The Seviers of Arkansas and Missouri were naturally the admirers of Andrew Jackson - champions of the people's rights, watchdogs of liberty.

Ambrose H. Sevier, was the son of John, who was the son of Valentine and Ann Conway Sevier, of Greene County, Tenn. Ann Conway was the daughter of Thomas and Ann Rector Conway. Thus this family furnished six of the governors of Arkansas.

In 1821, soon after Mr. Sevier's coming to Ar-

kanzas, he was elected clerk of the Territorial house of representatives. In 1823 he was elected from Pulaski County to the legislature, and continued a member and was elected speaker in 1827. He was elected to Congress in August, 1828, to succeed his uncle, Henry W. Conway, who had been killed in a duel with Crittenden. He was three times elected to Congress. When the State came into the Union, Sevier and William S. Fulton were elected first senators in Congress. Sevier resigned his seat in the Senate in 1848, to accept the mission of minister plenipotentiary to Mexico, and, in connection with Judge Clifford, negotiated the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This was the last as well as crowning act of his life. He died shortly after returning from his mission. The State has erected a suitable monument to his memory in Mount Holly Cemetery, Little Rock, where sleeps his immortal dust.

How curiously fitting it was that the Sevier of Arkansas should follow so closely in the footsteps of the great governor of Tennessee, his lineal ancestor, and be the instrument of adding so immensely to the territory out of which have grown such vast and rich commonwealths. As builders of commonwealths there is no name in American history which approaches that of Sevier. A part of the neglect—the ingratitude, possibly—of republics, is shown in the fact that none of the States of which they gave the Union so many bear their family name.

William E. Woodruff was in more than one sense a pioneer to Arkansas. He was among the distinguished men who first hastened here when the Territory was formed, and brought with him the pioneer newspaper press, and established the Arkansas Gazette. This is now a flourishing daily and weekly newspaper at the State capital, and one of the oldest papers in the country. Of himself alone there was that in the character and life of Mr. Woodruff which would have made him one of the historical pioneers to cross the Mississippi River, and cast his fortune and future in this new world. But he was a worthy disciple and follower of Ben. Franklin, who combined with the art preservative of arts, the genius that lays found-

ations for empires in government, and the yet far greater empires in the fields of intellectual life.

He was a native of Long Island, Suffolk County, N. Y. Leaving his home in 1818, upon the completion of his apprenticeship as printer, with the sparse proceeds of his earnings as apprentice he turned his face westward. Reaching Wheeling, Va., he embarked in a canoe for the falls of the Ohio, now Louisville, where he stopped and worked at his trade. Finding no sufficient opening to permanently locate in this place, he started on foot, by way of Russellville, to Nashville, Tenn., and for a time worked at his trade in that place and at Franklin. Still looking for a possible future home further west, he heard of the Act of Congress creating the Territory of Arkansas, to take effect July 4, 1819. He at once purchased a small outfit for a newspaper office and started to the newly formed Territory, determined if possible to be first on the ground. He shipped by keel-boat down the Cumberland river, the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers to Montgomery's Point, at the mouth of White River; thence overland to Arkansas Post, the first Territorial capital. Montgomery Point was then, and for some years after, the main shipping point for the interior points of the Arkansas Territory. From this place to the capital, he found nothing but a bridle-path. He therefore secured a pirogue, and with the services of two boatmen, passed through the cut-off to Arkansas River and then up this to Arkansas Post, reaching his point of destination October 31, 1819. So insignificant was the Post that the only way he could get a house was to build one, which he did, and November 20, 1819, issued the first paper—the Arkansas Gazette. He was the entire force of the office—mechanical, clerical and editorial. Today his own work is his fitting and perpetual monument—linking his name indissolubly with that of Arkansas and immortality.

His genius was in the direct energy and the impelling forces which drove it with the sure certainty of fate over every opposing obstacle. Broad, strong and great in all those qualities which characterize men pre-eminent in the varied walks of life; a true nation founder and builder, his

useful life was long spared to the State, which will shed luster to itself and its name by honoring the memory of one of its first and most illustrious pioneers—William E. Woodruff.

Reference having been made to John Wilson in a previous chapter, in connection with his unfortunate encounter with J. J. Anthony, on the floor of the hall of the legislature, it is but an act of justice that the circumstances be properly explained, together with some account of the manner of man he really was.

John Wilson came from Kentucky to Arkansas in the early Territorial times, 1820. His wife was a Hardin, of the noted family of that State—a sister of Joseph Hardin, of Lawrence County, Ark., who was speaker of the first house of representatives of the Territorial legislature. The Wilsons and Hardins were prominent and highly respectable people.

When a very young man, John Wilson was elected to the Territorial legislature, where he was made speaker and for a number of terms filled that office. He was a member of the first State legislature and again was elected speaker. He was the first president of the Real Estate Bank of Arkansas. Physically he was about an average sized man, very quiet in his manner and retiring, of dark complexion, eyes and hair, lithe and sinewy in form, and in his daily walk as gentle as a woman. He was devoted to his friends, and except for politics, all who knew him loved him well. There was not the shadow of a shade of the bully or desperado about him. He was a man of the highest sense of personal honor, with an iron will, and even when aroused or stung by injustice or an attack upon his integrity his whole nature inclined to peace and good will. He was a great admirer of General Jackson—there was everything in the natures of the two men where the "fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

The difficulty spoken of occurred in 1836. Wilson was a leader in the Jackson party. Anthony aspired to the lead in the Whig party. At that time politics among the active of each faction meant personality. It was but little else than open war, and the frontier men of those days generally went

armed, the favorite weapon being the bowie knife—a necessary part of a hunter's equipment. Unfriendly feelings existed between Wilson and Anthony.

Upon the morning of the homicide (in words the substance of the account given by the late Gen. G. D. Royston, who was an eye witness) Mr. Wilson came into the hall a little late, evidently disturbed in mind, and undoubtedly ruffled by reason of something he had been told that Mr. Anthony had previously said about him in discussing a bill concerning wolf-scalps. A serio-comic amendment had been offered to the bill to make scalps a legal tender, and asking the president of the Real Estate Bank to certify to the genuineness of the same. Anthony had the floor. When Wilson took the speaker's chair he commanded Anthony to take his seat. The latter brusquely declined to do so. Wilson left the chair and approached his opponent, who stood in the aisle. The manner of the parties indicated a personal encounter. As Wilson walked down the aisle he was seen to put his hand in the bosom of his vest. Anthony drew his knife. Gen. Royston said that when he saw this, hoping to check the two men he raised his chair and held it between them, and the men fought across or over the chair. They struck at each other inflicting great wounds, which were hacking blows. Wilson's left hand was nearly cut off in warding a blow from Anthony's knife. Wilson was physically a smaller man than Anthony. Royston held the chair with all his strength between the two now desperate individuals. So far Anthony's longer arm had enabled him to give the greatest wounds, when Wilson with his shoulder raised the chair and plunged his knife into his antagonist, who sank to the floor and died immediately. It was a duel with bowie-knives, without any of the preliminaries of such encounters.

Wilson was carried to his bed, where for a long time he was confined. The house expelled him the next day. The civilized world of course was shocked, so bloody and ferocious had been the engagement.

Wilson removed to Texas about 1842, locating at Cedar Grove, near Dallas, where he died soon

after the close of the late war. Mrs. A. J. Gentry, his daughter, now resides in Clark County, Ark. The Hardins, living in Clark County, are of the same family as was Mrs. Wilson.

John Hemphill, a South Carolinian, was born a short distance above Augusta, Ga. He immigrated west and reached (now) Clark County, Ark., in 1811, bringing with him a large family and a number of slaves, proceeding overland to Bayou Sara, La., and from that point by barges to near where is Arkadelphia, then a settlement at a place called Blakeleytown, which was a year old at the time of Mr. Hemphill's location. He found living there on his arrival Adam Blakeley, Zack Davis, Samuel Parker, Abner Highnight and a few others.

Mr. Hemphill was attracted by the salt waters of the vicinity, and after giving the subject intelligent investigation, in 1814 built his salt works. Going to New Orleans, he procured a barge and purchased a lot of sugar kettles, and with these completed his preparations for making salt. His experiment was a success from the start and he carried on his extensive manufactory until his death, about 1825. The works were continued by his descendants, with few intermissions, until 1851. Jonathan O. Callaway, his son-in-law, was, until that year, manager and proprietor.

There is a coincidence in the lives of the two men who were the founders of commerce and manufacturing in Arkansas, Hemphill and Barkman, in that by chance they became traveling companions on their way to the new country.

Two brothers, Jacob and John Barkman, came to Arkansas in 1811. They worked their passage in the barge of John Hemphill, from Bayou Sara, La., to Blakeleytown, near Arkadelphia. They were a couple of young Kentuckians, full of courage, hope, and strong sense, seeking homes in the wilderness. Their coming antedated that of the first steamboat on western waters, and the history of the river commerce of this State with New Orleans will properly credit Jacob Barkman with being its founder. Considering the times and realizing what such men as Jacob Barkman did, one is constrained to the belief that among the first settlers of Arkansas were men of enterprise, fore-

sight and daring in commerce that have certainly not been surpassed by their successors.

On a previous page the methods of this pioneer merchant in the conduct of his business have been noted. His miscellaneous cargo of bear oil, skins, pelts, tallow, etc., found a ready market in New Orleans, which place he reached by river, returning some six months later well laden with commodities best suited to the needs of the people. Indeed his "store" grew to be an important institution. He really carried on trade from New Orleans to Arkadelphia. In 1820 he purchased of the government about 1,200 acres of land on the Caddo, four miles from Arkadelphia, and farmed extensively and had many cattle and horses, constantly adding to the number of his slaves. Having filled the field where he was he sought wider opportunities, and in 1840, in company with J. G. Pratt, opened an extensive cotton commission business in New Orleans, building large warehouses and stores. Mr. Barkman next purchased the steamboat "Dime," a side-wheeler, finely built and carrying 400 bales of cotton. He ran this in the interest of the New Orleans commission house: owned his crews, and loaded the boat with cotton from his own plantation. In 1844 his boat proudly brought up at New Orleans, well laden with cotton. The owner was on board and full of hope and anticipated joy at his trip, and also to meet his newly married wife (the second), when these hopes were rudely dashed by the appearance of an officer who seized the boat, cargo and slaves, everything—and arrested Mr. Barkman and placed him in jail under an attachment for debts incurred by the commission house. His partner in his absence had wrecked the house.

To so arrange matters that he might get out of jail and return to his old home on the Caddo, with little left of this world's goods, was the best the poor man could do. He finally saved from the wreckage his fine farm and a few negroes, and, nothing daunted, again went to work to rebuild his fortune. He erected a cotton factory on the Caddo River, and expended some \$30,000 on the plant, having it about ready to commence operating when the water came dashing down the mountain streams in

a sudden and unusual rise, and swept it all away. This brave pioneer spent no hour of his life in idle griefs at his extraordinary losses. Though unscrupulous arts of business sharks and dire visitations of the elements combined to make worthless his superb foresight and business energy, he overcame all obstacles, and died about 1852, a wealthy man for that time.

When Arkansas was yet a Territory, among its early pioneers was Dr. William Bowie, whose name has become familiar to the civilized world, though not in the way that most men are emulous of immortality. Dr. Bowie had located, or was a frequent visitor, in Helena, Ark., and was a typical man of his times—jolly, careless and social, and very fond of hunting and fishing.

Among the first settlers in Little Rock was a blacksmith, named Black. He possessed skill in working in iron and steel, and soon gained a wide reputation for the superior hunting knives he made. When nearly every man hunted more or less, and as a good knife was a necessity, it will be seen that Black was filling a general want. The material he worked into knives consisted of old files.

One day while he was just finishing a superior and somewhat new style of hunting knife, Dr. Bowie happened to enter the shop. The moment he saw the article he determined to possess it at any price. Black had not really made it to sell—simply to gratify a desire to see how fine a blade he could make, and keep it. But a bargain was finally arranged, the blacksmith to complete it and put Bowie's name on the handle. The inscription being neatly done read: "Bowie's Knife." Its beauty and finish attracted wide attention, and all who could afford it ordered a similar one, the name of which was soon shortened into "Bowie Knife." Bowie died a patriot's death, fighting for the independence of Texas, by the side of David Crockett.

The one pre-eminent thing which entitles the Arkansas pioneer, Sandy Faulkner, to immortality is the fact that he is the real, original "Arkansaw Traveler." He was an early settler, a hunter, a wild, jolly, reckless spendthrift, and a splendid fiddler. He was of a wealthy Kentucky family, and settled

first in Chicot County and then on the river only a few miles below Little Rock. By inheritance he received two or three moderate fortunes, and spent them royally. Of a roving nature, a witty and rollicking companion, he would roam through the woods, hunting for days and weeks, and then enliven the village resorts for a while. He was born to encounter just such a character as he did chance to find, playing on a three-stringed fiddle the first part of a particular tune. Now there was but one thing in this world that could touch his heart with a desire to possess, and that was to hear the remainder of the tune.

After meeting this rare character in the woods what a world of enjoyment Sandy did carry to the village on his next return! "With just enough and not too much," with fiddle in his hand, the villagers gathered about him while he repeated the comedy. His zest in the ludicrous, his keen wit and his inimitable acting, especially his power of mimicry and his mastery of the violin, enabled him to offer his associates an entertainment never surpassed, either on or off the mimic stage.

After the war Faulkner lived in Little Rock until his death in 1875, in straitened circumstances, residing with a widowed daughter and one son. Another son was killed in the war; the two daughters married and are both dead, and the son and only remaining child left this portion of the country some years ago.

When Faulkner died—over eighty years of age—he held a subordinate office in the legislature then in session, which body adjourned and respectfully buried all that was mortal of the "Arkansaw Traveler," while the little *morceau* from his harmless and genial soul will continue to travel around the world and never stop, the thrice welcome guest about every fireside.

What a comment is here in this careless, aimless life and that vaulting ambition that struggles, and wars and suffers and sows the world with woe that men's names may live after death. Poor Sandy had no thought of distinction; his life was a laugh, so unmingled with care for the morrow and so merry that it has filled a world with its ceaseless echoes.

Though there may be in this country no titled aristocracy, there are nobles, whose remotest descendants may claim that distinction of race and blood which follows the memory of the great deeds of illustrious sires. It is the nobles whose lives and life's great work were given to the cause of their fellowmen in that noblest of all human efforts—liberty to mankind. There is something forever sacred lingering about the graves, nay, the very ground, where these men exposed their lives and struggled for each and all of us. All good men (and no man can really be called good who does not love liberty and independence above everything in the world) cannot but feel a profound interest in the lineal descendants of Revolutionary fathers. "My ancestor was a soldier in the war for independence!" is a far nobler claim to greatness than is that of the most royal blue blood in all heraldry.

W. P. Huddleston, of Sharp's Cross Roads, Independence County, has the following family tree: Israel McBee was for seven years a soldier in a North Carolina regiment in the Revolutionary War. He died in Grainger County, Tenn., aged 110 years. He was the father of Samuel McBee, who was the father of Rachel McBee, who married John Huddleston, the grand father of W. P. Huddleston, Jr. The McBees were originally from Scotland.

Samuel S. Welborn, of Fort Douglas, Johnson County, was the youngest son of Elias. Samuel was born December 30, 1842. His grandfather, Isaac Welborn, was seven years a soldier in a Georgia regiment, and died at Hazel Green, Ala., in 1833, aged eighty-four years.

Samuel H. Hempstead is a name illustrious in Arkansas outside of the fact that it is descended directly from a soldier in the war for independence. The above-named was born in New London, Conn., in 1814, and died in Little Rock in 1862. He was a son of Joseph Hempstead, born in New London in 1778, and died in St. Louis in 1831. Joseph was a son of Stephen Hempstead, born in New London in 1742, and died in St. Louis in 1832. Stephen was a soldier in the American Revolution, serving under Col. Ledyard at the battle of Fort Griswold, near New London, when

these towns were captured by the British under Benedict Arnold, September 6, 1781. Hempstead was wounded twice during the engagement—a severe gunshot wound in the left elbow disabling him in the arm for life. He wrote and published in the Missouri Republican in 1826, a detailed account of the battle.

Stephen Hempstead's father was also Stephen Hempstead, born in 1705 and died in 1774. The records of Connecticut, Vol. VII, show that he was made an ensign in a train band company, by the colonial council, in October, 1737, where he served with distinction through this war, known as King George's War. In May, 1740, he was made surveyor by the council. He was the son of Joshua Hempstead, born in 1678, and died in 1758. He was a representative in the Connecticut council in October, 1709; a member of the Royal council in October, 1712; ensign in train band company in 1721; lieutenant in same company in May, 1724; auditor of accounts in May, 1725. He was the son of Joshua Hempstead, Sr., born in 1649, and died in 1709; Joshua Hempstead, Sr., was a son of Robert Hempstead, born in 1600 and died in 1665. The last-named was the immigrant to America, one of the original nine settlers of New London, Conn., the founder of the town first called Hempstead, on Long Island. In 1646 Robert Hempstead built a house at New London for a residence, which is still standing, an ancient relic of great interest. It is occupied by descendants of the builder, named Caits, from the female branches. Though much modernized the old house still shows the port-holes used for defense against the Indians. A daughter of Robert Hempstead, Mary, was the first white child born in New London, March 26, 1647.

Fay and Roy Hempstead, Little Rock, are descendants of this family. Other descendants live in St. Louis, Mo.

Jesse Williams, of Prince William County, Va., enlisted under Dinwiddie's call in the French-Indian War on the English settlers in 1754, under then Lieut.-Col. Washington, of the First Virginia Regiment of 150 men. The command attempted to reach where is now Pittsburg to relieve

Trent's command at that place. Two descendants of the Trents now live in Washington County. In this hard march to Fort Duquesne the men dragged their cannon, were without tents and scant of provisions, and deprived of material or means for bridging rivers. They fought at Fort Necessity. Washington cut a road twenty miles toward Duquesne. On July 3 the fight took place, and July 4 Washington capitulated on honorable terms.

In 1755 Jesse Williams again entered the service under Washington and joined Braddock at Fort Cumberland. In 1758 he was once more with Washington when Forbes moved on Fort Duquesne, being present at the capture, and helped raise the flag and name the place Pittsburg.

In the Revolutionary War he was one of the first to enlist from Virginia, and was commissioned captain, and was present in nearly all the battles of that long war.

The maternal ancestor of the Williams family was Thomas Rowe, of Virginia, a colonel in the war for independence, who was at the surrender of Yorktown.

David Williams, a son of Jesse, married Betsy Rowe. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served with distinction, and also in the Seminole War. He settled in Kentucky, Franklin County. His children were Jacob, Urban V., Betty, Millie, Hattie and Susan; the children of Urban V. Williams being John, Pattie and Minnie. Bettie married Jephtha Robinson, and had children, David, Owen, Austin, May, Hettie, Ruth, Sue, Jacob, Frank and Sallie. Hettie married Dr. Andrew Neat, and had children, Thomas, Estelle (Brinkley), Ella (Ford), Addis and Ben. Sue married George Poor, and had children, George, Lizzie, Sue and Minnie. Jacob Williams, the father of Mrs. Minnie C. Shinn (wife of Prof. J. H. Shinn, of Little Rock), Otis Williams and Mattie Williams, Little Rock; Joseph Desha Williams and Maggie Wells, Russellville; Lucian and Virgil, Memphis, are all of this family. Jacob Williams was a private in the Fifth Kentucky, in the late war, under Humphrey Marshall.

Among the pioneers of what is now the State of Arkansas, there was perhaps no one family that

furnished so many noted characters and citizens as the Conway family. Their genealogy is traced "back to the reign of Edward I, of England, in the latter part of the thirteenth century, to the celebrated Castle of Conway, on Conway River, in the north of Wales, where the lords of Conway, in feudal times presided in royal style." Thomas Conway came to America about the year 1740, and settled in the Virginia colony. Henry Conway was his only son. The latter was first a colonel and afterward a general in the Revolutionary War. His daughter, Nellie, after marriage, became the mother of President Madison, and his son, Moncure D., was brother-in-law to Gen. Washington.

Thomas Conway, another son of Gen. Henry Conway, settled, during the Revolutionary period, near the present site of Greenville, Tenn. He married Ann Rector, a native of Virginia, and member of the celebrated Rector family. To this union seven sons and three daughters were born, and all were well reared and well educated.

In 1818, Gen. Thomas Conway moved with his family from Tennessee to St. Louis, in the Territory of Missouri, and soon after to Boone County, where he remained until his death, in 1835. Henry Wharton Conway, the eldest son, was born March 18, 1793, in Greene County, Tenn., and served as a lieutenant in the War of 1812-15; subsequently, in 1817, he served in the treasury department at Washington, immigrated to Missouri with his father in 1818, and early in 1820, after being appointed receiver of public moneys, he immigrated in company with his next younger brother, James Sevier Conway, who was born in 1798, to the county of Arkansas, in the then Territory of Missouri. These two brothers took and executed large contracts to survey the public lands, and later on James S. became surveyor-general of the Territory. During the twenties Henry W. Conway served two terms as a delegate in Congress, and received the election in 1827 for the third term, but on the 29th of October of that year, he was mortally wounded in a duel with Robert Crittenden, from the effects of which he died on the 9th of November, following. [See account of the duel elsewhere in this work.]

A marble shaft with an elaborate inscription, erected by his brother, James S. Conway, stands over his grave in the cemetery at Arkansas Post.

James S. Conway became the first governor of the State of Arkansas, upon its admission into the Union, serving as such from 1836 to 1840, after which he settled on his princely possessions on Red River in the southern part of the State. He was a large slave holder and cotton planter. He died on the 3d of March, 1855, at Walnut Hill, his country seat, in Lafayette County.

Frederick Rector Conway, the third son of Gen. Thomas Conway, was a noted character in Missouri and Illinois. John Rector Conway, the fourth son, was an eminent physician, who died in San Francisco in 1868. William B. Conway was born at the old homestead in Tennessee, about 1806. He was thoroughly educated, read law under John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and commenced the practice at Elizabethtown in that State. He moved to Arkansas in 1840, and in 1844 was elected judge of the Third circuit. In December, 1846, he was elected associate justice of the supreme court. He died December 29, 1852, and is buried by the side of his noble mother, in Mount Holly Cemetery, Little Rock. The sixth son, Thomas A., died in his twenty-second year in Missouri.

The seventh and youngest son, Gov. Elias N. Conway, was born May 17, 1812, at the old homestead in Tennessee, and in November, 1833, he left his parents' home in Missouri, and came to Little Rock, and entered into a contract to survey large tracts of the public lands in the northwestern part of the State. Having executed this contract, he was, in 1836, appointed auditor of State, a position which he held for thirteen years. In 1852 and again in 1856, he was elected on the Democratic ticket as governor of the State, and served his full two terms, eight years, a longer period than any other governor has ever served. Much could be said, did space permit, of the eminent services this man has rendered to Arkansas. Of the seven brothers named he is the only one now living. He leads a retired and secluded life in Little Rock, in a small cottage in which he has

resided for over forty years. He has no family, having never been married.

Robert Crittenden, youngest son of John Crittenden, a major in the Revolutionary War, was born near Versailles, Woodford County, Ky., January 1, 1797. He was educated by and read law with his brother, John J. Crittenden, in Russellville, that State. Being appointed first secretary of Arkansas Territory, he removed to Arkansas Post, the temporary seat of government, where on the 3d day of March, 1819, he was inaugurated and assumed the duties of his office. On the same day James Miller was inaugurated first governor of the Territory. It seems, however, that Gov. Miller, though he held his office until succeeded by Gov. George Izard, in March, 1825, was seldom present and only occasionally performed official duties. This left Crittenden to assume charge of the position as governor a great portion of the time while Miller held the office. Crittenden continued as secretary of the Territory until succeeded by William Fulton, in April, 1829, having served in that capacity a little over ten years. In 1827 he fought a duel with Henry W. Conway, the account of which is given elsewhere. According to Gen. Albert Pike, with whom he was intimately associated, "he was a man of fine presence and handsome face, with clear bright eyes, and unmistakable intellect and genius, frank, genial, one to attach men warmly to himself, impulsive, generous, warm hearted." He was the first great leader of the Whig party in the Territory, and continued as such until his death, which occurred December 18, 1834, at Vicksburg, Miss., whither he had gone on business. He died thus young, and before the Territory, which he had long and faithfully served, became a State.

Archibald Yell, not unfamiliar to Arkansans, was born in North Carolina, in August, 1797, and while very young immigrated to Tennessee, and settled in Bedford County. He served in the Creek War as the boy captain of the Jackson Guards, under Gen. Jackson, also under the same general in the War of 1812-13, participating in the battle of New Orleans, and also in the Seminole War. He was a man of moderate education, and when

the War of 1812 closed, he read law and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee. After the close of the Seminole War, he located at Fayetteville, Lincoln County, Tenn., and there practiced law until 1832, when President Jackson gave him the choice to fill one of two vacancies, governor of Florida or Territorial judge in the Territory of Arkansas. He chose the latter and in due time located at Fayetteville, in Washington County. He was a man of fine personal appearance, pleasant and humorous, and possessed the faculty of making friends wherever he went. He was elected and served as grand master of the Masonic fraternity in the jurisdiction of Arkansas; was a Democrat in politics, and the first member of Congress from the State of Arkansas; was governor of the State from 1840 to 1844; was elected again as a member of Congress in 1844, and served until 1846, when he resigned to accept the colonelcy of an Arkansas regiment of volunteers for the Mexican War. He was killed in the battle of Buena Vista, February 22, 1847.

In his race for Congress in 1844, he was opposed by the Hon. David Walker, the leader of the Whig party, and they made a joint canvass of the State. Yell could adapt himself to circumstances—to the different crowds of people more freely than could his antagonist. In 1847 the Masonic fraternity erected a monument to his memory in the cemetery at Fayetteville. Gov. Yell was a man of great ability, and one of the great pioneer statesmen of Arkansas.

The eminent jurist, Judge David Walker, descended from a line of English Quakers, of whom the last trans-Atlantic ancestor in the male line was Jacob Walker, whose son George emigrated to America prior to the war of the Revolution, and settled in Brunswick County, Va. Here he married a lady, native to the manor born, and became the first American ancestor of a large and distinguished family. One of his sons, Jacob Wythe Walker, born in the decade that ushered in the Revolution, early in life removed to and settled in what is now Todd County, Ky. Here, on the 19th day of February, 1806, was born unto him and his wife, Nancy (Hawkins) Walker,

the subject of this sketch—David Walker. Young Walker's opportunities for obtaining a school education in that then frontier country were limited, but, being the son of a good lawyer, he inherited his father's energetic nature, became self-educated, read law and was admitted to the bar in Scottsville, Ky., early in 1829, and there practiced until the fall of 1830, when he moved to Little Rock, Ark., arriving on the 10th of October. Soon after this he located at Fayetteville, Washington County, and remained there, except when temporarily absent, until his death. From 1833 to 1835 he was prosecuting attorney in the Third circuit. He was one of the many able members of the constitutional convention of 1836. In 1840 he rode "the tidal wave of whiggery" into the State senate, in which he served four years. In 1844 he led the forlorn hope of his party in the ever memorable contest with Gov. Yell for Congress. In 1848, while on a visit to Kentucky, and without his knowledge, a legislature, largely Democratic, elected him associate justice of the supreme court over strong Democratic opposition, embracing such men as Judges English and William Conway, both of whom afterwards succeeded to the office.

He had always been a lover of the Union, but when the Civil War came on, having been born and reared in the South, and having become attached to its institutions, he finally chose rather to cast his fortunes with the proposed Confederacy than with the Federal Union. In February 1861, he was elected a delegate to the State convention which convened on the 4th of March, and finally, at its adjourned session, passed the ordinance of secession. He and Judge B. C. Totten were candidates for the chairmanship of this convention, the former representing the Union strength, and the latter the disunion element as it was then developed. Walker received forty out of the seventy-five votes cast, and thereupon took the chair; but owing to the rapid change of sentiment all of the majority, save one, finally voted with the minority, and Arkansas formally withdrew from the Union, with Judge Walker as a leader. In 1866 he was elected chief justice of the State, but in less than two years was removed from the office by

military power. At the close of the reconstruction period he was again elected to the supreme bench and served thereon until September, 1878, when he resigned at the age of seventy-two, and retired to private life. He died September 30, 1879. He was a pious and conscientious man, an able jurist, a pioneer of Arkansas, highly respected by its citizens.

Gen. Grandison D. Royston, a son of Joshua Royston and Elizabeth S. (Watson) Royston, natives, respectively, of Maryland and Virginia, and both of pure English descent, was born on the 9th of December, 1809, in Carter County, Tenn. His father was an agriculturist and Indian trader of great energy and character, and his mother was a daughter of that eminent Methodist divine, Rev. Samuel Watson, one of the pioneers of the Holstein conference in East Tennessee. He was educated in the common neighborhood schools and in a Presbyterian academy in Washington County, Tenn. In 1829 he entered the law office of Judge Emerson, at Jonesboro, in that State, and two years after was admitted to the bar. Subsequently he emigrated to Arkansas Territory, and in April, 1832, located in Fayetteville, Washington County, where he remained only eight months, teaching school five days in the week and practicing law in justices' courts on Saturdays. He then moved to Washington, in Hempstead County, where he continued to reside until his death. In the performance of his professional duties he traveled the circuits of the Territory and State in that cavalcade of legal lights composed of such men as Hempstead, Fowler, Trapnall, Cummins, Pike, Walker, Yell, Ashley, Bates, Searcy and others.

In 1833 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Third circuit, and performed the duties of that office for two years. In January, 1836, he served as a delegate from Hempstead County in the convention at Little Rock, which framed the first constitution of the State; and in the fall of the same year he was elected to represent his county in the first legislature of the State. After the expulsion of John Wilson, speaker of the house, who killed Representative John J. Anthony, Royston was on joint ballot elected to fill the vacant

speakership but declined the office. In 1841 President Tyler appointed him United States district attorney for the district of Arkansas, which office he held a short time and then resigned it. In 1858 he represented the counties of Hempstead, Pike and Lafayette in the State legislature, and became the author of the levee system of the State. In 1861 he was elected to the Confederate Congress, serving two years. In 1874 he was a delegate from Hempstead County to the constitutional convention, and was elected president of that body. In 1876 he represented the State at large in the National Democratic convention at St. Louis, and voted for Tilden and Hendricks. He was always a Democrat, a man of culture, refinement and winning manners, and enjoyed in a large degree the confidence of the people. He obtained his title as general by serving on the staff of Gov. Drew with the rank of brigadier-general. He died August 14, 1889, in his eightieth year. He, too, was one of the last prominent pioneers of Arkansas, and it is said he was the last surviving member of the constitutional convention of 1836.

Judge James Woodson Bates was born in Goochland County, Va., about the year 1788. He was educated in the Yale and Princeton Colleges, graduating from the latter about 1810. When quite young he attended the trial of Aaron Burr, for treason, at Richmond. Soon after graduating he read law. In the meantime his brother, Frederick Bates, was appointed first secretary of Missouri Territory, and was acting governor in the absence of Gov. Clark. About 1816 he followed his brother to the West, and settled in St. Louis. In 1820 he removed to the Post of Arkansas and there began the practice of his profession, but had scarcely opened his office when he was elected first delegate to Congress from Arkansas Territory. In 1823 he was a candidate for re-

election, but was defeated by the celebrated Henry W. Conway, an able man, who commanded not only the influence of his own powerful family, but that of the Rectors, the Johnsons, Roanes and Ambrose H. Sevier, and all the political adherents of Gen. Jackson, then so popular in the South and West. The influence and strength of this combined opposition could not be overcome.

After his short Congressional career closed, he moved to the newly settled town of Batesville, and resumed the practice of his profession. Batesville was named after him. In November, 1825, President Adams appointed him one of the Territorial judges, in virtue of which he was one of the judges of the superior or appellate court organized on the plan of the old English court in banc. On the accession of Gen. Jackson to the presidency, his commission expired without renewal, and he soon after removed to Crawford County, married a wealthy widow, and became stationary on a rich farm near Van Buren. In the fall of 1835 he was elected to the constitutional convention, and contributed his ability and learning in the formation of our first organic law as a State. Soon after the accession of John Tyler to the presidency, he appointed Judge Bates register of the land office at Clarksville, in recognition of an old friend. He discharged every public trust, and all the duties devolved on him as a private citizen, with the utmost fidelity. Strange to say, whilst he possessed the most fascinating conversational powers, he was a failure as a public speaker. He was also a brother to Edward Bates, the attorney-general in President Lincoln's cabinet. He was well versed in the classics, and familiar with the best authors of English and American literature. He died at his home in Crawford County in 1846, universally esteemed.

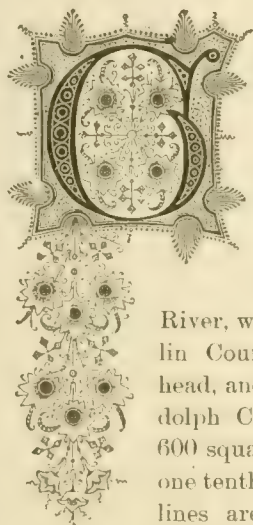


CHAPTER XV.

GREENE COUNTY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—STREAMS—FORESTS—KIND OF SOIL—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—STOCK INTERESTS—REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY—POPULATION—RAILWAYS—ERA OF SETTLEMENT—A NOTED HUNTER—ACTS OF THE COUNTY BOARD—COUNTY SEAT AND BUILDINGS—OFFICERS—POLITICAL OUTLOOK—LEGAL MATTERS—MILITARY AFFAIRS—MUNICIPALITIES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—BIOGRAPHY.

Be mindful

With iron teeth of rakes and prongs to move
The crusted earth.—*Dryden.*



GREENE COUNTY, Ark..

lies in the northeastern part of the State, in latitude 36° 37' North, and longitude 91° west from Greenwich, England. It is bounded on the north by Clay County,

east by the St. Francis River, which separates it from Dunklin County, Mo., south by Craighead, and west by Lawrence and Randolph Counties. It has an area of 600 square miles, of which less than one tenth is improved. Its boundary lines are as follows: Commencing where the line between Sections 21

and 28, Township 19, Range 9, intersects the middle of the main channel of the St. Francis River; thence down the middle of the main channel of that river to the line between Townships 15 and 16; thence west on the township line to the Cache River; thence up said river, with its meanderings, to the line between Townships 17 and 18; thence west on the township line to the line between Ranges 2 and 3; thence north on the range line to the northwest corner of Section 30, Township 19, Range 3; thence east on the section lines, and on the county line, to the place of beginning.

Crowley's Ridge, from its continuation in Clay County, extends in a rather southwesterly direction through Greene County, with a width varying from five to ten miles, and slopes gently on either side to the level of the bottom lands. This ridge in the southern part of the county is more rolling than elsewhere, and farms have been opened entirely across it, though generally speaking its summit is not much cultivated. The early settlers, for the most part, selected their homes on the foot of the ridge and on ridges between the creeks. The farms now extend from both slopes of the ridge far out into the rich level lands.

From Crowley's Ridge the waters flow through several small streams in a southeasterly direction and empty into St. Francis River; and west of the ridge the waters course through small streams in a southwesterly direction, emptying into Cache River: thus all that portion of the county lying between these rivers is drained. That part north-west of Cache River is drained through the streams tributary to Cache and Black Rivers.

"The entire county with the exception of places where the forest has been cleared and farms opened—is finely timbered with unequaled quality of white oak, red oak, hickory, sweet gum, ash, poplar, pine, and walnut timber. The Crowley's Ridge summit is timbered its entire length through

the county with pitch or red pine of the finest quality, and the slopes with other timber named.

"The soil is varied. One discovers poor, thin and rocky points on the summit and almost any grade between sandy soil of the bottom lands. It produces good crops of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, sorghum cane, broom corn, cotton, potatoes, turnips, tame grasses, clover and millet, while the range for cattle from eight to ten months of the year, and for hogs through the fall, is almost inexhaustible." *

At present lumbering is, and until the timber supply becomes exhausted will continue to be, one of the leading if not the principal industry of the county, and a great source of income. In April of the current year there were thirty-four steam power saw-mills, six stave factories, one shingle-mill, and two planing-mills, within the county—all engaged in cutting the timber into lumber, etc. One of these mills—that of the J. M. Reed Lumber Company—has capacity for cutting 100,000 feet of lumber per day. The most profitable source of revenue to the farmers consists in the raising of cotton and corn, which yield probably a nearly equal income. Most of the saw-mills have cotton gins, and some grist-mills attached.

In 1880 there were, according to the United States census, 1,181 farms, with 30,596 acres of improved lands in the county, and from these the vegetable productions were as follows: Indian corn, 347,926 bushels; oats, 29,110 bushels; wheat, 10,475 bushels; hay, 124 tons; cotton, 3,711 bales; Irish potatoes, 5,181 bushels; sweet potatoes, 13,989 bushels; tobacco, 5,735 pounds. A large acreage has since been cleared, and the vegetable productions correspondingly increased.

The numbers of head of live stock within the county, as indicated by the same census, were as follows: Horses, 7,694; mules and asses, 760; neat cattle, 8,975; sheep, 1,727; hogs, 16,934. The following show the number of head of live stock in the county as declared by the assessment rolls for 1888: Horses, 2,326; mules and asses, 991; neat cattle, 10,125; sheep, 1,685; hogs, 16,481. The comparison of these figures is inter-

*Quotations from Greene County Record.

esting. The decrease in the number of sheep is probably due to the reduction in the price of wool, while the decrease in the number of hogs is apparent but not real. The census of 1880 gives the number raised, sold and slaughtered during the year, while the assessment rolls show only the number on hand when listed for taxation; hence the increase must have been large. As previously stated, all parts of the county are well supplied with streams, and an abundance of good well water can be obtained at a depth of from thirty to forty feet, without blasting through any rock, and as the lands are well adapted to the raising of grains, tame grasses and clover, this country must eventually—after the lumber industry ceases—become excellent for diversified farming, and especially for the raising of live stock, the climate being mild, and the shipping facilities to the great commercial centers unusually superior.

The country is also well adapted to the growing of all manner of fruits common to this latitude.

The assessed value of the real estate of Greene County for the year 1880 was \$426,685, and of the personal property \$254,361, making a total of \$681,046, and the total amount of taxes charged thereon was \$16,099. The assessed value of the real estate of the county for 1888, including the railroad property, was \$1,313,392.72, and of the personal property, \$562,719, making a total of \$1,876,111.72, upon which the total amount of taxes charged was \$29,103.63. This demonstrates that the taxable wealth of the county has about doubled since 1880, but that the taxes have not increased in the same ratio. The railroads, which now constitute a considerable portion of the taxable wealth of the county, and pay a large percentage of the taxes, were assessed for the year 1888 as follows: St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, \$330,750; St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas, \$200,677; Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, \$4,560; total, \$535,987.

The county has excellent public buildings, and a floating debt of only about \$7,000, which will be canceled after another year's taxes are collected. This covers the whole indebtedness—there being no bonded debt at all. Such favorable facts prove

that Greene County has many attractions for home seekers. Lands are yet cheap, and immigrants from the over-crowded Eastern and Northern States can certainly do much better by coming to this country than by going west to points beyond the improvements of civilization. Capital is being rapidly invested here, thus insuring employment to the laborer. Here an industrious man with but small capital may soon possess and own a home, where society is good and the climate unexcelled; here he may gain, by application and energy, just recognition, and here, too, may he avoid the financial burdens which characterize other less-favored communities.

The population of Greene County in 1860, including what is now the Eastern district of Clay County, was 5,654—189 of whom were colored. The population of 1870, comprising the same territory, was 7,417—156 of whom were colored. The population in 1880, embracing only the present area of the county, was 7,405, of whom only 75 were colored. Considering the recent rapid increase by way of immigration, together with the natural accession, it is safe to estimate the population of the county at the present writing, at more than double that of 1880.

The main line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad—completed about 1872—runs in a southwesterly direction across the northwestern portion of the county, a distance of nine and three-fourth miles. The Helena branch of the same road, finished in 1882, runs through in a southeasterly and southerly course across the entire county, by way of Gainesville, Paragould and minor points, a distance of twenty-three miles. The St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, completed in 1882, passes through the entire county in a southwesterly direction along the eastern side of Crowley's Ridge, by way of Paragould and other points, a distance of twenty-four miles and 2,904 feet. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, constructed in 1883, runs in a southeasterly direction across the extreme southwestern corner of the county, a distance of only 2,400 feet. The Paragould & Buffalo Island Narrow Gauge Railroad runs eastward from Paragould to the St.

Francis River, a distance of ten miles. It was built in 1888, by a local company, for the purpose of shipping out timber and lumber. The combined length of the through lines of railroad is fifty-seven miles and 3,984 feet, which added to the ten miles of narrow gauge road, makes over seventy-seven miles of railway in the county.

The settlement of the territory now composing Greene County began about the year 1820. Benjamin Crowley, grandfather of Hon. Benjamin H. Crowley, and his family were the first settlers, and their nearest neighbors were then at Pocahontas, now the county seat of Randolph County. Crowley's Ridge was named in honor of this pioneer settler. The Pevehouse family, Wiley Hutchins, Jerry Gage, Samuel Wilcockson, the Robertsons and J. W. Gage, were among the first settlers of the Crowley neighborhood, which is some twelve miles west of Paragould. William Pevehouse was the first child born in the county, and his brother, Wiley, and Hon. Ben. H. Crowley were first among the next children born. James McDaniel and Jesse Payne were early settlers on Village Creek. Isaiah Hampton and Lewis Bramlet settled in 1848, four miles east of Gainesville. John Mitchell, an early settler near Gainesville, put up the first cotton gin in the county, and Samuel Wilcockson erected the first steam grist mill on Crowley's Ridge, it being on Poplar Creek in the Crowley settlement. Parson William Nutt located near Gainesville; and Aaron Bagwell, from whom Bagwell Lake in the eastern part of the county took its name, and C. G. Jones, after whom Jones Ridge on the western border of the county is called, were also early settlers.

The Bradshaws—noted hunters—settled on the upper end of the ridge, in what is now Clay County, and A. J. Smith, "the great Arkansas bear hunter," settled near the Bradshaws and married into their family. He subsequently located and cleared up a farm a few miles east of the present town of Paragould, where he lived until his death. He was known far and near, and was the most noted eccentric character in all of Northeastern Arkansas, possessing many of the traits of the famous Col. Davy Crockett. He was a veritable

backwoodsman, not accustomed to the finer comforts of advanced civilization. He owned slaves, raised large numbers of cattle, and undoubtedly killed more wild animals than any other man in the State. He usually went bareheaded and barefooted, with his collar opened and sleeves rolled up, and nearly always carried with him his rifle, shot pouch and large hunting knife. Upon his appearance in this plight he was much feared, especially by those not acquainted with him. He was, however, kind and benevolent, brave and generous, and had but few enemies, being a firm friend to those he respected, but a dangerous man in a quarrel.

On one occasion after having sold a herd of cattle to Gov. "Jack" Drew, he went, equipped as usual, to the governor's residence to collect his pay. The governor happened to be absent. He was met at the door by Mrs. Drew, who though much frightened invited him to step in and take a seat at the fire. He looked down and said he did not like "to step on that quilt." The carpet being loose he took it by the edge, folded it over and then sprang across and took a chair near the fire. Mrs. Drew felt convinced that her unwelcome guest was a horse thief, and thereupon had his horse put into the stable and locked, knowing that her husband would return soon. On seeing the latter she went out to meet him, and related the appearance of the mysterious stranger, whereupon the governor, with a hearty laugh, replied, "O! that is Jack Smith, it's just like him."

Angeline, his wife, was an excellent shot with the rifle, and often accompanied him on his hunting excursions. Once while returning home upon a trail, desiring to "prowl around a little longer," he requested his companion not to wait for him. Accordingly she rode on, but had not gone far until the dogs—remaining with Jack—chased up a huge bear, pursuing it so closely that it stopped and turned its back against the roots of a fallen tree, and began to cuff the dogs right and left. Jack ran to their assistance, whereupon the bear, having cowed the dogs, sprang forward and rushed upon him. Jack in retreating, stumbled and fell. Just at this critical moment, Angeline, who had

heard the confusion, wheeled her steed about, took deliberate aim and shot and killed the monster beast, thus saving her husband's life. Ever thereafter upon relating this incident, he never failed to declare that Angeline was the best woman ever created.

This great hunter generally wore "buckskin breeches." He was of a humorous disposition, and on one occasion was visited by a party of well dressed gentlemen from Memphis, who, upon seeing the large quantity of peltry he had on hand, asked how he came to be so successful in hunting. His reply was that formerly when dressed in his buckskin trousers and other outfit, the animals, especially the deer, had become so well acquainted with him that they knew him by sight, and were always on the outlook for him, in consequence of which he could not get near enough to shoot them. It then occurred to him that he must change his garb, and thus deceive the animals. So now, he said, that upon approaching a herd of deer, the sentinel buck seeing him would inform the rest that there was no danger—that it was only some finely dressed gentleman from Memphis, who was harmless. In this way he claimed to delude the deer, succeeding in killing a great many. The numerous eccentricities, bear and deer hunts and the like, of this famous hunter, if compiled would make an interesting book on frontier life.

Wiley Clarkson was an early settler and hunting companion of Smith. The county settled very slowly prior to 1855, but after that more rapidly until the war period, during which time it received no new comers. Soon after the war the growth in population was renewed and continued gradual until four years ago, since which time it has been and still is very rapid. For additional mention of settlers, with more specific dates, the reader is referred to the biographical pages of this volume.

Greene County was organized in accordance with an act of the legislature of Arkansas Territory, approved November 5, 1833, and was made to embrace the territory it now comprises, excepting that portion lying west of Cache River, together with the whole of what is now the Eastern district of Clay County, and a portion of Craig

head County, all formerly belonging to Lawrence County. When Clay County was formed in 1873, that portion of Greene now lying west of the Cache River was attached from Randolph County.

The original seat of justice was located about 1835, at a point five miles northeast of Gainesville, and was named Paris. Here a log court-house was erected and one or two stores opened. Afterward the question of re-locating the county seat was agitated, and of the different points competing for it, the one where Gainesville is situated *gained* the location, hence the name Gainesville. To this place the seat of justice was moved about the year 1840. A log court-house and subsequently a log jail were erected. The former was soon abandoned and in its stead a three-story frame court-house, about thirty feet square, was constructed. The first floor of this building was occupied with the county offices, the second with the court-room, and the third with a Masonic hall. The building, with a portion of the records, was burned in 1874. A store room was then rented for a court-house, and soon thereafter, in the same year, it was, with all the balance of the records, also burned. These buildings were supposed to have been set on fire by certain parties, that the records, noting their rather questionable conduct, might be destroyed. This led to the shooting and killing of Sheriff Wright, by a citizen whom the people justified by not prosecuting. Two other persons, supposed to be implicated in the crime of burning the buildings, were arrested and placed in jail, from which they escaped and were not afterward apprehended. One of them, it is said, confessed his guilt.

The next court-house was another store room, which, with all accumulated records, was burned in 1876, presumably by an incendiary resting under indictments for crime. A one-story frame court-house was then erected, and continued to be used until 1884, when the county seat was removed from Gainesville to its present site, at Paragould. In 1884 the one-story frame building now standing east of the court-house square was erected for a temporary court-house. In 1888 the present beautiful and well-proportioned two-

story brick building, with the halls and offices on the first floor and the court-room on the second, was erected by Contractors Boone and McGinnis, at a cost of \$14,700. The clock in the tower cost \$700 more. In 1877 the same contractors built the present two-story jail, containing four iron cells or rooms, and the jailer's residence, at a cost of \$7,000.

Following is a list of the names of the county officers of Greene County from its organization to the present, together with the term of service of each:

Judges: I. Brookfield, 1833-35; W. Hanes, 1835-36; George Daniel, 1836-1838; L. Thompson, 1838-40; J. M. Cooper, 1840-42; H. Powell, 1842-44; N. Murphree, 1844-46; J. M. Cooper, 1846-48; C. G. Steele, 1848-50; H. T. Allen, 1850-52; J. Dellinger, 1852-54; H. T. Allen, 1854-60; T. Clark, 1860-64; J. J. Wood, 1864-66; H. T. Allen, 1866-68; A. Seagroves, 1868-72; David Thorn, 1874-76; J. P. Culver, 1876-78; J. McDaniel, 1878-80; M. C. Gramling, 1880-82; J. O'Steen, 1882-88; W. C. Jones, present incumbent, elected 1888.

Clerks: L. Thompson, 1833-36; G. L. Martin, 1836-38; H. L. Holt, to November, 1838; J. L. Atchison, 1838-44; H. L. Evans, 1844-46; H. Powell, 1846-50; M. T. C. Lumpkins, 1850-54; J. W. McFarland, 1854-56; L. B. McNeil, 1856-58; H. W. Glasscock, 1858-64; R. H. Gardner, 1864-68; E. R. Seeley, 1868-72; D. B. Warren, 1872-82; R. H. Gardner, 1882-88; T. B. Kitchens, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Sheriffs: James Brown, 1833-34; Charles Robertson, 1834-36; J. Stotts, 1836-38; J. Clark, 1838-44; J. R. Ragsdale, 1844-46; A. F. Puryer, 1846-48; J. Clark, 1848-50; William Pevehouse, 1850-52; W. M. Peebles, 1852-58; F. S. White, 1858-62; A. Eubanks, 1862-64; F. S. White, 1864-68; M. Wright, 1868-72; M. C. Gramling, 1872-74; J. P. Willcockson, 1874-76; J. A. Owen, 1876-77; F. S. White, 1877-80; T. R. Willcockson, 1880-84; J. M. Highfield, 1884-86; T. R. Willcockson, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Treasurers: James Ratchford 1836-38; H. N.

Reynolds, 1840-42; G. W. Harley, 1842-44; M. Carter, 1844-46; J. W. Poole, 1846-52; C. G. Jones, 1852-54; W. Meredith, 1854-56; J. Payne, 1856-58; T. H. Wyse, 1858-62; C. Wall, 1862-64; M. C. Gramling, 1864-66; Alex. Wood, 1866-68; Sam Newberry, 1868-72; R. Jackson, 1872-76; H. C. Swindle, 1876-78; G. W. Stevenson, 1878-80;* R. Jackson, 1880-84; J. N. Johnson, 1884-86; H. S. Trice, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Coroners: J. Suttin, 1833-35; J. Fowler, 1835-36; John Anderson, 1838-42; P. K. Lester, 1842-44; J. Lawrence, 1844-46; J. Hunt, 1846-48; W. H. Mack, 1848-50; R. W. Dorsey, 1850-54; J. S. Hibbs, 1854-56; M. McDaniel, 1856-58; A. P. Bobo, 1858-60; H. B. Wright, 1860-64; J. R. Gentry, 1864-66; H. Jackson, 1866-68; L. Steadman, 1868-72; J. H. Dudley, 1872-74; E. Daniels, 1874-76; J. A. Little, 1876-78; W. M. McKay, 1878-80; J. W. Hardy, 1880-82; J. R. Gross, 1882-84; V. Looney, 1884-86; J. M. Hammond, 1886-88; B. Terrell, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Surveyors: G. Hall, 1833-36; William Hatch, 1838-40; J. J. Johnson, 1840-42; J. B. B. Moore, 1842-44; James Mitchell, 1844-56; E. M. Allen, 1856-58; W. C. Reyburn, 1858-60; R. G. McLeskey, 1860-62; J. P. Harris, 1862-64; R. C. Mack, 1864-66; L. M. Wilson, 1866-68; J. Seeley, 1870-72; R. H. Gardner, 1872-82; O. S. Newsom, 1882-88; Len Merriweather, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: R. H. Gardner, 1859-62; T. C. Murphy, 1862-64; H. W. Glasscock, 1864-66; M. C. Gramling, 1866-68; D. J. Edwards, 1868-70; P. G. Straughn, 1870-72; W. F. Clements, 1872-74; W. S. Ledbetter, 1874-76; J. Huckabay, 1876-78; J. F. Lytle, 1878-80; P. G. Light, 1880-84; J. R. Thompson, 1884-88; E. L. Babbett, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Representatives of Greene County in constitutional conventions: G. L. Martin, January 4 to 13, 1836; J. W. Bush, March 4 to 21, and May 6 to June 3, 1861; Benjamin H. Crowley, July 14, to October 31, 1874.

*R. Jackson on resignation of Stevenson.

Representatives in general assembly: Alex. Tucker was the first representative of the county in the State legislature, and Hon. A. P. Cox is the present one. The Senatorial district, composed of Greene, Clay and Craighead Counties, is represented in the State Senate by Hon. Ben. H. Crowley.

To show the political aspect of the county the vote cast therein for the candidates for governor at the September election in 1888 is here given, it being as follows: J. P. Eagle, Democrat, 1,378 votes; C. M. Norwood, combined opposition, 841 votes.

Upon the organization of Greene County and prior to the location of the original county seat, courts were held at the house of Mr. Crowley the first settler, as before mentioned, on Crowley's Ridge. A portion of the time the sessions were held in the house and, also, under the adjacent trees. It is said that the judge of the circuit court, after charging the grand jury, usually sent them in charge of the sheriff or bailiff under a certain white oak tree to make their deliberations. Since those days the courts have been held in the various court houses elsewhere described. The regular terms of the county court commence on the first Monday in January, April, July and October, and of the probate court on the third Monday of the same months in each year. The regular terms of the circuit court have heretofore commenced on the first Monday of February and August of each year, but probably the last legislature has slightly changed the time. This court has not been overburdened with murder trials, as but few murders have been committed within the county. No one has ever been executed in Greene County for a capital offense except one person who killed an individual in another county, and was brought here and tried on a change of venue.

The following are the resident members of the legal bar of Greene County: Hon. L. L. Mack, Judge J. E. Reddick, now on the bench: Hon. Ben. H. Crowley, J. B. Boykin, A. P. Mack, W. S. Luna, Eugene Parrish, W. W. Bandy, S. R. Simpson, A. Knox and J. F. Lytle. Mention of many prominent citizens of the county is also made in subsequent pages.

At the outbreak of the Civil War of 1861-65, the citizens of Greene County, being mostly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the former slave-holding States, were found to be almost to a man, in full sympathy with the Southern cause, and consequently lent their energies to sustain it. As might be expected great excitement then prevailed, and in the spring of 1861 Capt. W. G. Bohaning raised a full company of soldiers mostly in the territory now composing Greene County, for the First Regiment of Arkansas Confederate Infantry. Soon thereafter Capt. J. L. Kuykendall formed another company in the same territory for the same regiment, and later Capt. D. G. Byers recruited a company for the Twenty-Fifth Regiment of Arkansas Confederate Infantry. In 1864 Capts. Park Willcockson, John McHenry and H. W. Glasscock, each raised a company of cavalry in Greene County for Maj. J. F. Davies' battalion of Col. Kitchens' regiment. The population being then small, these were the only organized bodies of soldiers raised in that part of the county as it is now composed. Other troops were obtained in that portion since set off to Clay. No skirmishes or battles took place in the county during the war, and it was but little over-run with soldiers, consequently not suffering the devastations incident to many other counties in the State.

Only two Federal commands, together with a few small scouting parties, passed through the county, and as a result the people fortunately escaped the raids of foragers; owing also to their unanimity of sentiment, there was but very little bushwhacking done. In addition to the companies above mentioned some individuals went out of the county and enlisted in other commands. Notwithstanding the natural preferences of the people here in the war period, they are now vying with the immigrants from both North and South, in developing the resources of this section. Universal peace and harmony prevail, and all just and upright newcomers are received with a hearty welcome. The survivors of both armies have organized an association in Paragould known as the "Blue and Gray"—there being many ex-Federal soldiers among the recent arrivals in the county,

and together they meet and rejoice that the conflict is forever settled, and that while they were enemies in war they are friends in peace.

Greene is well supplied with villages, towns, postoffices, etc., as the following facts indicate:

Bethel is a postoffice and flag station on the railroad, five miles south of Paragould.

Crowley is a postoffice twelve miles northwest of Paragould.

Finch is a postoffice ten miles southwest of Paragould.

Gainesville, on the Helena branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, eight miles north of Paragould, formerly the seat of justice for Greene County, was established about the year 1840. In 1846 it contained a log court-house, two store buildings and five dwelling houses—all log except one dwelling house, which was a frame, sided up with clapboards. The town has ever been of slow growth, but situated as it is in a good community far from other villages, it is a point of considerable trade, containing four general stores, one drug store, four family groceries, two blacksmith shops, one steam grist mill and cotton-gin combined, two hotels, one printing office, from which is published the Greene County Event, by F. M. Dalton, one livery stable, two church edifices—Cumberland Presbyterian and Methodist—one public school-house, three physicians, and one lawyer, the latter being the Hon. J. E. Reddick, present judge of the circuit court of this judicial circuit.

Halliday, a postoffice and flag station on the "Cotton Belt" Railroad, is six miles north of Paragould.

Herndon is a postoffice in the southwest part of the county.

Lorado, also but a postoffice, is in the southwest part of the county.

Marmaduke, a town of about 200 inhabitants on the "Cotton Belt" Railroad, twelve miles northeast of Paragould, contains four stores, a blacksmith shop, cotton gin and press, church, school house, a saw-mill and boarding house. From here a tramway is run a mile out on the St. Francis River, where other mills are located. The village

was first laid out in 1882 by the Railroad Company.

Paragould, the county seat of Greene County, situated at the connection and crossing of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroads, was laid out in April, 1882, by the Southwestern Improvement Company, Willis Pruet and wife and J. A. Lambert and wife. It was named after President Paramore of the former and President Gould of the latter of these routes, the name Gould being substituted for the last syllable of Paramore, making it Paragould. The town has grown rapidly, and in the seven years of its existence has attained a population of about 2,000. It contains the Greene County Bank, nine general stores, five family groceries, four drug stores, one hardware, saddlery and farm implement store, six saloons, two bakeries, two millinery stores, four hotels and many boarding houses, two livery stables, two butcher shops, one shoe, four blacksmith and one foundry shop, five stave factories, three saw-mills, one cotton gin, a feed store, photograph galleries, barber shops, laundry and many other industries, four church edifices—Methodist, Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian and Christian, a public school-house, seven physicians, three dentists, a lodge each of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias and a Post of the G. A. R.; also these newspapers—the Paragould Evening Times, published daily, by W. A. H. McDaniel, editor and proprietor; the Record, published weekly, by Messrs. Taylor & Carter, the Press recently being consolidated with this journal. In politics the entire press of the county is Democratic, but the papers are published in the interest of the people, and are doing their best to promote and increase the prosperity of the county. Near Paragould on the west side are situated the grounds and buildings of the "Greene County Fair Association," which held its second annual exhibition in October, 1888. Paragould is incorporated as a city, and has a mayor, recorder, marshal, and a board of five aldermen. The present officers are H. W. Glasscock, mayor; T. P. Cole, recorder; John M. Winder, marshal. A vast amount of capital is here invested. The town is beautifully located, and its growth is rapid

and permanent. It is surrounded by a good agricultural and stock-raising country, which insures its future prosperity. The Bank of Paragould which was organized on March 19, 1889, is deserving of mention. It was incorporated with C. Wall, president, E. S. Bray, cashier, and A. A. Knox as secretary of the board of directors. The directors are as follows: Dr. C. Wall, A. Berteg, A. P. Mack, W. H. Jones, J. W. Crawford, D. D. Hodges and A. A. Knox. They have a capital stock of \$30,000. The new bank building, which is a neat two-story structure located on the corner of Pruet and Emerson streets, was completed and occupied on the 1st of July, 1889.

Stonewall, a post village on the Iron Mountain Railroad, fourteen miles north of Paragould, contains a store, saw-mill and shingle factory.

Tilmanville is a postoffice fifteen miles north of Paragould.

Walcott is a postoffice twelve miles west of Paragould.

As was common throughout Arkansas in early days, the pioneer schools of Greene County were "few and far between," and of the most inferior nature. A few of the pioneer settlers employed such teachers as could be obtained for what might be considered ordinary laborers' wages, and thus afforded some meager facilities for the education of their children. Though the State had a school system, there were practically no free schools prior to the inauguration of the present school system, which has taken place since the Civil War. Owing to the inadequate facilities for education, many of the citizens of the county reached their manhood without ever attending school. The children of this generation have great advantages over those of their parents. Seven years ago, as shown by reports of the State superintendent of public instruction, there were thirty-nine school districts organized in Greene County, with only seven* wood school-houses, to accommodate a scholastic population of 2,191. The following statistics, taken from the superintendent's report for the year ending June 30, 1888, will show the improvements since made within the territory:

*There were perhaps others not reported.

The white school children number 4,387; colored, 14; total, 4,401. The number taught in the public schools is: White, 2,219; colored, none; number of school districts, 59; number of teachers employed, males, 37; females, 14; total, 51; average monthly wages paid teachers of the first grade, males, \$42.50; females, \$37.50; second grade, males, \$40; females, \$35; third grade, males, \$32.50; females, \$30; frame and log school-houses reported, 28, valued at \$4,338.75; revenue raised for the support of common schools, \$18,957.09; amount expended, \$9,690.58; amount unexpended, \$9,266.51. These figures show a great increase over those of seven years ago. The schools are increasing in number and quality—the wages paid being sufficient to secure teachers of good ability. The figures show also that of the scholastic population of the county only a little over one-half were taught in the public schools, which is conclusive that the people do not as yet fully sustain and patronize the free school system. However, the outlook for popular education is encouraging. A. Knox is the present county examiner.

Religious meetings were held, and preaching was had in Greene County soon after it was organized, and from the best information obtainable societies of the Methodist and Baptist denominations were probably formed during the 40's. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has now at least seventeen organizations within the county. The Paragould circuit consists of the following: Mount Carmel, Pleasant Grove, New Bethel, Wood's Chapel, a congregation four miles west of Paragould, and Greensboro and Pine Log, in Craighead County, with Rev. W. W. Anderson, pastor in charge. Lorado circuit consists of Pleasant Hill, Shady Grove, Warren's and Owen's Chapels, Old Bethel and Salem, with Rev. T. B. Williamson, pastor in charge. Gainesville circuit includes Friendship, Hurricane, Harvey's Chapel, Starne's Chapel, Scatter Creek, Beech Grove and Strong's Chapel, with Rev. N. W. Farrar, pastor in charge. Another congregation in the eastern part of the county, belongs to an outside circuit. Rev. W. W. Watson is pastor of the charge composed of Gainesville and Oak Grove, and Rev.

J. C. Ritter is pastor of the charge at Paragould.

The Baptist Church has at least fourteen organizations within the county, one of which is the colored church at Paragould. The others are named New Providence, Friendship, Liberty, Epsaby, Fairview, Unity, New Hope, Rock Hill, Pleasant Grove, Cedar Hill, Mount Zion, Paragould, and another, name not learned. New Providence, Friendship, Fairview, New Hope, and perhaps others, were organized long before the Civil War. All of these organizations have an average membership of about fifty, and the Methodist denomination is about equal in strength. Elders David Thorn, Lively, W. C. Jackson, Faulkner, J. T. Edmonds, and Halcomb are the ministers now officiating at these several churches, all of which are designated as Missionary Baptists.

The several organizations of the Christian Church within the county are known as Paragould, Pine Knot, Sugar Creek, Gainesville and Liberty, with a combined membership of nearly 400. Pine Knot was organized in a very early day—long before the Civil War, and has had a very large membership. Liberty, which was organized in 1879, was composed mostly from the membership of Pine Knot. The Christian Church in Paragould was organized in 1885.

The organizations of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church within Greene County are known as Gainesville, Friendship and Paragould, the latter having been organized in 1884. The one at or near Gainesville was organized early in the 80's. In point of numbers this is probably the weakest denomination in the county. There are no Roman Catholic organizations here, but this sect is preparing to build a church edifice in Paragould.

Nearly all of the church organizations named have houses of their own in which to worship, and all, except a few not supplied with pastors, have regular preaching, and are doing good work. In the summer season Sunday-schools are connected with them, but only a few in the more populous districts continue throughout the year.

The people of Greene County are almost without exception moral, law-abiding, kind, generous and hospitable, and welcome and protect all de-

serving immigrants that come among them. Here the opportunities for securing a home in a comparatively new country, where the climate is mild, the railroad facilities good, churches and schools numerous, all without the inconveniences of frontier life, are unexcelled.

W. T. Allison was born on the 25th of December, 1850, in Gibson County, Tenn., being the eldest of six children, two now living, born to John W. and Elizabeth (Harrington) Allison, who were born in the "Old North State" and emigrated to Gibson County, Tenn., in 1828, where the father engaged in cabinet making and farming, and made his home until 1867, when he moved to Weakley County, Tenn., where he now resides. In 1862 he enlisted in the army and served under Gen. Forrest until nearly the close of the war. He is a Democrat. His wife died in 1861. W. T. Allison attended the schools of Gibson County, and in his youth also followed the plow, which occupation has been his chief calling ever since. In January, 1876, he removed to Stoddard County, Mo., and for a number of years was engaged in teaching school in Dexter and other places. While there he was married on the 8th of May, 1879, to Miss Minnie A. Walker, a native of Carroll County, Tenn., and a daughter of John and Sarah (Gibbons) Walker, also Tennesseans and farmers by occupation; after residing in Stoddard County, Mo., for five years, the father died in 1877. The mother is still a resident of that county. Remaining in Stoddard County until the 5th of September, 1882, Mr. Allison and wife then moved to Craighead County of this State, and after working as salesman in that county until March, 1883, he came to Greene County, Ark., and purchased two years later eighty acres of improved land, to which he has since added 122 acres, making 202 acres in all, of which forty are under cultivation. He has taken an active part in politics, and votes the Democratic ticket, being the present justice of the peace and is filling his second term. Socially, he is a member of the Agricultural Wheel at Halliday, and he and wife belong to the Baptist

Church. Three of the four children born to their union are living: Clyde Eugenia, Dero Dean, and Vernie Pearl. Adolphus Burdette died in 1881 at the age of six months and three weeks. Mr. Allison is still engaged in teaching, having followed that occupation a part of four years in Greene County, and is considered one of the successful educators of his district.

T. J. Archer. Among the many sturdy "sons of the soil" of Greene County, Ark. who have attained wealth and prominence in their calling by the sweat of their brow, and who command an enviable social position, is Mr. Archer, the subject of this biography. He was born in Alabama in 1847 and is the youngest in a family of nine children born to the marriage of Rev. Philip Archer and Artemisa Maxwell. The father, in connection with his ministerial duties, was engaged in farming, and followed these two occupations until his death which occurred on the 10th of August, 1868, his death being preceded by that of his wife by twenty-one years. The paternal grandfather left Alabama and settled in Arkansas during the early history of that State, being an extensive farmer for many years. His death occurred very suddenly. T. J. Archer was reared to farm labor, and at the age of twenty-one years married Miss Lenora Amorine, of Alabama, and two years later came to Arkansas, settling first in Polk County, remaining one year, and then went to Monroe County, where he stopped five years. Since 1875 he has resided in Greene County, and the first few years was engaged in tilling rented land, and since 1885 has been the owner of 160 acres of land near the Cache bottoms, which was at first wild land but is now well improved, with seventy-five acres under fence and cultivation. His land is among the best in this section and is devoted principally to raising corn and cotton. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Archer have been born the following children: Philip William Thomas, who is married and resides on his father's place; Benjamin O., Adolphus, Osceola, Thome and Moses Ray, living; and John, Ida, Eldora and Daniel, deceased.

H. L. Ayers, a wealthy farmer of Greene County, Ark., was born in Bedford County, Tenn.,



Yours Truly
Wm. H. Cate

CRAIGHEAD COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

in 1858, and is the second in a family of four children born to the marriage of Frank and Loddie (Williams) Ayers, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Tennessee. At the early age of eight years H. L. Ayers left home and began depending on his own resources for obtaining a livelihood, and up to the age of seventeen years worked on farms and did teaming. In 1879 he was married in Gibson County, Tenn., to Miss Addie Rosson, who was born, reared and educated in that State, being a daughter of John Rosson, who was known as one of the best farmers in West Tennessee, his farm of 300 acres being valued at \$9,000. After his marriage, Mr. Ayers worked with his father-in-law until 1883, when he made a trip to Arkansas and traveled over the greater portion of that State, as well as Missouri, the Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico, Louisiana and Mississippi. After one year he returned to West Tennessee, and at the end of one year went to Fulton County, Ky., where he resided two years. In August, 1886, he moved his family to Greene County, Ark., where he engaged in the teaming business, which he followed for two years, and then acted as stave inspector for J. F. Hasty & Son for one year. He next began farming on a tract of 160 acres of land in Greene County in December, 1888, and on this he immediately began to make improvements, and has introduced many new methods of farming. He has thirty-five acres in corn, fifteen in oats, thirty-five in rye and oats for pasture, and two in potatoes. On this farm is a fine orchard of 540 trees, mostly peach, beside a fine assortment of other fruit. He is doing well in his calling and promises to become in time a wealthy man. He and wife are the parents of one daughter, Lizzie May.

Joseph Bleier, proprietor of the Vienna Bakery, at Paragould, was born in Bohemia, Austria, December 17, 1846, and is the son of Ignatz and Anna (Freitle) Bleier, also natives of Austria. The parents are still living in their native country, and the father follows the occupation of a farmer. In their family were eight children: Joseph, Frank, Robert, Ignatz, John and Otto (twins), Barbara and Anna. Joseph Bleier received his

education in Austria, and remained on the farm with his father until fourteen years of age, when he began learning the baker's trade. In 1867, when in his twentieth year, he took passage from Bremen to America on the steamer "Ocean," which was stranded one year later, and landed at New York City. He came on to Cincinnati, where he worked for about eight years in and around the city. He then went to Chicago, remained there about three years and then engaged in business for himself at Joliet, Ill. In 1886 he came to Paragould and immediately engaged in his present business, at which he has been very successful. He is an excellent baker and keeps a good stock of everything carried in his line. He was married in October, 1873, to Miss Mary Gaker, a native of Hamilton County, O., and a daughter of John and Rosa (Schleer) Gaker, who were natives of Germany and early settlers of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Bleier have been born five children, three now living: John K., Frank and Joseph E. The two deceased were Robert and Mathew. Mr. and Mrs. Bleier are members of the Catholic Church.

E. M. Bobo. Among Greene County's self-made, enterprising and successful citizens, none deserve more favorable mention than the subject of this sketch, E. M. Bobo, who was born in South Carolina in 1840. His father, A. P. Bobo, came from the Palmetto State to Arkansas in 1857, and entered 160 acres of land, upon which he lived engaged in farming and stock raising until his death in 1886. He was held in favor by his fellow farmers, and was for two years coroner of Greene County. Of his family of seven children, two sons and five daughters, four are still living, one in North Carolina, two in Texas, and one in Arkansas. They are Mary (Bobo) Prince, E. M. Bobo, Virginia (Bobo) Swindle, and Spotana (Bobo) Love. E. M. Bobo was seventeen years of age when he came with his father to this State, where he has since made his home. He has about 154 acres of land, with eighty under cultivation, forty of which he has cleared himself, and his farm is well stocked with horses, cattle, hogs and fine sheep. October 2, 1861, Mr. Bobo enlisted in the Fifth Arkansas Infantry, and though twice

wounded, continued in service during the entire war. He and wife have reared a family of nine children: M. A., born in 1862; Matilda, born in 1866; G. M., born in 1867; Olive, born in 1869; Victoria, born in 1871; Arthur E., born in 1872; J. E., born in 1874; Alice, born in 1875, and Ada, in 1878. Mr. Bobo belongs to the Agricultural Wheel, and he and wife and family are active members of the Methodist Church.

M. W. Boyd (deceased) was an enterprising and industrious farmer of Greene County, Ark. He was born in Tennessee on the 12th of October, 1846, and came to Arkansas with his father when a child, where the latter died shortly after. In 1868 M. W. Boyd was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss M. J. McMillin, who was born in the "Palmetto State" and came to Arkansas with her parents, W. P. and Adaline (Cooley) McMillin in 1853, settling on what is known as the old Willcockson estate, consisting of 500 acres. Here Mr. McMillin greatly improved his farm, became a well-known citizen of the county, and died on the 19th of May, 1862. After his marriage Mr. Boyd began improving his farm on an extensive scale by erecting good buildings, setting out orchards, etc., and did considerable in the way of stock raising. He was interested in all things that promised to promote the welfare of his section, and was a liberal contributor to churches and schools. He died on the 27th of May, 1885, leaving his wife and children one of the best farms in the county, on which is a roomy and substantial dwelling-house, surrounded by ornamental trees and shrubbery. Mrs. Boyd is ably managing the farm, and besides the usual crops is engaged in raising cotton. She and Mr. Boyd became the parents of the following children: Onie, Alice, Clara and Selma.

E. S. Bray, postmaster at Paragould, and cashier of the Bank of Paragould, is classed among the prominent and successful business men of that town. He was born in Chatham County, N. C., and is the son of Solomon and Sarah (Brooks) Bray, natives of North Carolina, where they passed their entire lives. They were the parents of nine children, seven now living, three in North Carolina,

two in Tennessee, and two in Arkansas. E. S. Bray was but a lad when his parents died, and he went to live with an elder brother in Tennessee, where he remained until grown. He received his education in that State and remained engaged in assisting on the farm until 1878, when he came to Arkansas. Previous to this, in 1869, he married Miss Margaret E. Cox, a native of Tennessee, and after coming to Arkansas he located three miles from Paragould and followed agricultural pursuits until July 14, 1885, when he was appointed postmaster. He is the owner of 440 acres of good land with about fifty acres under cultivation, and has made many improvements since purchasing the farm. He has been magistrate for a number of years, and was one of the enumerators of the census of Greene County in 1880. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of the K. of P. He and wife belong to the Baptist Church.

William B. Breckenridge. Few men in the county have made agricultural pursuits such a decided success, or have kept more thoroughly apace with the times, than has the above mentioned gentleman, Mr. Breckenridge, who was born in Missouri, on Castor River, March 13, 1843, and who is the son of James Harvey and Susan (Huffstetler) Breckenridge, the parents of European descent. In 1844 Mr. and Mrs. Breckenridge left Missouri and located in Arkansas near the farm where their son, William B., is now residing. Here the father tilled the soil until his death, which occurred in 1888, the day he was sixty-six years old. He enlisted in the Confederate service in 1864, and was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He had been married three times, his second marriage being to Miss Maggie Light, a native of Missouri, who died one year later. He then married Miss Mary Ann Batto, and the result was a large family of children. One child was born to the second union, but it died in infancy. William B. Breckenridge was but ten years of age when his mother died, and he was the eldest of five children: William B., A. G., Eli Greene, James

Franklin, and Jane (deceased). The mother of these children was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The eldest of the above mentioned family reached manhood on the farm, and at the age of nineteen years began tilling the soil for himself, which occupation he has carried on ever since. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in the Confederate army, was at the battles of Corinth, Iuka and Port Hudson, and was soon after paroled and returned home. In 1863 he married Miss Sarah E. Mielar, a native of Tennessee, born in 1843, and who came to Arkansas with her parents, John and Ann Mielar, in 1851, when a child. Both her parents are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Breckenridge were born twelve children, four of whom are deceased. The children are named as follows: James Henry, William Lee, Mary Jane (wife of Ezekiel Williams), Sarah A. (wife of James Branch), Minnie A., Edward Jefferson, Eli Blanton, Arra Frances, and Charles McCarsy. Those deceased were named James Henry, Samantha, Vira and Joseph R. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Breckenridge is an active worker in school matters, and a liberal contributor to all public enterprises reflecting credit on the community in which he has made his home. His father had five brothers and three sisters: John L., Thomas W., James H., Mary (Christs), a widow, Sarah, David L., Andrew J. (who moved to Wright County, Mo., in 1879, and died in 1880), Anne, (Taylor), a widow, and Jackson. Those not living were active, enterprising farmers of Northeast Arkansas, and much esteemed. They left a large number of cousins, among whom is W. B. Breckenridge, our subject. His wife's brothers and sisters are: Nicholas M. Mielar, Sarah E., William H., Neuben R., James R., Louisa A., Lucy A., Nancy C., Arra S., and Mary E.

Daniel W. Breckenridge, who is one of the sturdy sons of toil of Crowley Township, and the son of David and Caroline (Yoekum) Breckenridge, was born in Greene County, Ark., in 1856, and grew to manhood in that county. His parents were natives of North Carolina, where they remained until about 1838, and then moved to Mis-

souri, coming from there to Arkansas, where the father died in 1877 at the age of fifty-five years. He was a soldier in the late war, on the Confederate side, and served until cessation of hostilities. He took an active part in church and school affairs. He was married four times; first to Miss Kinder, who bore him four children, all deceased, and after her death he married Miss Caroline Yoekum, and by her became the father of six children, three now living: James D., Daniel W. and Sarah C., now Mrs. Taylor. Those deceased were named Malinda Ann, Nancy J. and Julia Ann. After his second wife's death Mr. Breckenridge married again, and five children were the result of this union: One deceased, Parthenia, Amelia J., Elihu and Parris. The one deceased was named George W. Daniel W. Breckenridge, the fourth child by the second marriage, attained his majority in his native county, and commenced working for himself at the age of twenty-one. He followed tilling the soil on the farm given him by his father at the time of his death, and there he has remained ever since. He was married in 1878 to Mrs. Maria Spain, a native of Tennessee, born in 1848, and who came to Arkansas when twenty-two years of age. She is the daughter of Hugh Spain, now deceased, but her mother is still living and is a resident of the "Lone Star" State. To Mr. and Mrs. Breckenridge were born six children: Rufus W., Victoria A., Ezra E. and Willie P. Two are deceased (unnamed). Mr. Breckenridge is active in school matters, having been school director for ten or twelve years, and is a Democrat in politics. He is the owner of a fine farm, well under cultivation.

M. D. Bridges. In giving a brief sketch of the life of Mr. Bridges it can with truth be said that he is one of the foremost men of his county, and has become one of the wealthy planters of his region by honest toil and good management and by the aid and advice of his admirable wife. He was born in Dunklin County, Mo., in 1864, and was the sixth in a family of ten children born to Amherst D. and Charlotte (Russell) Bridges, who were also born in Kentucky and at an early day emigrated to Dunklin County, Mo., where they

are now residing. Here M. D. Bridges was born, reared and educated, and as his father was a merchant and farmer by occupation, he first worked on the farm and then clerked in his store. Later he engaged in the saloon business at St. Francis, Mo., and after following that calling for about eighteen months sold out, and on the 15th of March, 1887, came to Greene County, Ark. The same year he was married, in Clay County of this State, to Mrs. Theodocia Nolen, widow of David Nolen, and soon after moved to his present farm, which consists of 280 acres of arable land, with about 160 under cultivation. In addition to this he has forty acres under cultivation in Clay County, the most of which he devotes to the raising of cotton. This year (1889) he had seventy-five acres in cotton, and also raises considerable stock. He has never been very active in politics but usually votes the Democratic ticket; he is ever deeply interested in the proper education of the youth of this country, and has always been a patron of education, being now a member of the school board. Socially he is a member of Four Mile Lodge No. 412, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to Pittsburg Lodge No. 273, I. O. O. F., at Campbell, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Bridges are the parents of one son, Andy Lee.

C. J. Brinkman, a member of the firm of John F. Brinkman & Son, manufacturers of tight barrel staves, Paragould, is a native of Batesville, Ripley Co., Ind., and the son of John F. Brinkman, who is also of Indiana nativity. The mother, Catharine (Kipper) Brinkman, was born in Bavaria, Germany, and was married to Mr. Brinkman April 28, 1863. The fruits of this union were eleven children, seven of whom yet survive. John F. Brinkman engaged in the lumber business in his youth, and bought walnut lumber for a large furniture factory. In the fall of 1868, he embarked in the manufacture of staves at Jamestown, Ind., and there remained until 1875, when he removed to Indianapolis to educate his children, at the same time running his factory at Jamestown. He made his home in Indianapolis until 1879, and in April of that year, moved to Terre Haute, Ind., where he put up a stave factory and ran it until

1889, when he sold out and is now living a retired life. His wife died in May, 1889. C. J. Brinkman was but four years of age when he moved with his parents to Jamestown. He received a good education in the schools of Indianapolis and Terre Haute, and graduated at the Notre Dame University in 1881. He then started in the stave business with his father, and has since been a member of the firm of John F. Brinkman & Son. In February, 1888, they began the erection of their present factory, and commenced working in the same May 2, since which time they have continued the business successfully. The foreman is W. W. Wilson, who has been with this firm for eighteen years. Mr. Brinkman was married in September, 1888, to Miss Marie C. Vesque, a native of Franklin County, Ind., and both he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Charles Brock, another prominent and successful agriculturist of Cache Township, and one whose name is synonymous with the farming interests of the county, was born in Georgia in 1825, and is the son of Thomas and Jemima (Kinzie) Brock, both natives of South Carolina. The father grew to manhood in his native state, and was there married to his first wife, who bore him four children. He then removed to Alabama and there married Miss Kinzie, with whom he returned to Georgia in 1834. He died in that State three years later. The mother then married again and died in Georgia, in 1855, at the age of fifty years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Charles Brock, the eldest of the three brothers and sisters, attained his majority in the State of Georgia, receiving very little education aside from home study, and at the age of fourteen began working for himself. After a few years he learned the blacksmith trade, and in 1851 immigrated to Morgan County, Ill., where he remained three years. From there he went to Polk County, Mo., resided there several years and was then in New Madrid County for two years. In 1866 he came to Greene County, settled in Cache Township, improved a large tract, and moved to several places where he made many improvements. He was first married in Georgia to Miss Cynthia Walker, a

native of Kentucky, who died in Vernon County, Mo., in 1855, and the result of this union was three children, two now living: John R., and Martha, who is now the wife of Frank Grambling, and who resides in Boone County, Ark. The one deceased was named James. Mr. Brock was married the second time to Miss Elizabeth Walker, a native of Alabama. She died in 1876. The following children were born to this union: William, at home; Margaret, now Mrs. Jones; Nancy, now Mrs. Johnson; Catherine, now Mrs. Beaty; Rebecca, Mrs. Belk; Triphena and Triphocia (twins, and the latter deceased); Charles (deceased); Lizzie, at home; Lee (deceased), and Jesse (deceased). For his third wife Mr. Brock took Mrs. Luemina Israel, *nee* Cooper, in 1879. Three children were born to this marriage, Mary, and two deceased. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Brock is steward and trustee in the same at the present time. He has held the office of school director for many years, and is liberal and generous in his contributions to all meritorious enterprises. He is a Democrat in politics but is not an active partisan. He has a fine farm of thirty acres in cultivation, owning 160 acres of land.

L. H. Case, real estate and loan agent, also attorney, of Paragould, is a native of Licking County, Ohio, born August 7, 1833, being the son of Raphael and Rosetta (Hayes) Case, the father a native of Ohio and the mother of New York, and both families of old Puritan stock. The mother was a first cousin of Rutherford B. Hayes. The paternal grandfather, Frederick Case, was from Simsbury, Conn., and the maternal grandfather was a native of the Green Mountain State. The latter was a captain in the War of 1812 and was in command of Vermont troops. Grandfather Case was also a captain in the War of 1812, and was at Hull's surrender, but escaped. They both died in Ohio, whither they had emigrated at quite an early date. Raphael Case was born in Licking County, Ohio, and was a farmer by occupation. He was county treasurer one term and filled that position with credit and honor. He died in 1860, in his fiftieth year. The mother died previously to this.

In their family were six children, four now living: Leonus H., Frederick, in Missouri; Sylvester, also in Missouri; Jason, in Ohio; Wilbur, killed at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, and Fannie (deceased), wife of Rev. W. M. Mullin. L. H. Case attained his growth and received his education in Licking County, Ohio, attending the Ohio Wesleyan University. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He then commenced practicing at Bloomfield, Ind., remained there a short time, and on the breaking out of the late war he went home and enlisted in Company D, First Ohio Cavalry, and served three years. He was at the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and participated in many minor engagements. He was discharged at Washington, D. C., and afterward went to St. Joseph, Mo., raising a company of his own, after which he went to Cape Girardeau where he had command as captain of six companies. He remained there about seven months, when they were mustered out and he went to Maysville, Mo., where Capt. Case practiced his profession until 1885. Locating at Norfolk, Neb., where he had a good farm, he remained there for about two years, and then settled in Little Rock, Ark., forming a partnership with an old planter, William Field, in the real estate and loan business. This they carried on until October, 1888, when Mr. Case came to Paragould, bought property and located here. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, and has also been occupied in the real estate and loan business. He is agent for about 200,000 acres of wild land and some good pine land. He also owns considerable land and property in Greene County. He is prepared to loan money in almost any amount from \$250 upward. Mr. Case was married, first, in 1857, to Miss Mary Warner, by whom he had one child, Willard. He was married the second time, in 1866, to Miss Amanda Terhune, of Missouri, and two children were the result: Cora and Harry. Mr. Case's third marriage was to Miss Mattie McDowell, of Missouri, in 1876. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Dr. R. C. Cavitt. One of the most familiar and welcomed faces in the home of the sick and afflicted of Greene County, is that of Dr. Cavitt, who administers to the physical wants of his fellow-man, in a highly satisfactory and successful manner, as his many patients, now living, can testify. The Doctor was born in Henry County, Tenn., but was reared in Obion County, of the same State, where he lived with his father on a farm. At a very early age he commenced learning the blacksmith trade which he completed, and, although he has not worked at his trade for over nineteen years, still thinks that his hand has not lost its cunning, and that he can do as good a piece of work in that line as he ever could. At the age of twenty-seven he commenced the study of medicine with his brother, B. H. Cavitt, then of Obion County, Tenn., and graduated at the expiration of two and a half years' study at the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. He then moved to Greene County, Ark., locating near Tilmanville, two miles west of Marmaduke (then not in existence), and here the Doctor, after twelve years of labor, has built up an enviable practice. After coming to this State he was married to Miss N. E. Jones, a native of Clay County, Ark., and the daughter of John Jones, who came from Tennessee about 1830. To this marital relation were born two children: Vera Ethel and Iler Myrtle. Dr. Cavitt has about 120 acres of land in cultivation where he lives, and which he has had improved to such an extent that it is one of the finest farms in the county. The Doctor says he intends it to be the best in the county within a year or two at the most. He has always, since living here, been dealing in cotton, and by care, and by closely watching the market, has managed to benefit himself very much in that line. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Tilmanville, is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in each has filled many of the chairs, holding one position at the present time. He and Mrs. Cavitt are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, near Tilmanville.

A. T. Chaffin is one of the energetic and progressive farmers and stockmen of Cache Township,

Greene County, Ark., and was born in Georgia in 1832, being the eldest of a family of ten children belonging to Elias and Sarah (Yearwood) Chaffin, who were born in North Carolina and Georgia, respectively; the former, besides his association with farming, is a Missionary Baptist minister, and is actively engaged in preaching the gospel at the present time, although eighty-three years of age. His wife died in 1872 at the age of sixty-four years. Both grandfathers were soldiers in the War of 1812. A. T. Chaffin was reared on a farm in Georgia, and in his youth received very limited educational advantages, but managed to attend the common schools to some extent. When but nineteen years of age he bought a farm and began tilling the soil, the same year marrying Miss Nancy E. Gosa, who was born in Alabama. They lived on this farm for ten years, then sold out and came to Arkansas, and soon located in Greene County, where he bought forty acres of slightly improved land, and in time cleared thirty acres and erected buildings. He continued to purchase other tracts of land from time to time, on which he also made improvements, and at one time owned 800 acres of land. He sold off a portion of this, however, and on the remainder has erected six dwellings, with out-buildings, and on all these places has set out good orchards of well assorted fruits. His home farm is a fine tract at the foot of Crowley's Ridge, of which sixty acres are under cultivation. In 1861 Mr. Chaffin enlisted in the Confederate army, and was mustered into the service at Little Rock, being assigned to Bragg's division; and was in the battles of Oak Hill, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Cross Roads, Shiloh, where he was wounded, and was mustered out of service at Columbus, Miss. He then returned home and resumed farming, which occupation has since received his attention. He is a Democrat politically, and takes considerable interest in the political affairs of the county. In 1878 Mrs. Chaffin died, leaving these children: Calvin, who is married and resides in Mississippi; Benjamin (deceased); Catherine and Roxana, residents of Mississippi; and John Walter, who lives at home. In 1881 Mr. Chaffin wedded Mrs. Susan (Croft) Shoe-

maker, who was born in Kentucky, being the daughter of Logan Croft, an early immigrant to Arkansas. By her first husband Mrs. Chaffin was the mother of three sons: Peter, Thomas and John. Mr. Chaffin is active in promoting the welfare of schools and churches, as well as the county in which he resides.

William H. Cothren. No matter in what business a man may engage, if he is industrious and fair in his dealings with his fellow men, he is sure sooner or later to win their confidence, respect and liking, and to become in time well-to-do in worldly goods. Mr. Cothren possesses these qualities, and as a consequence stands remarkably high in the estimation of all who know him. He was born in South Carolina in the month of February, 1842, and at an early day began to fight his own way in the world. When the Rebellion broke out he left his labors to enlist in the Southern army, joining, June 10, 1861, the Fifth Arkansas Regiment, and was sent east of the Mississippi, taking part in the battles of Farmington, Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro (where his shoulder was broken by a minie ball), Chickamauga, and other engagements of that campaign. He was also at Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville, Tupelo, and Smithville, N. C., after which engagement the army surrendered and Mr. Cothren soon returned home. He was married a short time afterward to Miss Mary Gregory, a native of South Carolina, a daughter of William Gregory, who came from South Carolina in 1863 and engaged in farming. In 1869 Mr. Cothren bought a farm of eighty acres, slightly improved, and on this land he began an extensive scale of improvement, continuing to add to his original purchase until he became the owner of 240 acres, with about ninety acres cleared. He has excellent buildings and orchards, and has taken great pride in beautifying his home besides putting his land in good tillable condition. He is engaged in general farming and gives his attention to raising cotton, corn, wheat, oats, grasses, etc. He is a Democrat in politics, a patron of education, and has served as school director for eight years. He and family attend the Methodist Church, of which himself and wife are members. They are the

parents of the following children: Nancy E., wife of Harve Spain; Reuben M., Richard V., and James W. Mr. Cothren is the eldest of seven children born to the marriage of Jackson Cothren and Sarah Gramling, who were born in South Carolina, and were engaged in farming in that State until the father's death in 1857, after which the mother came to Arkansas and resided with her father, Reuben Gramling, who, with his sons, was among the earliest settlers of the west side of Crowley's Ridge.

Alfred T. Craig, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Tennessee, in 1847, being the second of five children born to Andrew and Jane (Lambeth) Craig, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of North Carolina. The maternal grandfather was born in the "Old North State," and came to Tennessee at a very early day, settling in the western part of the State, where he was engaged extensively in farming, and died in 1888, at the age of eighty-three years. His father was a soldier in the Revolution, and served throughout the entire war. The paternal grandparents were Virginians. Andrew Craig was also an extensive farmer, and died in 1863. His widow still survives him and lives on the old homestead in Tennessee. Alfred T. Craig worked on the home farm in his youth and received but little schooling. At the age of seventeen he left home and went to North and Middle Tennessee, where he resided for over a year, then went to Texas and was engaged in the distilling business for one year, after which he returned to Tennessee, and soon after married Miss Martha Brown, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Hiram Brown, of the same State, a well known farmer in his section. In 1868 Mr. Craig purchased a farm on which he lived for three years, and on the 3d of December, 1871, came to Arkansas and settled in Greene County, where he bought 120 acres of wild land. On this he immediately began making improvements, and up to the present time has opened up some seventy-five acres, about all of which is under fence and in a high state of cultivation. He has two acres in orchard. His stock is of a good grade, his hogs being Jersey Reds and Berkshires, and his cattle part Jersey.

Mr. Craig is a Democrat, and has held the office of school director for eight years. To him and wife were born fourteen children, twelve of whom are living: Andrew, who died in infancy; Fannie Ella, wife of John Jones; William Charles, James Alfred, Mary Elizabeth, Lucy, John, who died at the age of nine months; Rosa Lee, Eli, Van, Winston, Francis Clyne and Frances (twins), and James Adaline. In 1886 Mr. Craig bought eighty acres of land on Eight Mile Creek, which is a choice piece of bottom land, and is improved with two good houses. Forty acres are under cultivation. His son William resides on and tills this farm.

J. W. Craven, a successful planter residing near Paragould, was born in Randolph County, of the "Old North State," February 22, 1834, being the fourth of eleven children born to Andrew R. and Elizabeth W. (Garner) Craven, who were also born in that State. In 1840 the father emigrated to Georgia, and two years later to Mississippi, where he opened up a large plantation on which he resided thirteen years, moving then to Tennessee. In January, 1855, he came to Greene County, Ark., and settled near where his son now resides, on 640 acres of land, 100 acres of which he cleared and improved, and here lived until his death, March 30, 1867, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife died in Mississippi in the fall of 1845. J. W. Craven received a common education in the schools of Mississippi, and besides becoming familiar with the details of farm work, learned the blacksmith's trade, which occupation he followed for some years. He assisted in clearing the home farm, and was married in Hardeman County, Tenn., in 1853, to Miss L. M. Daniel, a native of that State, and a daughter of Ephraim and Penelope (Mundon) Daniel, who were born in North Carolina, and emigrated to Tennessee in 1840, and in 1855 to Greene County, Ark. Here the father died on his farm, in 1876, his wife's death having occurred four years earlier. After his marriage, Mr. Craven settled down to farming in Tennessee, but in 1855 bought an eighty-acre timber tract in Greene County, Ark., on which he erected a cabin, and commenced clearing and improving. He now has 120 acres, with eighty-five under cultivation,

which he devotes principally to raising corn. In 1863 he enlisted in the Home Guards under Capt. Kirkendall, and in September of the same year, joined the infantry under Capt. Anderson, holding the rank of second lieutenant. In December, 1863, he was honorably discharged, but in 1864 joined the cavalry, and was in the fight at Little Rock, and several other engagements. Since the war he has been engaged in farming. He votes with the Democratic party, but is not active in politics. He has held the office of justice of the peace for about seven years, and being an active supporter of the cause of education, is now a member of the school board. He also assisted in re-organizing the county. Socially he is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and also a member of Paragould Lodge No. 368, F. & A. M. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and are active workers for the cause of Christianity. Seven of their nine children are living: Andrew Nelson (died in 1863, at the age of ten years), Mary Jane (died in 1858, aged two years and six months), Julia Ann (Mrs. Morgan), Martha T. (Mrs. Gwyn), John W., Lillie C., Eliza C., Sarah Elizabeth and William L., all members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Craven can remember when there was only one public road in the county, and when Cape Girardeau was their nearest market.

J. W. Crawford. Prominent among the many esteemed and respected citizens of Paragould stands the name of the above mentioned gentleman, who was born in Orange County, N. C., June 4, 1854, and who is the son of William and Elizabeth (Howard) Crawford, both natives of North Carolina. They are still residents of that State, and the father is a farmer by occupation. Their family consists of ten living children, five sons and five daughters. J. W. Crawford was reared on the farm, in Orange County, N. C., receiving his education in the common schools, and in 1868 went to Tennessee, locating in Fayette County. He was but a boy at this time, and engaged as clerk in a store, which business he followed most of his time while in Tennessee. In 1877 he came to Arkansas, locating at Gainesville, Greene County, and sold liquors for two years. He then em-

barked in mercantile pursuits, which he carried on until his removal to Paragould, in 1885, and was one of the first business men of the town. Previous to this, in 1880, he married Miss Sadie Glasscock, daughter of Capt. H. W. Glascock, and the result of this union is two children: Guy E. and Henry V. Mr. Crawford continued his mercantile business at Paragould until 1888, when he sold out, and has since been practically retired, although he turns his attention somewhat to real estate speculations. He owns a half-interest in the Gager Hotel, which is a fine brick building, and a credit to Paragould; and he is also the owner of a good farm adjoining the corporation of Paragould. No man has been more active in improving this place than has Mr. Crawford. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Hon. Benjamin H. Crowley is a wealthy farmer and an eminent lawyer of Greene County, Ark., and is State Senator from the First Senatorial District of Arkansas. His birth occurred in 1836, and he is the only child born to the marriage of Samuel Crowley and Sallie Hutchins, who were born respectively in Kentucky and Tennessee. The paternal grandfather was a Georgian, who removed to Kentucky at an early day, where he met and married Miss Annie Wylie, a supposed native of that State, and there made his home, being engaged in farming and stock-raising and dealing on a very extensive scale until 1821, when he came with his family, which consisted of his wife and eight children, five boys and three girls, to what is now Greene County (then Lawrence). At that time the country was very sparsely settled, he being the only settler within a radius of many miles. He located on a tract of land consisting of 240 acres, and gave his name to a ridge of land running for more than 200 miles through Arkansas and 100 miles in Missouri. Here he erected a dwelling house, opened about fifty acres of land for cultivation, set out orchards, and became one of the thriftiest farmers and best-known men in Northeastern Arkansas. All his children settled near him, where their descendants are still residing. He died about 1842 at the age of eighty-four years, and his wife's death occurred in 1850,

she never having married again after his death. Samuel Crowley, the father of our subject, was married in 1832 to Miss Sallie Hutchins, whose parents came from Tennessee to Arkansas and settled where Paragould is now situated, where the father died in 1837, having been an extensive farmer and stockman. She subsequently married a man by the name of Robert H. Halley. In his youth Benjamin H. Crowley attended the common schools and at the age of nineteen years he entered the Wallace Institute, which he attended one year. After spending several years in Greene County he removed to Scott County, where he had previously lived with his mother. On the 10th of May, 1858, he was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Crowley, a cousin, and a daughter of W. Crowley, and when the war broke out he left home and friends and the peaceful pursuit of farming to enlist in the Confederate service. He was in nearly all the battles of importance that were fought in the Southwest, and was soon promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and later was made captain of Company H. Nineteenth Infantry, and at the close of the war was commanding a company of cavalry. He was captured in Scott County after the fall of Little Rock, and was in confinement at various places for fifteen months. During this time, while at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, he and a number of other officers formed a class and began the study of Blackstone, and after his return home he continued his legal studies until 1871, when he was admitted to the bar and, in 1874, was admitted to practice in the Federal courts, and in 1888 in the Supreme Courts of Arkansas. Immediately after the war he traveled for some time in Texas, and then returned to Arkansas and settled down to farming in Cache Township, Greene County. In 1868, when Clayton's militia were over running the State, and when they had stationed themselves at Jonesboro and arrested a number of the best citizens of the town, Capt. Crowley raised 100 picked men in his county and went to their rescue. There was a fight at Willis' Mills and his company lost one man and had several wounded, while the militia lost several men and were driven back to Jonesboro. Afterward Capt. Crowley succeeded in ef-

fecting a compromise whereby all prisoners taken by the militia were released, and peace and order were once more restored in that section of the State. To this day Capt. Crowley's efforts in preventing strife and restoring order are remembered with pleasure and gratitude by those whose lives and property were endangered. In 1869 he bought the old homestead settled by his grandfather, which had been out of possession of the family for several years, and with this his lands amount to about 4,000 acres in Greene County, 500 of which are in a highly cultivated condition. He is the most extensive farmer in the county and is also largely interested in stock-raising and dealing. He has cleared over 200 acres of land, has erected many buildings, and in 1880 built his present commodious and substantial residence, it being situated on a natural building site. In 1880 his wife died, leaving a family of six children: Victoria, wife of Dr. J. D. Sibert, of this county; Cynthia H., Nannie P., wife of E. R. Page, residing in Crowley Township; Lucian G., Bell and Ben. H. On the 26th of June, 1881, he married his present wife, whose maiden name was Miss R. L. Fielder, a native of Tennessee. They have two children, Thomas Garland, who is deceased, and Sallie Alice. Mr. Crowley is an eminent lawyer and has won an enviable reputation among his legal brethren in Arkansas. He has always been an active politician, and in 1872 was elected representative to the State legislature. The poll-books were at that time destroyed, but the Captain secured his seat and secured a new election for the county officers, who were all elected on the Democratic ticket. He was in the stormy session of 1884, and during this time declined a commission as colonel from Gov. Baxter. In 1876 he was elected to the State Senate from the First District of Arkansas and in 1888 was re-elected by a very large majority. He is one of the most useful members of that body, and is a fluent and forcible speaker, sound in his views. In the space allotted in this volume it would be impossible to give a detailed account of his public and private career, or to speak at length of his many sterling social and business qualities; suffice it to say that in every

walk in life his career has been above reproach. He was the author of the bill for the organization of Clay County, and was also the author of several other important measures.

Henry Cupp, one of Greene County's leading farmers, is a native of Georgia, where he was born January 10, 1839. In the same year his father emigrated from that State to Craighead County, Ark., where he remained but one year, when he again moved, this time selecting Greene County. There he was very successful at farming until his death, February 17, 1871. His wife hardly survived him a year, but died January 18, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Cupp, reared a family of nine children, five of whom are yet living. Henry Cupp was but a child when his parents came to this State, and he was reared to farm life. He had very limited school opportunities, but has all his life been an industrious farmer; and through his practical knowledge of farming, has been successful. He owns a large well-stocked farm, much of it under cultivation. He has been married four times, and is the father of seven children, two of whom, Sarah Ann (born October 18, 1867) and Emeline (born February 2, 1871) are the only survivors. His first wife was Margaret Dennis, and after her death, he chose Lucy Stevens, who was born December 2, 1841. His third marriage was with Nancy Smith, who died in 1884. Mrs. Cupp, whose maiden name was Emeline Lane, was born November 21, 1862, and is a true wife and benevolent woman. Mr. Cupp is one of the prominent farmers and stock raisers of the county, has decided political views, and is interested in progress and development.

F. M. Daulton, editor and proprietor of the Greene County Events, is a resident of Gainesville, Ark., but was born in Ralls County, Mo., in 1832, and after acquiring a common school education and attaining a suitable age he commenced working on the Quincy Herald, at Quincy, Ill. After serving a five-years' apprenticeship, he returned to Shelbyville, Mo., and established the Spectator in 1853, which he conducted until the breaking out of the war, when he gave up this work to enlist as major in the Twenty-first Mis-

souri. He served about two years, and was shot through the neck at the battle of Iuka, in Mississippi. After receiving his discharge he went to Ohio, where he spent two or three years, and next located in Indiana, being engaged in publishing papers in both these States. After coming to Greene County, Ark., in 1878, he established the Press, and in 1882 his present paper, which has a circulation of over 500; this is a paper pure in tone and fearless in its attacks upon the popular short-comings of the day. He was first married to Miss M. M. Connor, who died, having borne the following children: Emma (Hindman), living, and Jennie and Frank, deceased, the latter being killed in 1867, while braking on the Iron Mountain Railroad. Mr. Daulton took for his second wife Miss Lizzie Lanker, by whom he has five children: William, Charles, Daniel, Delia and Benjamin.

R. T. Daniel, a merchant and farmer of Clark Township, Greene County, was born in 1837 in Tennessee, and is the fifth of a family of nine children born to Ephraim and Pennie (Mundson) Daniel, who were Tennesseans. The father was a sturdy son of the soil, and when our subject was a child removed to Mississippi, where he was engaged in farming until 1855. At that date he came to Greene County, Ark., and settled on the farm on which R. T. Daniel is now residing, which consisted of 200 acres. He improved this farm very much and soon had quite an extensive tract under cultivation and furnished with good buildings. R. T. Daniel remained with his parents until twenty-five years of age, then marrying Miss Elizabeth Pilmore, who was born in Mississippi and came with her parents to Arkansas at an early day. Soon after he erected a cottage on his father's farm, and began tilling the soil for himself on forty acres of land purchased from his father. Later he bought eighty acres more, and at his father's death, in 1870, inherited the remainder. When the war broke out he enlisted in Capt. Anderson's company, and was with Gen. Shelby on his raid through Missouri, and was in the battle of Cape Girardeau, where he was wounded. He was also at Helena, Devall's Bluff, Little Rock,

Camden and Saline River. While with Price on his raid through Missouri he was in the engagements at Iron Mountain, Independence, Blue Lick, Boonville and Kansas City. He then retreated to Texas and surrendered at Pine Bluff. After his return home he resumed farming successfully, continuing until 1887, when he received a stroke of paralysis, and has not been able to do hard labor since. He is now conducting a general mercantile store on his farm, which is netting him a fair income. Sixty acres of his place are under cultivation, and he devotes it to raising corn, cotton, etc. He and wife are the parents of the following children: James, who is married to Miss Nancy Fielder; Eliza Jane, wife of Jeff Adams; Henry, Thomas, Pollie, and Sarah Elizabeth. The family worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Daniel has served as school director and has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, as well as all other worthy enterprises.

Dr. John M. Davis, druggist, of Paragould, and son of Dr. James S. and Nancy E. (Farmer) Davis, was born in Limestone County, Ala., December 31, 1840. His parents were both natives of Alabama, and removed to Marshall County, Miss., in 1844, going in 1850 to Salem, that State, and thence to Iuka, where the father died. Dr. James S. Davis was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and was also a graduate of the Louisville Medical College. He was a very prominent physician and noted surgeon, and people came from a great distance for his treatment. He practiced from 1844 to 1879, a period of about thirty-five years. He was one of the members of the secession convention of Mississippi, and signed the declaration of independence for that purpose. He was a surgeon in the late war and in command of a company a portion of the time. His wife is still living, and is a resident of Iuka, Miss. They were the parents of ten children, five now living, of whom Dr. John M. Davis is the eldest. He was principally reared and educated in Mississippi, and at the age of sixteen began the study of medicine with the intention of later following that profession, but about this time the war broke out which prevented him from further pursuing his studies. He should

dered his musket, marched to the front and enlisted in the Tenth Alabama Cavalry Regiment, serving over three years. He was ensign of his regiment, with the rank of first lieutenant, and was in all the principal engagements—Shiloh, Atlanta, Days Gap, etc. His whole service was in the cavalry. At Pulaski, during Hood's advance on Franklin, Mr. Davis received a severe gun-shot wound, the ball passing through his body at the side of the abdomen. He had the honor of carrying home the captured Federal flag and also his own flag. At the close of the war he returned to Mississippi, and engaged in merchandising, which he conducted for four years. After this he went to the Lone Star State, resuming the mercantile business at Tyler and Fort Worth, where he remained until 1880, then returning to Mississippi. One year later, he came to Paragould where he embarked in the drug business, which he still continues. He was one of the first business men of Paragould, and is the oldest druggist in point of residence in Greene County. He carries a general line of drugs, etc. He was married, April 3, 1861, to Miss Altie E. Robbins, a native of Alabama, and the fruits of this union were nine children, seven now living: Nannie A., wife of P. W. Mass, editor of the Thayer (Mo.) Tribune; William S., Maggie, Russell J., Hattie A., Thomas B. and Sallie B. Dr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is superintendent of the Sunday-school. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the K. of H., being treasurer of that organization. He is city treasurer, and treasurer of the Building and Loan Association.

L. T. Dennis, a successful farmer and justice of the peace of Cache Township, Greene County, Ark., is a native of the county, born in 1843, being the second of ten children born to Robert and Ellen (Tompkins) Dennis, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively, who came to Arkansas with their parents during the early history of this State. On his arrival in Arkansas, in 1837, Robert Dennis entered and purchased land in what is known as St. Francis Township, and on this he lived and made improvements until about 1848,

when he sold out and entered a tract of forty acres on the west side of Crowley's Ridge, on which he lived ten years. This he sold and bought eighty acres in the same locality, clearing nearly the entire tract, and making many other improvements, and here resided until his death on the 20th of December, 1867, followed by his widow, February 14, 1881. The maternal grandfather, Lawrence Tompkins, came from Kentucky to Arkansas about 1833, and settled on the east side of Crowley's Ridge, and was one of some six families that were among the first settlers. Here he resided until his death, being an active participant in the development of the county. L. T. Dennis, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to farm labor, and in his youth received quite meager educational advantages, but by applying himself to his books at home, secured a fair education. He remained with his father until twenty-two years of age, then married Miss Nancy Ann Newsom, a daughter of Sterling Newsom, who was a Tennessean, and came to Arkansas at an early day. After his marriage Mr. Dennis bought a slightly improved farm of seventy-five acres, and on this tract he located and began making improvements in the way of clearing and building. After about ten years his house caught fire and was consumed, but the same year he purchased 325 acres of land, erected a new dwelling and began a fresh start in life. He has opened about seventy-five acres, set out orchards, and otherwise greatly improved his property. In 1885 he erected a new residence on a natural building site, and his surroundings are now most pleasant. On the 16th of December, 1874, Mr. Dennis lost his estimable wife and the following year he married Miss Martha Jane Gramlin, a daughter of Rawlins Gramlin, who came from North Carolina to Arkansas in 1857, and settled on the west side of Crowley's Ridge. To his first union were born the following children: William Pleasant and Mary Jane living, and Henry Albert, Robert Sterling and an infant deceased. His second union has resulted in the birth of seven children: Lawrence M., who died at the age of four years; James Edward, Walter Anderson, Leopold Leaton and Gopel Wiley, twins; Lucy Ellen, and Thomas

Jefferson. In 1862 Mr. Dennis enlisted in Jefferson Thompson's artillery company and was sent to the division of the Missouri, and was on the Arkansas Ram when she ran the blockade past Memphis; he was also on the same vessel when she ran the blockade at the mouth of the Yazoo River. He was then transferred to the infantry, and in the fall was in the battle of Corinth, and was also at Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Baker's Creek, and in Vicksburg during the siege of forty-nine days, after which he was paroled and returned home, but again enlisted in July, 1864, joining a cavalry company, and during the remainder of that year was in and around Little Rock. While there he met with an accident and was compelled to return home, and took no further part in the war. He is now engaged in general farm work and devotes about seventy-five acres of his farm to the culture of corn, forty acres to cotton and ten acres each to wheat, oats and clover. He is quite an active politician, votes with the Democratic party, and has served as justice of the peace ten years, and as school director six years. He belongs to the Baptist Church and his wife to the Methodist.

✓ L. G. Dillman, manufacturer of plain lumber and building material at Paragould, was born in Stark County, Ohio, April 15, 1830, and is the son of Jacob Dillman, a native of Pennsylvania, and Maria (Crocker) Dillman, of Vermont nativity. The parents were married in Ohio, and here the father followed the cabinet-maker's trade, although his principal occupation was farming. He was one of the pioneers of Williams County, Ohio, and when first settling there his nearest neighbor was fifteen miles distant. He died in Ohio in 1869. The mother died in 1842. They were the parents of six children, only two now living: Lemuel G., and Susan, wife of Dwight Stoddard. A brother, Sylvester Dillman, was killed at the battle of Winchester, Va., and his widow has been postmistress at Toledo, Iowa, for several years. L. G. Dillman remained on the farm in Ohio until twenty-one years of age, and in 1851 went to St. Joseph County, Ind., where he was engaged in the lumber business for several years. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth

Indiana Volunteers, and served until cessation of hostilities. He remained in St. Joseph County, Ind., being engaged principally in the lumber business, until coming to Arkansas. In 1876 he went to Nashville, Tenn., and put up a machinery plant for the Indiana Lumbering Company. In 1881 he came to Arkansas, located at Bradford, on the Iron Mountain Railroad and put up a saw-mill, but sold out in a short time and put up a foundry and machine shop at Newport, which he ran for about one year. He then sold out and came to Greene County, and has since made Paragould his headquarters. He has had several saw-mills in this and Craighead Counties. He was married in 1853 to Miss Margaret Vanderhoof, a native of Rochester, N. Y., by whom he has two children, Frank, and Arl, who is at school at Cape Girardeau. Mr. and Mrs. Dillman are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the G. A. R.

A. L. Dover, proprietor of a saw and grist-mill and cotton-gin, situated near the Fair Ground in Clark Township, was born in Blount County, Ala., in 1848, and was the third in a family of nine children born to B. A. and Patsy (Fielding) Dover, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Georgia. They settled in Alabama in 1847, where the father opened up a farm and resided several years, and in 1868 moved to Poinsett County, Ark., where he settled and improved another farm. Since 1874 he has lived in Greene County. His wife died in 1884. A. L. Dover received his early education in Alabama, and after coming to Poinsett County began farming for himself, and like his father has resided in Greene County since 1874. The year following his location here he purchased a tract of land containing 128 acres, which was heavily covered with timber, and commenced immediately to clear it. He now has sixty acres under cultivation, which are well improved with good buildings and orchard. In 1876 he was married to Miss Tennessee V. Yates, a daughter of Henderson and Martha Yates, who were born in Tennessee and Virginia, respectively: the father came to Greene County, Ark., in 1875, his wife having died in Tennessee the year before. Mr. Yates is now residing in Paragould. Mr. Dover votes with

the Democratic party, and was elected on that ticket to the office of magistrate, which position he held four years. He has always taken an interest in school matters and is now a member of the school board. Socially he belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F., Paragould Lodge. He and wife became the parents of five children, three of whom are living: William Wallace, Leander Byrd and Henderson Franklin. Arthur Bruce died at the age of one year, and Major Oscar died when two years of age.

J. C. Field. Among the many wealthy farmers of Greene County, Ark., well worthy an honorable place in these columns may be mentioned Mr. Field, who was born in Cross County, Ark., in 1849, and is the fourth in a family of six children born to John and Catherine (Curtis) Field, who were born, reared and married in Maury County, Tenn., where the father was engaged in tilling the soil. In 1848 he removed with his family to Arkansas, purchased a tract of 160 acres, which he improved, and then sold out and moved to Poinsett County, in 1875, where he bought a farm, on which he died, in 1880. His wife died while they were residing in Cross County. J. C. Field received the education and rearing that usually fall to the farmer's boy, and at the age of twenty-four years began farming for himself, making his first crop on Buffalo Island. The next year he came to Greene County, and from time to time purchased land until he became the owner of 560 acres of some of the best land in the county. He cleared about 175 acres of timber land, and now has at least 200 acres under cultivation. He has erected good buildings on his property, set out orchards, and has done general farming, raising cotton and the cereals, and this year has devoted about sixty acres to corn and 140 to cotton. He has some good stock, and his first labors are meeting with deserved success. In 1874 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Gulches, by whom he has two children: Jefferson and James.

B. C. Gallup, proprietor of the City Bakery and Confectionery Store, Paragould. In this city are found quite a number of prosperous establishments, and of none can mention be made with

more pleasure than of the bakery of B. C. Gallup. Mr. Gallup was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 12th of August, 1840, and is the son of Henry and Elizabeth Gallup, the father a native of Massachusetts, of French descent, and a fluent speaker of three different languages. He was a carpenter by trade, and after his removal to Quincy, Ill., in 1841, he built the first Methodist Episcopal Church on Vermont Street. He died in that city, as did also his wife, leaving B. C. Gallup, who was then but an infant. A guardian was appointed for the little orphan, but, after growing up, his relations with his guardian were not of the most pleasant nature, and consequently he took French leave of him, and engaged as cook on a Mississippi steamer, serving in that capacity for about five years. During this time he learned the turner's trade, but did not put it to immediate use, for in 1857 he engaged in the bakery business in Quincy, Ill., where he remained until the breaking out of the Civil War. He then left the bakery to shoulder a musket, and in 1861 enlisted in the Tenth Illinois Infantry, and served three years. He was at the battles of Belmont, Tiptonville, Shiloh, Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, Nashville, Chattanooga, and at Atlanta, being under fire for three months. He was at Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dalton, etc., but never received anything but a flesh wound. He was mustered out in 1865, and returned to Quincy, Ill., where he continued until 1868. From there he went to Kansas City, remained there a few years, and then went to Missouri, but only tarried in that State a short time, and then went to Kansas, Colorado, and thence to Texas, where he was engaged on journey-work. After residing in that State for six or seven years, he came to Greene County, Ark., in 1884, and located in Paragould, when there were but few business men in town. He bought a little property, and immediately embarked in business for himself. He has built up a good trade, and by his upright and honest dealings has won the confidence of his patrons. He has bought considerable town property, and is doing well. While in Kansas City he married Miss Katie Lightman, who bore him four children, all deceased. Mr.

Gallup's second marriage was at Jacksonport, Ark., in December, 1881, to Miss Hannah E. Bickel, a native of Ohio. One child, now deceased, was born to this union. Mr. Gallup is a member of the G. A. R., and also belongs to the I. O. O. F.

Richard H. Gardner, ex-county clerk and surveyor of Greene County, Ark., is a gentleman of wide experience, who has been actively interested in politics from his youth up. He was born in Weakley County, Tenn., in 1831, and is a son of Richard W. and Eliza (Thomas) Gardner, who were of English and German descent, having been born in Virginia and South Carolina in 1808 and 1811, and died in Tennessee in 1852 and 1842, respectively. The former was taken to Kentucky when a boy, by his father, John A. Gardner, and there resided until 1825 or 1826, when he moved to Tennessee, and there spent the remainder of his days. He was a soldier in the Mexican War under Gen. Cheatham, of Tennessee, serving as surgeon, having graduated from the Louisville Medical College in 1845. He practiced in the State of Mississippi for a short time after the war, when he returned to Tennessee and resumed practice. He was always a strong advocate of temperance. Four of the eight children born to himself and wife lived to be grown, and two are living at the present time: Jerome A. and Richard H. The latter lived in Weakley County, Tenn., until eleven years of age, and was then sent to Franklin College, near Nashville, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He engaged in civil engineering in Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi, continuing from 1852 to 1855, and then clerked in a steam flouring-mill for two years, after which he came west, and in 1857 located at Oak Bluff, Greene County, Ark., where he was occupied in merchandising for a short time, and was then elected assessor and deputy clerk, serving until 1861. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army and commanded a company as captain in the battles of Pleasant Grove, Helena and Pleasant Hill. After the war he returned home and was appointed to the office of county clerk for six months, being re-elected in 1866 for two years. In 1870 he was elected county

surveyor, holding the position ten years, and in 1882 was again elected county clerk, which he held for four years. In January, 1887, after retiring from office, he came to his present place of abode. He is a strong advocate of churches and schools, and has been a liberal contributor to both. He was married in 1856 to Miss Sarah Towles, of Nashville, Tenn., who died in 1880, leaving a family of nine children, six of whom are now living: Arthur C., Flora G., Oliver W., Albert D., Ada B. and Nerly R. Stapleton died at the age of twenty-one; Elmore at the age of twelve years, and Algernon, when three years of age. Mr. Gardner took for his second wife, Lucretia C. Harris, who died in 1881, having borne one child, which died in infancy. In 1882 he married his present wife, Mrs. Ann E. Thompson, who was born in the State of Mississippi, in 1844, and when fourteen years of age came to Arkansas, where she grew to maturity. She and Mr. Gardner are the parents of two children: Berah B. and Kathleen. One son was born to her first marriage named James Thompson. Mr. Gardner belongs to the Christian Church, and his wife to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. She was the widow of Isaac Thompson, and the daughter of James and Jane Johnston, who came to Arkansas in 1858. Here the father died in 1872 at the age of sixty-nine years, and the mother in 1886, aged seventy-six years. The former was a merchant in Mississippi until his failure in business, then selling clocks until he was able to resume mercantile pursuits, which he did in Gainesville, Ark. He and wife became the parents of eight children, Mrs. Gardner being one of four now living.

G. L. Gentry, a successful planter residing near Paragould, Ark., was born in 1841 in Weakley County, Tenn., being the eighth of twelve children born to the marriage of J. R. Gentry and Sarah Nance, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Virginia. In 1858 they located near Gainesville, Ark., in which the father died in 1884, having been a prominent resident of the county. The mother is still living, and resides at Paragould. G. L. Gentry was reared to manhood

on a farm in Tennessee, and in 1858 came to Greene County, Ark., enlisting from this county, in 1861, in Company K, Fifth Arkansas Volunteers, under Col. Cross, and went into service at Columbus, Ky. He was a member of a scouting party along the Red River, and in 1862 was honorably discharged at Bowling Green, Ky. After his return home he joined Gen. Marmaduke, and was with him for some time. In 1869 he was married to Miss Angeline McWhirter, of Tennessee, a daughter of John and Matilda (Yarber) McWhirter, who were also born in that State, coming to Arkansas at a very early day, in which State they both died. After his marriage Mr. Gentry settled near Gainesville, and in 1873 bought a partly improved farm of 200 acres, but sold it some time later and went to Paragould, where he engaged in the saw-mill business (in 1881). Three years later he embarked in grist-milling, and also operated a cotton-gin, which he sold in 1887, and returned to the farm. Sixty acres of his 100-acre farm are under cultivation, and on it he raises cotton and cereals. By his wife, who died in 1883, he became the father of the following children: Joseph W., Laurettie, Oney, Gilbert W., Albert and Willis, all of whom are at home. In 1884 Mr. Gentry married his present wife, whose maiden name was Frances Drollender, of Tennessee, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Bond) Drollender, of Tennessee, both of whom are deceased, the latter dying in Paragould in 1887. Mr. Gentry has seen a vast change in the country since his boyhood days, as it was then in a very wild and unsettled condition. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and was Worshipful Master of Gainesville Lodge for a number of years, and in 1887 filled the same position in Paragould Lodge No. 368. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and although a Democrat, is not very active in politics. A station on the Iron Mountain Railroad, midway between Paragould and Gainesville, is called Gentry in honor of our subject.

H. W. Glascock, mayor of Paragould and real estate dealer, was born in Randolph County, Ark., February 19, 1834, and is the son of George W. and Catherine (Gray) Glascock, natives of Ten-

nessee. The parents were married in their native State, and in about 1830 they emigrated to Arkansas, locating in Randolph County, and were among its very first settlers. Here the father died in 1834 and the mother three days later. They were the parents of seven children, three now living: William, Henry W., and George F. When the parents first made their home in Arkansas, the country was a wilderness, and wild animals were plentiful, the red man's face frequently being seen at the door of the log cabin. H. W. Glascock was reared in Randolph County, Ark., until twelve years of age, when he moved to Gainesville, Greene County. He was educated principally at Gainesville and in Mississippi. In 1858 he was elected county clerk of Greene County, and served until after the war. In 1861 he enlisted in the first regiment that was organized in Greene County, and left a deputy to attend to his business. He served in the eastern army and was discharged in 1862 on account of his health. He then came home and re-enlisted in Kitchens' regiment in the cavalry, and was in command of Company E, serving until the surrender; he was on the raid through Missouri. After returning to his home he took charge of the clerk's office, and in 1868 engaged in mercantile business at Gainesville, which he continued until 1883, when he sold out and came to Paragould. Since that time he has been occupied in the real estate business. He owns about 12,000 acres of land, with some 600 under cultivation. His lands are among the best in the country, as he has been investing and buying since 1857. Mr. Glascock was elected mayor of Paragould in April, 1888, which position he is now filling. He was married first in 1858 to Miss Amanda Conduff, by whom he had four children, two now living: H. F. and Sudie. His second marriage was to Mrs. Emily J. Williamson, by whom he has six children, four now living: John, Jennie, Etta and Albert (twins). Mr. and Mrs. Glascock and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Glascock is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias. He is one of the prominent and leading citizens of his vicinity.

M. C. Gramling, who is one of the first and most successful farmers and stock raisers of Greene County, Ark., was born in Spartanburg County, S. C., November 29, 1839, and is the eldest in a family of twelve children born to the marriage of Benjamin M. and Mary (Wilson) Gramling, also natives of the "Palmetto State," who were there engaged in farming until 1858, when they came to Arkansas and settled in Greene County. Here they entered a tract of 160 acres, and began immediately to make improvements, opening about seventy-five acres of land, erecting good buildings and setting out orchards. After living on this tract for about sixteen years the father sold out and purchased 100 acres in Cache Township, which he also greatly improved. He is here living at the present time, and is in his seventy-first year. M. C. Gramling, our subject, has always been familiar with farm labor, and assisted his father until twenty-one years of age, when he became an employé of the Government in draining this section of the State. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company D, Fifth Arkansas Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and was with Gen. Joe Johnston, participating in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Corinth, where he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and Chickamauga. In this engagement, while his company was making a charge, and he was crying to his comrades "Come on, boys," he was wounded by a bullet striking him in the cheek. He was also at Ringgold, Resaca, where he was wounded in the thigh, and Jonesboro, Ga., where he lost his left arm by the explosion of a shell on the 1st of September, 1864. He remained in the field until the close of the war, then returned to Arkansas, and in 1866 was married to Miss Mary Smith, a native of South Carolina, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Otts) Smith, who were also from South Carolina, and emigrated to Arkansas in 1859, settling on 160 acres of land in Greene County. They were very successful, and in time became the owners of 1,100 acres of land. The father died in September, 1878, but the mother is still living. In 1866 Mr. Gramling located at Gainesville, where he started a general store, and in the fall of the

same year he was elected assessor of Greene County, for one term of two years. In the spring of this year he was appointed treasurer of the county till the election of a successor, but continued also to manage his store for three years, then moving to St. Francis Township, where he rented land, and made one crop. In 1870 he bought 240 acres of land, and since that time has continued to add to his acreage until he now possesses 560 acres of fertile land. He has made many improvements on his property, and in 1877 erected a handsome residence, and has also built good barns. Two hundred acres of his land are under cultivation, and two acres are in orchard. He gives considerable attention to stock raising, and has a full-blooded Holstein bull imported from Northern Missouri. In 1872 he was elected to the office of county sheriff, and subsequently was elected county judge, which he held two terms. He has always been active in political and school matters, and is always interested in every enterprise for the welfare of the county. He and wife are the parents of the following children: William M., who died on the 6th of August, 1879, aged eleven years, six months; James M., Alice, Jennie, Joseph F., Earl V., Jesse M., Elbert S., Van W., and Mary, who died in infancy.

George A. Gramling is classed among the successful tillers of the soil and stockmen of Cache Township, Greene County, Ark., of which he is a native, having been born in the year 1859. He is the ninth of eleven children born to Richard and Cynthia (Brannon) Gramling, whose birthplace was in South Carolina. They were married in that State, and in 1856 came to Greene County, Ark., settling on the east side of Crowley's Ridge, where they acquired a large tract of land, 200 acres of which were under cultivation. Here he erected a building, set out orchards, and made many other improvements, his attention being also largely given to the propagation of stock. He had a blacksmith's shop on his farm and made the most of the farming tools for this section. During his long residence in the county he became well known and highly respected. He died at the age of sixty-three years, in 1882. His widow is still living.

The paternal grandfather also came to Greene County, Ark., and became the owner of 200 acres of wild land, which he improved and on which he resided until his death. George Gramling was reared to farm labor, and at the age of twenty-two years began farming for himself, buying, at the time of his father's death, the interest in the home property of all the heirs except two, and is now the owner of the old homestead, which consists of 640 acres. He has opened about thirty acres, and in partnership with his brother John, in 1888, erected a saw and grist-mill, and a cotton-gin, doing that year an excellent business, which promises to increase as time goes on. He carries on a general farming, and has about seventy acres in cotton, and 100 acres in corn. In 1882 he was married to Miss Lucy Pevehouse, a native of Arkansas, by whom he has three children: Thomas, Bertie and John. The family attend the Methodist Church.

C. W. Green. To omit the name of Mr. Green from this volume would be to leave out one of the most prominent and successful farmers of the county, who has not only made himself thoroughly identified with the farming interests of this section but by his pleasant, genial manner has won a host of friends. He was born in Forsyth County, Ga., in 1857, and is the son of William J. and M. E. (Garrett) Green, natives of Georgia. The father was born in the year 1826, and died February 17, 1889, but the mother is still living, and is in her sixtieth year. They were reared in their native State, were married there, and here the father carried on farming until 1848 or 1849, when he made a trip to California by water, remaining there eighteen months, and being successful, returned home by the Isthmus. In 1860 he and family moved to Arkansas, and located near Gainesville, on the west side of Crowley's Ridge, where they resided eight years, and then settled on Jones' Ridge, Greene County, where the mother is still living. He served as a soldier in the Confederate army ten months, and was taken prisoner on the Osage River, in Kansas, in October, 1864, during Price's raid, being carried thence to Alton, Ill., and later to Rock Island, where he was confined seven months. He was released in March, 1865,

and taken to Richmond, Va., on exchange. Subsequently he returned to the home place, and there passed the remainder of his life. He held the office of justice of the peace in Union Township several years, and after he came to Jones Township he again held that office. He was a Democrat in politics, a leading man of the county, and a strong advocate of schools. To his marriage were born the following children: Serena N., aged thirty-five years, wife of William A. J. Compton, who is living in Jones Township; Isaiah N., who died October 17, 1885, aged twenty-nine years, leaving no children; C. W., and Georgian, wife of Franklin J. Igert. She died June 19, 1888, aged twenty-nine years, leaving no children. C. W. Green attained his majority in Greene County, where he has resided ever since. In 1879, he, with his father and brothers and sisters, made a trip to California by railroad, and landing in Stockton, of that State, remained there three months, after which, the father made a trip to Oregon, to look at the country, but soon returned to Stockton, and with his family made his way back to old Arkansas, in August of the same year. C. W. Green had but poor educational advantages, but attended to some extent the subscription and free schools of the county, and in 1880 commenced for himself on the home place. Two years later he married Gertrude Gardner, who was born in 1865, and who is the daughter of R. H. Gardner [see sketch]. To this marriage were born two children: Barnie O. and Maude B. Mrs. Green is a member of the Christian Church.

John W. Halley was born in Scott County, Ark., in the year 1860, and is the youngest in a family of eight children born to the marriage of Robert Halley and Sarah Crowley, who died when he was an infant. The mother when married to Mr. Halley was a widow with one child: Capt. Benjamin H. Crowley, whose sketch appears in this volume. John Halley spent his childhood in the western part of Arkansas, but since eight years of age he has made his home, the greater portion of the time, with his half brother, Capt. Crowley. During his youth he received no educational advantages and up to the age of twenty-four years his education

was acquired by self-application, since which time he has received only the advantages of the common schools. At the age of eighteen years he rented land and began farming for himself, and has continued this in connection with teaching school during winter and summer since 1885. At this date he purchased 280 acres of land in the Cache bottoms, and in 1884 exchanged a portion of this farm for forty acres near Walcott, on which property there were but eight acres cleared. He opened up the remainder and now has the entire tract under cultivation and fence. This land is very fertile and last year (1888) averaged one bale of cotton to the acre. Mr. Halley is a young man whose energy, enterprise and good business abilities will one day place him among the wealthy residents of the county. He possesses excellent principles, is public-spirited, and takes a deep interest in worthy enterprises.

Manoah B. Hampton. This name is synonymous in Greene County, Ark., with successful agriculture, for Mr. Hampton has been one of its enterprising tillers of the soil since 1878. He was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., in 1841, and is a son of James M. and Melissa (Owen) Hampton, who were also born in that State, the former's birth occurring in 1812 and the latter's in 1823. The father was reared to maturity in Lincoln County, Tenn., and there continued to make his home until 1871, then moving to West Tennessee, where he died in 1876, having been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a staunch supporter of Christianity and education. His wife died in Shelby County, Tenn., in 1883; she was a daughter of William Owen, a prominent farmer of the middle portion of that State, where he died in 1861, being eighty years old. The paternal grandfather, James M. Hampton, was born, reared and married in North Carolina, and after becoming the father of a number of children, moved to Tennessee and located on a plantation in Lincoln County, where he became a wealthy planter and slaveholder. He died in 1858 or 1859 at the age of eighty years, he, as well as the maternal grandfather, having been an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The immediate subject of this sketch is one of the following children: Martin F., Pinkney P., Pleasant R. (deceased), Manoah B., James W., Martha J., Mary (deceased), John T., Franklin H. (deceased), Narcissa A., Maggie (deceased), and Nancy S. Manoah Hampton attained his majority in Lincoln County, Tenn., and received his early education in the old log school house. He remained with his parents until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted in 1861 in the Confederate army, in Company K, First Tennessee Regiment, under Col. Turner, and was at first and second Manassas, Cedar Mountain, under Stonewall Jackson, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Gettysburg, Richmond and Petersburg, besides numerous other engagements. At Hanover Junction he was wounded by a spent cannon ball striking him in the left side. He was taken prisoner at Shepherds-town, Md., and taken to Baltimore jail, where he and 800 others were condemned to be hung. They were afterward taken to Point Lookout, Md., where they were kept in prison for eight months, then being exchanged. He, however, remained there until the final surrender, when he returned home and continued his farm work until 1867. Later he moved to Shelby County, Tenn., and in 1878 to Arkansas, as above stated. He has an excellent farm here, with 100 acres of it under cultivation, and is doing well financially. He was married in 1866 to Miss Mollie Stevenson, who was born in Giles County, Tenn., in 1848; she became the mother of three children: John B., who died at the age of eleven months; Mattie M., wife of James R. Miller, deputy clerk of Greene County; and Sally N., who lives at home. Mr. Hampton is now rearing a little girl by the name of Anna Davis. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a staunch supporter of churches and schools, and in his political views is a Democrat.

W. C. Hasty is of the firm of J. F. Hasty & Sons, Paragould. Throughout the county and especially over this portion of it, the name of Mr. Hasty is well known, not only as one of its solid, substantial citizens, but as a thorough and reliable business man. His birth occurred

in Portland, Me., on September 15, 1862, and there he spent his boyhood days and received a good, practical education. His parents, Joseph F. and Annie N. (Phillips) Hasty, were both natives of Portland, Me., and were of Scotch and French descent, respectively. Joseph F. Hasty has been a lumberman all his life, and is now residing in Detroit, Mich., engaged in the stave business. W. C. Hasty removed with his parents to Detroit, where he served as accountant in the lumber business, becoming well posted on this topic. In January, 1888, he removed to Paragould, Ark., and purchased the mill he is now running. He enjoys large sales and employs, on an average, about fifty men. He is a bright, intelligent young man and is thoroughly acquainted with his business. The stave factory firm consists of the following members: J. F., E. F. and W. C. Hasty, the last named having the entire management of the factory at Paragould. Mr. Hasty is a Royal Arch Mason, and is a director in the Greene County Bank.

Mrs. Isabella Highfill, widow of Hezekiah Highfill, and daughter of Samuel and Rebecca J. (Ellis) Medlock, was born in Henry County, Tenn., October 25, 1831, and as the country was very sparsely settled in her youth, and schools were few and far between, she received only a common school education. While growing to womanhood, all the clothing the family wore was home made, and she became very skillful in the use of the loom and all kinds of women's work. At the early age of seventeen years she was married to John A. Hargrove, a native of Southern Alabama, and a farmer by occupation, by whom she bore a family of three sons and five daughters, all of whom are deceased except Ann M. and Francis V., who live with their mother. On the 15th of December, 1870, Mr. Hargrove died, leaving his wife with a farm to be improved, and four small children to care for. She entered bravely upon her work, succeeded in paying for her home, and bought another farm, which she also improved. In 1854 she moved with her husband to Poinsett County, Ark., made three crops, and was raising the third, when the memorable overflow of 1858 inundated

that section to such an extent that all had to seek for higher land. They removed to Buffalo Island, Craighead County, where they homesteaded and improved 160 acres of land, but after Mr. Hargrove's death his widow traded her farm for land in Greene County, which she also disposed of shortly after her marriage with Mr. Highfill, in 1876, and purchased the farm upon which she is now living, which consists of eighty acres, forty of the same being in a high state of cultivation, furnished with good buildings and an excellent orchard. The land is a fine, sandy loam, and is devoted equally to cotton and corn. Mr. Hargrove was a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Highfill is now a member, and was a man of exemplary habits and character, and for many years held the office of the justice of the peace. He was allowed to remain at home unmolested during the Rebellion. He was a Democrat, and was in sympathy with the Union. Hezekiah Highfill was an elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was not a participant in the late war, but sent out two sons, who enlisted in the Confederate army, Isaac being killed by a cannon ball in the battle of Shiloh, and Hezekiah, the other son, was wounded in the same engagement by a minie ball, in the left shoulder, from the effects of which he died in March, 1880, having suffered from the same for seventeen years. Another son, J. M. Highfill, has a sketch in another part of this work. His three daughters are as follows: Sarah A. (Woods), widow of William Woods; Fanny (Lloyd), and Mary, wife of Rev. Isaac Verner, a Methodist minister of Lake County, Fla. Mrs. Highfill is a very interesting and intelligent lady, and having lived in this section for thirty-five years, can recount many interesting incidents in the early settlement of this section. She says that during the first years of her residence here the men would devote the summer to raising crops, and would hunt and trap during the winter months, their game consisting of deer, bear, wild cats, wolves and turkeys for food, and otter, beaver, mink and raccoon for their furs. These were taken by ox team to Wittsburgh or Memphis, and often realized \$100 on one load. Prices ranged as

follows: bear meat, 25 cents per pound; deer, 10 cents; turkeys, \$1 each; wild cat, 10 cents and wolf 10 cents. Otter hides brought \$5 each; beaver, \$7.50; mink, \$3, and raccoon 50 cents, thus making the hunting season much more profitable than the farming season, hence there was very little done toward developing the country prior to the war. Everything was plentiful in the way of wild game and fruits, and the range was so good that stock could live the year round without being fed. In those days the women made all their own clothing, and raised their own cotton and sheep. Mrs. Highfill is now residing about one-half mile from two large mounds, containing the skeletons and relics of the pre-historic Mound Builders, but the Indians who were here when she first settled could tell her nothing about them. Mrs. Highfill's father and mother were born in South Carolina; the former was a farmer and mechanic by trade, and owned a fine farm of 320 acres in his native State, on which he resided until his death in April, 1879. The mother died in 1868. They were members of the Baptist and Methodist Churches, respectively, and in his political views he was a Democrat.

John M. Highfill, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of the county, is the tenth of eleven children, and was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., in 1850, being a son of Hezekiah and Temperance B. (Rook) Highfill, who were also Tennesseans, and were married in their native State. The father was a farmer and miller by occupation, and was also a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1858 he removed with his family to Greene County, Ark., and settled on 160 acres of land, about eight acres of which were cleared, and on which was erected a little log cabin. He began immediately to clear his land from timber, erect better buildings and otherwise improve his property, and became in time one of the well-to-do citizens of the county. During this time he continued his ministerial labors, and was instrumental in saving many souls. His death occurred in 1886, and his wife's in 1872. John M. Highfill was reared to farm labor, but never attended the public schools, the most of his education being acquired at home. When about twenty one years

of age he began farming for himself, purchased his father's old home, and was married to Miss Sarah L. Norton, a native of Alabama. He was engaged in general farming for some time after his marriage and did considerable speculating and trading, and in 1886 erected a good frame residence and made other valuable improvements. He has cleared about forty acres, and has some ninety under cultivation and fence, nearly all of which is excellent bottom land. In 1887 he bought eighty acres of fine bottom land, and now, taking his property all together, it is one of the finest bodies of land in the county. He has a good young orchard of about 200 trees. In 1886, in partnership with J. H. Thomas, he bought an interest in a general mercantile store at Bethel, and continued this business until the spring of 1888. At the present time he is dealing quite extensively in horses, but also gives his attention to the propagation of other stock. In April, 1888, he went to Florida, where he purchased land suitable for orange orchards, and has twelve acres improved, and has also purchased a house and lot in the town of Umatilla, Lake County, Fla. In 1881 he had a contract to clear the right of way and furnish the ties for five miles of the Knobel Branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad. He has always taken an active interest in politics, being a Democrat in his party affiliations, and in 1874 was elected justice of the peace, and after serving four years was elected sheriff of Greene County, in September, 1885, serving a term of two years, but was defeated for re-election by a small majority. On the 30th of October, 1886, in his official capacity as sheriff, he was compelled to execute William H. Hopper, the only man ever hanged by law in Greene County. He is Past Master in Paragould Lodge No. 368, of the A. F. & A. M., and he and wife are the parents of the following children: Henry N., Lovy A. (who died at the age of five years), Hezekiah, Joseph B. (who died when five years old), Eliza L., Benjamin Franklin and Delia Frances. Mr. Highfill had two brothers in the Confederate army: Isaac E., who was killed at the battle of Shiloh, on the 7th of April, 1862, while serving under Joe Johnston; and Hezekiah.

who was with Hood in all his campaigns, and was wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro; he died March 22, 1880.

D. D. Hodges, of the mercantile firm of D. D. Hodges & Co., Paragould. A review of the business of Paragould discloses the existence of a number of houses which compare favorably with those of any city, and enjoying a foremost position as one of such is the establishment of D. D. Hodges & Co. Mr. Hodges was born in East Tennessee, his parents, B. Marshall and Mary (Adams) Hodges, also being natives of that section. D. D. Hodges was but six years of age when he moved with his parents to Metropolis, Ill., and there the father died in 1869 and the mother in 1879. They had a family of six children, four now living, viz.: William T., Charles F., Lizzie, wife of Joseph Wyess, and David D., who is the youngest of the family living. The latter was principally reared in Illinois and received his education in the common schools. At the age of twelve years he entered a store at Metropolis, Ill., as clerk, and there remained until sixteen years of age, when he took charge of a branch house at Woodville, Ky., and remained with this firm all together ten years, thus forcibly demonstrating the fact that he was reared in the mercantile business. In 1877 he was employed as traveling salesman for Fisher & Farley, of Paducah, Ky., with whom he remained two years. He then engaged in business for himself at Woodville, Ky., and in 1881 he came to Arkansas, where he sold on commission for Col. Beal on the "Cotton Belt" Railroad until the spring of 1882. Later he served as clerk for C. D. Pruet and in 1886 bought an interest in the store, after which a partnership was formed as C. D. Pruet & Co., which continued until January, 1888. Mr. Pruet's death occurred in August, 1887, and in January, 1888, the firm was changed to D. D. Hodges & Co. The firm members are: D. D. Hodges, W. F. Pruet and E. C. Deakin. A large stock of goods of general merchandise is carried, occupying two large store rooms in a brick building. Mr. Hodges was married in 1875, to Miss Ella V. Settle, a native of Kentucky. Two children were born to this union, Walter D. and Mary

O. Mrs. Hodges is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Hodges is a member of the K. of P. and also belongs to the K. of H. He is well respected and is one of the enterprising citizens of Paragould.

E. P. Holt, one of the leading and successful merchants of Marmaduke, Ark., was born in Middle Tennessee, where his father, Garrison Holt, now lives, and in 1865 was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Parker, daughter of C. C. Parker, of Wayne County, Tenn. In 1874 he emigrated to Pemiscot County, Mo., where he followed farming along the Mississippi River until 1884, when he moved to Arkansas and settled in Greene County. His wife died in Paragould January 10, 1885, and in the fall of the following year Mr. Holt commenced farming, and also engaged in the tie business, which he continued for several years. In February, 1888, he bought out Mr. J. L. Spencer, who carried on business at Holliday, and Mr. Holt moved the stock to Marmaduke, first renting a building, and then erecting a store room during the summer of 1888. His second marriage was to Miss Mary J. (Freeman) Barton, of West Tennessee. Mr. Holt has been identified with the improvement and growth of the town since coming here. At that time there was neither church nor school, and it is mainly by his efforts that school is now in session five months in the year, held in a very good building, 24x40 feet, which edifice is also used as a Baptist Church, and to which Mr. Holt and family belong. He is the father of one son by his first wife, and this young man is now attending school. During vacation he assists his father in the store. Mr. Holt has a well selected stock of goods, valued at about \$2,000, and endeavors to furnish his patrons with the best to be obtained.

John W. Hooker. A gratifying example of success and ably conducted home industries is afforded by the large lumbering-mill owned by Mr. Hooker, which is situated on the Iron Mountain Railroad, about eight miles below Knobel. The works are quite extensive, and have a capacity of 10,000 feet per day, and Mr. Hooker utilizes in a great measure the timber of his own land, his acre-

age comprising 540, with about 100 acres under cultivation, all of which is the result of his own labor. He was born in Scott County, Ind., in 1834, and is a son of Emsley and Eliza (Hubanks) Hooker, who were born in North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. The father was taken by his parents to Clark County, Ind., when one year old, the country at that time being a wilderness, and here he attained his majority, being reared on his father's farm. The grandfather died in that county in 1858, at the age of seventy-six years. Emsley Hooker was fifty-four years old at the time of his death, in 1862, in Scott County, Ind. Throughout life he had followed the occupation of farming. He was a Democrat politically, and was a liberal contributor to and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife died in 1839, having borne a family of four children, two of whom are now living: Lorenzo D., a resident of Indiana, and John W. The latter is the elder of the two, and was reared to mature years on a farm in Scott County, and in 1854 commenced working for himself on a farm, at \$13 per month. Three years later he was married, but continued his farm labors until the latter part of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Thirty-first Indiana Volunteers, Company I, under Charles Adamson, of Rockport, Ind., and served twelve months (the last year), participating in the battles of Franklin, Nashville, and a number of minor engagements. He was discharged at New Orleans, and mustered out at Victoria, Tex. He then returned to Indiana, where he was engaged in farming until 1880, coming thence to Greene County, Ark., where he embarked in lumber-milling and farming, which occupations have received his attention up to the present time. Mr. Hooker's first marriage was to Miss Hannah J. Reynolds, a native of Indiana, born in 1840, who died in 1862 by drowning. She and another lady were in a canoe on White River, when they struck a snag, upsetting their boat. Her companion clung to the snag and was saved. Three children were born to this union: Alvin A., at home; Oldridge, married and residing at his father's mill, and John W., who died at the age of six weeks. Mr. Hooker took for his second wife

Mrs. Jeanette (Weddell) Heart, who was born in Jackson County, Ind., and died in 1886, at the age of forty-four years. To them were born six children: Ross, Nathan, Charles, Austin, Eliza J. and Georgia (who died in 1879, at the age of two years). To the mother's first union three children were born: America, Mary A. and Briller Heart. The last two are deceased. Both wives were members of the church. He belongs to the G. A. R.

George R. Hopkins, a well known and successful educator of the county, and a farmer by occupation, was born in Gwinnett County, Ga., in 1860, being a son of Melmoth D. and Elizabeth (Martin) Hopkins, who were also born in Georgia. The grandfather, George H. Hopkins, was a very prominent educator in his day, and taught one school for over thirty years. He also represented his county in the State legislature several terms, always taking an active part in politics. He was of English descent and died in Gwinnett County, in 1889, at the age of eighty years, esteemed by all. Melmoth D. was one of his twelve children, and was reared in that county, where he received a good education in his youth, afterwards being engaged in farming and teaching school. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and belonged to the Baptist Church. During the late Rebellion he served four years in the Confederate army, and during his term of service was in prison seven or eight months. Since 1866 he has resided in Arkansas, and is now living in Sebastian County, below Fort Smith, on a farm, his wife also surviving. The following are the children born to their union: Aldorah, George, Julian, Mary, Warner (deceased), Thomas and Pearlle. George R. Hopkins attained his growth principally in Jonesboro, Ark., also receiving the most of his education there, but attended one year in Georgia. Shortly after he began teaching school, continuing one year, when he was elected surveyor of Craighead County, which position he held two years. Since 1884 he has resided in Greene County, and the first year taught school in Paragould; he has continued to be one of the successful educators of Gainesville, being now engaged on his fourth term of ten months in that town. He was married in

1885 to Anna Newberry, who was born in Carroll County, Tenn., and by her has two children: Buna and Irene. Mr. Hopkins is a member of the K. of H., is a Democrat in his political views, and is a thorough, competent, and extensive educator of the young. During the four years he has taught in Gainesville, he has fitted about twenty of his pupils for the profession of teaching. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Pressley Huckabay, one of the pioneers of Greene County, Ark., and one who has witnessed the rapid development of that county in the last thirty years, was born in Campbell County, Tenn., where he grew to manhood and was married. In 1857 he and family moved to Greene County, Ark., settling about a mile and a half from his present residence, where he cleared a farm of seventy-two acres and erected houses, etc. This land belonged to the railroad company, and having a chance to sell the improvements made on the same, Mr. Huckabay did so, and then moved to his present farm, which consists of 120 acres, with 100 under cultivation. He married Miss Mary Bullock of Tennessee, and twelve children were born to this union, eight now living. The following grew to maturity: Elizabeth married Jackson Purcell, a farmer of Greene County, and became the mother of one child; Nancy married Obadiah Purcell, a farmer of Greene County, and became the mother of two children; Sarah married John Van Guilder, a farmer of Greene County, and became the mother of six children; John A. died, leaving two children, and his wife also died; William T. married and lives on a farm a short distance from his father, and has a family of six children; Commodore Perry married and resides at Marmaduke, where he runs a saw-mill—he has five children; Rhietta was married to M. B. Harvey, a farmer of Greene County, and is the mother of eight children; Almarine married, lives near his father, and has three children; Alfred remains on the farm with his father, is married and has four children; Francis Marion died and left a wife and one child. Mr. Huckabay has a niece, Miss Nancy E. Huckabay, who makes her home with her uncle. The latter

takes a deep interest in the political issues of the day, and affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. During the late unpleasantness between the North and South he was in Col. McNeill's regiment and participated in the battles of Little Rock, Forrest City, was in the Red River Expedition, and in a number of sharp skirmishes. When Mr. Huckabay first moved to Greene County, Ark., settlers were few, provisions scarce, and all depended, to a great extent, upon the gun for a means of living. When he wanted fresh meat he frequently sent his children around a thicket within 300 yards of the house, and would pick out a good one from the drove of deer thus started up. His method for catching turkeys was very ingenious. Building a square pen of logs near where he fed his stock, he covered it with poles, and then dugged a slanting passage-way leading under the logs. This passage-way would end abruptly after entering the pen. Corn was then scattered along the passage or outside slant; the turkey would have to stoop a little to go under the pen, but as soon as inside would fly up to the level ground above, and instead of looking down to get out would always look up. Mr. Huckabay often caught as high as eight or ten at a time in this manner. Coons were so thick that a man could take his rifle and kill as many as fifteen or twenty a day. John Wooten, a neighbor, killed twenty-five on one occasion, and Mr. Huckabay has killed as many as fifteen himself. Bears were so plentiful that their meat was used instead of bacon, and was put down for the season in much the same way as pork. A good bear skin was worth about \$5 at Cape Girardeau, Mo. Mr. Huckabay has killed a number of panthers, and can relate numerous thrilling exploits with these animals. He was attacked by one at one time, and after having fired three bullets against its head, which failed to penetrate the skull, he realized that he was getting in very close quarters. Just at this critical moment his faithful dogs renewed their attacks on the panther, thus giving their owner a chance to send a bullet just back of the fore legs of the animal, which stretched him lifeless on the ground.



Yours Truly
D. D. Semmes

OSCEOLA
MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

C. P. Huckabay, the leading mill man of this section, was born in Campbell County, Tenn., and came to Greene County, Ark., about thirty-two years ago. He is a self made man, was reared on the farm, and picked up his education as best he could after reaching his majority. The schools were all closed during the war in that portion of the country, and as Mr. Huckabay was a school boy at that time, his educational advantages were not of the best. He was industrious, full of energy and perseverance, and is now the owner of 1,000 acres of land, with seventy-five acres under cultivation. This he rents, and his time is fully occupied in the lumber and stave business, being the owner of two large saw-mills, one located in Marmaduke and the other in the vicinity. The one at Marmaduke has a capacity of 1,500 feet per day, and the one in the country will run about 8,000 feet. Mr. Huckabay is now building a tram road three and a half miles into the woods, which will be connected with the road of Mr. Rosengrant, extending two and a half miles further into a fine timbered country, and will supply them timber for about five years. Mr. Huckabay has been in the railroad supply business, getting out ties and other timbers, and at one time ran about 300 men, furnishing them with provisions from his supply store then located at Marmaduke. He is now securing all kinds of building and bridge timber. Mr. Huckabay chose for his companion in life Miss Nancy A. Ramsey, a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of M. Ramsey (deceased), of Greene County. To this union were born five children: Virginia E., Nathan P., William B., Carrie A. and Mary. Mr. Huckabay is conservative, both in politics and religion, not but that he believes in both, but he considers every one possesses the right to his own views on the subject. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Evergreen Lodge, located at Tilmenville.

H. C. Hunter is a representative man of Greene County, Ark., who has attained his property by industry and good business ability, and has won an enviable position in society circles. He was born in Middle Tennessee, in 1842, and up to the age of eighteen years was reared on his father's planta-

tion, thus becoming familiar with the details of farm life. When eighteen he emigrated to Greene County, Ark., but when the Rebellion broke out, in 1861, he enlisted from Tennessee for twelve months, in Company G, Ninth Tennessee Infantry, Confederate States Army, and participated in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Perryville, and at Chickamauga was wounded by a gun shot, and was confined in the hospital at Montgomery, Ala. After recovering he was detailed to the engineers' department, and was engaged in constructing bridges until the final surrender, when he returned to Greene County, Ark., and resumed farming. He has now an excellent farm of over 200 acres, with about 100 acres under cultivation, on which he raises cotton and corn. He also gives considerable attention to the propagation of stock, and has an excellent range on which his animals pasture. Having been a resident of this State for many years, he has seen the gradual but sure development of the country from a wilderness to finely cultivated farms, for where churches, schools and substantial homes now are, then Indians and wild animals in profusion roamed the woods. He has done a full share in securing this desirable change, and by industry and shrewd management has made his farm one of the best in the county. Where he was previously obliged to go 125 miles to market he now only goes eight miles, to Paragould. He was married in Greene County, in 1873, to Miss Georgianna King, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of John M. and Sarah Jane (Freeland) King, who were also Tennesseans, emigrating to Greene County, Ark., in 1872, and opening up a farm; later they moved to Pemiscot County, Mo., where they are living at the present time. The father was a volunteer in the Mexican War. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are the parents of the following children: Betty, Alva, Minnie, Charles, James and Rufus M. Mr. Hunter is a Democrat. He was the youngest of eight children born to Layton and Elizabeth (Robison) Hunter, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. They were married in the former State, and here the father became quite a wealthy

planter, but in 1859 removed to Greene County, Ark., and settled on the farm now owned by our subject, H. C. Hunter. He figured quite prominently in politics while in Tennessee, but after coming to Arkansas he remained more at home. His health was always good and he died in 1875, at the age of seventy-five years, his wife's death occurring within a few days of his own. The paternal grandfather was a Virginian, and a soldier in the War of 1812, as was also the maternal grandfather, the latter being a native of Kentucky soil.

Richard Jackson is well known by reason of his association with the general mercantile firm of Jackson Dry Goods Company. His career in Greene County has been markedly rapid and successful, and his name stands to-day among the leading businessmen of the county. The business was established in 1867, he and his brother, J. R., purchasing the stock of goods formerly owned by Taylor & Miller, which consists of a full line of general merchandise, and he and his present partners are now doing the leading business in Gainesville. He was born in Stoddard County, Mo., in 1843, and was the son of John J. and Emily (Montgomery) Jackson, who were Tennesseans, and came to Missouri at an early period, being among the first settlers of Stoddard County. He was engaged in farming until the late war, then coming to Greene County, Ark., and locating near Gainesville, where he died in 1877, after having led a very active life. He was quite an active politician, and held the office of deputy sheriff of Stoddard County for four years, and sheriff four years after coming to Greene County. He was active in advocating schools, churches, etc. His wife died in 1885, at the age of seventy-three years. Their children all lived to be grown: one son, two daughters and the father died within two months of each other. Those living are Isaiah, Richard and Franklin, the latter being in partnership with his brother, Richard. Richard Jackson attained his eighteenth year in Stoddard County, and remained at home until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, under Jeff Thompson, and served until the final

surrender, taking part in a number of important engagements, and was wounded at Pilot Knob, having his leg broken. He was captured while there, and sent to the hospital at Ironton, and was soon after exchanged. He returned home and there remained until able to get about, when he rejoined his regiment, and continued in service until the close. Again coming home he resumed farming, then clerked in a general store, and in 1867 established his present business, and in addition to this gives much of his attention to real estate, having charge of all the Iron Mountain Railroad lands in the county. He also manages several large stock farms, and deals and trades extensively in stock. He is a Democrat in his political views, and when the county seat was at Gainesville he held the office of treasurer of the county. He has always been a liberal contributor to churches, schools, and all worthy enterprises, and now occupies a high position both in mercantile and social circles. His wife, whose maiden name was Jennie Steadman, was born in North Carolina, and their union was blessed in the birth of six children: Clara, Frannie, Arthur, Emma, Maggie, and an infant daughter unnamed.

A. D. Jackson, of the firm of Jackson & Byers, proprietors of a livery stable, has one of the best equipped enterprises of the kind in the county. This stable, from the large business it does, not only exemplifies the importance of the town, but reflects credit upon its management. Mr. Jackson was born in Greene County, Ark., January 20, 1865, and is one of three children born to James R. and Nancy (Davis) Jackson, natives of Tennessee. The parents were early settlers of this part of Arkansas, but during the war the family moved to Missouri, and there the father served as captain of a company. During the service he was wounded in the hip by a gunshot. He died in 1881, but the mother is still living and resides in Paragould. Their children are named as follows: Jennie, wife of John Perry; Albert D., and Lela, wife of Oscar Huff. A. D. Jackson grew to manhood in Gainesville, receiving his education there, and afterward clerked in a store for about four years. He then engaged in merchan-

dising with an uncle, Richard Jackson, at Gainesville, remained with him three years and then ran the business alone for a short time. After this he went to Hot Springs, thence back to Gainesville, where he was occupied in farming and teaming for about three years. In November, 1888, he came to Paragould and embarked in the livery business with his present partner. He keeps about fifteen good horses and can furnish, day or night, as neat a turnout as one could desire and at the lowest figure. Mr. Jackson chose for his life's companion Miss Joe Collins, who became his wife on December 25, 1884. Two children are the result of this union: James A. and Pearl. Mr. Jackson is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge.

I. C. Jeffers. Greene County, Ark., ranks among the first in the State in regard to its manufacturing interests, and Mr. Jeffers is one of its foremost lumber manufacturers. He engaged in business for himself in 1888, his mill being at South Miser; it was previously known as Miser's Mill, and has a capacity of 10,000 feet per day. Mr. Jeffers was born in Clark County, Ill., in 1851, and was the third in a family of seven children born to Thomas and Julia Ann (Lafferty) Jeffers, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Illinois. The father was a tiller of the soil and opened up several large farms, and is now residing in Edinburgh, Ill. In 1861 he enlisted from Moultrie County, of that State, in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and was wounded at Devall's Bluff, Ark., receiving a gunshot wound by the bushwhackers, and was confined in the hospital for some time, obtaining his discharge in May, 1865. His wife died in Shelby County, Ill., at the age of fifty-six years, February 19, 1878. I. C. Jeffers spent his early life on his father's farms and attended the common schools, supplementing this by one year's attendance at St. Mary's, Indiana. When about seventeen years of age he began learning the miller's trade in Moultrie County, Ill., and has followed that occupation with success ever since. He was married there, in 1877, to Miss Frances Anna Jones, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Amos and Mary Ann (Steele) Jones, the former having

been born in South Carolina and the latter in Illinois, both of whom are still living. After his marriage Mr. Jeffers remained in Illinois until 1881, when he came to Corning and embarked in the timber business, moving thence to Rector, where he was foreman four years for W. G. Hutchings' saw-mill; since 1888 he has been engaged in operating his mill at Rector, and now ships from four to five carloads per week. He has always supported the Democratic party, and although having resided in Greene County only a few years has become well and favorably known. His children are Marietta, Charles Albert, Clara Ethel and Julia Cora.

William C. Johnson has been identified with the farming and stock dealing interests of Friendship Township, Greene County, Ark., since 1856, and in that time he has proven himself to be a man of intelligence and enterprise. He was born in Knox County, Tenn., in October, 1821, and is the eldest of five children born to Pleasant M. and Ellen (Thompson) Johnson, who were born in Virginia, and at an early day emigrated to Tennessee, where they were married. They were engaged in farming in West Tennessee until 1858, when they moved to Dunklin County, Mo., where the father died in 1861, aged sixty-four years, his wife's death having occurred in Tennessee, in 1854. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His mother was Mary Hancock, a niece of John Hancock, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. William C. Johnson was educated in the district schools near his home in Tennessee, and was married in Madison County, of that State, in 1842, to Amanda C. Sanders, a native of Lincoln County, Tenn., a daughter of Samuel and Linnie (Looney) Sanders, who were Tennesseans, and prosperous farmers of that State. They moved to Ozark County, Mo., in 1854, where they were engaged in farming until their respective deaths in 1857 and 1887. Mr. Johnson and family emigrated to Lawrence County, Ark., in 1854, where they entered a tract of 120 acres and remained two years, moving thence to his present farm in Greene County. He first entered 156 acres, which he proved up in 1861, and has added to this land until he now owns 197

acres, with nearly 100 acres under cultivation. Besides this he owns forty acres of land in Clark Township (twenty-two acres in cultivation), the most of his tillable property being devoted to cotton and corn. He has aided in the organization of Friendship Township, and assisted in building the county road. He has always affiliated with the Democratic party, and has helped largely in increasing the number of Democratic voters in his section. He has been one of the foremost men in developing the resources of the county, and has always been an active supporter of schools and churches, being ordained in 1874, by Thomas D. Lloyd and David Thorn, a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has expounded the gospel since that time and has been instrumental in converting some people to Christianity. He and wife are the parents of three daughters and ten sons: Permelia Lane and Emerentha Virginia (deceased); Linna Elender, wife of A.M. Shearer, living near Halliday; W. S. C., married and residing in Greene County; John H., married and resident of Halliday; David Pleasant and James Monroe (deceased); Ben. Franklin, also deceased; Alfred Jefferson, single; Christopher A., also married; J. N., P. G. and L. L.

B. A. Johnson, a wealthy farmer and stockman, of Greene County, Ark., was born in Hickman County, Tenn., in 1834, and is the fifth in a family of ten children born to Granville M. and Nereusa (Gardner) Johnson, who were Tennesseans, the father being a farmer by occupation, and a wealthy citizen. He was justice of the peace in Tennessee for many years, and died in that State in 1884, followed by his wife some two years later. The paternal and maternal grandfathers were Virginians, who removed to Tennessee at an early day, the former reaching this State in 1812. Here they both died. B. A. Johnson was reared to farm labor, and had very poor educational advantages in his youth. He remained at home until attaining his majority, and then for several years was engaged in brick-laying. At the age of twenty-one he was wedded to Miss Sarah E. Fielder, a native of Tennessee. In 1855 he located in Wayne County, Mo., where, in 1860, he bought a farm, and

embarked in agriculture, continuing until the war broke out, when he raised a company of Missouri State Guards, of which he was elected first lieutenant. He soon resigned this position, and enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, being elected first lieutenant of Reeves' cavalry company of independent scouts. He was soon sent east of the Mississippi, and was in the battles of Memphis, Corinth, Iuka, Jacinto, Richmond, Ky., Perryville, after which he was transferred to the western department of Arkansas, where he was detailed to raise a regiment, of which he was made lieutenant-colonel. In this capacity he participated in the battles of Little Rock, Pine Bluff and Saline River, and was then with Price on his Missouri raid, taking part in every battle fought on this trip. During the war his family removed from Missouri south to Clay County, Ark., and here Mr. Johnson went after the cessation of hostilities, where he remained three years, and then came to Cache Township, Greene County, Ark, where they are still residing. He purchased a partially improved farm of 160 acres, opened about sixty acres, and in 1871 purchased 160 acres three miles south of his first place, to which he has added 170 acres, and has cleared 100 acres, having about 200 under cultivation. In addition to these tracts he has about 500 acres in another locality. He does general farming, but gives the most of his attention to the raising of corn and cotton. He is an active politician, a substantial supporter of churches and schools, and he and family attend the Baptist Church, of which he and his wife are members. His family consists of the following children: John W., born February 17, 1856, who is married and resides on his father's land; William G., born February 9, 1858, also married and living in the township; Barbara Etta Bell, born October 5, 1860, wife of E. R. C. Biggs, a resident of Woodruff County; Robert E. Lee, born October 21, 1863, died in 1864; Adelaide, born September 24, 1865, wife of P. Eubanks, of Greene County; Samantha C., born August 4, 1867; Victoria R., wife of James Light, born July 19, 1869; Sarah N., born October 10, 1871; Benjamin O., born June 10, 1874; and Lizzie B., born August 11, 1877.

R. B. Jones. No matter how disagreeable the outlook in life, or how little encouragement is received, there are some who will succeed in whatever they undertake, while others, placed in the same circumstances, will give up in despair. Among those who have won universal respect by push and energy, and who are classed among the first in whatever they undertake, is the above mentioned gentleman. Mr. Jones was born in that part of Greene County, Ark., which is at this time known as Clay County, September 6, 1848, and remained in that county, engaged in farming, until about twelve years ago, when he moved to what is known as Tilmenville and opened a blacksmith shop. This he has carried on in a successful manner ever since. In addition to this Mr. Jones manages his farm of 180 acres, which his sons are now working, and he has opened about five or six acres on the home place, consisting of eighty acres. He was married to Miss Martha J. Bradsher, daughter of Jefferson Bradsher, of Greene County, Ark., and three interesting children were the result of this union: J. M., J. C. and W. A., all at home. Mr. Jones is also rearing two of his sister-in-law's children, they being the orphan children of J. H. and Mary C. Huckabay, and are named Almon E. and Hiram C. John Jones, the father of the subject of this sketch, came to Greene County, Ark., in 1830, and died here in 1871. His wife died in 1861. They were the parents of eight children, two surviving. By his second wife John Jones became the father of five children. R. B. Jones is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Danley Lodge No. 300, and he also belongs to Evergreen Lodge No. 66, of the I. O. O. F. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

S. L. Joseph, one of the leading merchants of Paragould, was born in Germany, on the Rhine, in October, 1854, receiving his education in his native country, and at an early age engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he has followed ever since, thus securing a thorough knowledge of the business. In 1871 he sailed for America, taking passage at Bremen, and landing at New York City, where he remained about three years. He then went to

Pennsylvania, and for a period of some three years was engaged in the office of the Buffalo & Philadelphia Railroad Company, going thence to St. Louis, where he remained one year. In 1878 he went to Walnut Ridge, Ark., followed clerking until 1880, and then came to Gainesville, of the same State, and there opened a store in partnership with Isaac Less. He continued the business at Gainesville and Jonesboro for three years, after which he sold his interest and took a trip to Europe, traveling over the continent, and was absent about ten months. After his return he went to Wichita, Kan., resided at that place one year, and in the fall of 1885 came to Paragould, where he embarked in merchandising under the firm name of Harris & Joseph. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Joseph bought out his partner and is now continuing the business alone. He carries a large stock of merchandise, averaging about \$25,000, and is one of the enterprising business men of Paragould. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F., and also belongs to the K. of H. He was married May 1, 1889, to Miss Setta Goldman, a native of Europe, and sister of J. D. Goldman, of the large firm of Goldman & Co., of St. Louis. Mr. Joseph's parents, Maurice F. and Babet (Steinheimer) Joseph, were natives of Europe. The father is deceased, but the mother is still living in Germany.

Jesse Kenemure, a successful farmer and stock raiser of Jones Township, was born in Georgia, in 1819, and is the sixth in a family of eight children born to David and Lucy (Price) Kenemure, natives of South Carolina. The parents remained in their native State until after their marriage, and then moved to Georgia, where the mother died a few years later. The father again married and lived in that State until his death. Jesse Kenemure assisted his father in the arduous duties on the farm until nineteen years of age, after which he began farming for himself, and this occupation has continued all his life. He was married when twenty-one years of age to Miss Rebecca Rock, a native of Georgia; and eight children were the result of this union, four now living. They are named as follows: Lucinda

Margaret (deceased), James Franklin, married and lives on his father's place; N. W., married and lives on Crowley's Ridge; Charles D., married and lives in this township; Missouri Jane, died in Georgia; William Ross, died in Georgia; L. W., married and resides in Greene County, and Margaret. Jesse Kenemure followed farming in Georgia, until 1856, when he moved directly to Greene County, Ark., and settled on the west side of Crowley's Ridge, where he bought forty acres of wild land. He immediately began improving, by erecting buildings and clearing land, etc., and after having cleared about thirty acres and remaining there for some twelve years, he sold out and moved to Jones' Ridge, being one of four families in that section. He bought 180 acres of land, cleared 100 acres, erected buildings, set out an extensive orchard of all kinds of fruits, and has surrounded himself with everything to make a pleasant, comfortable home. During the late war he was with Price on his Missouri raid, and was in the battles of Iron Mountain, Blue Lick, Independence and Boonville. He is a member of the Wheel, and is an active worker in the cause of education.

T. B. Kitchens, circuit court clerk, *ex-officio* clerk of the county and probate courts, and recorder of Greene County, Ark., is one of the prominent and leading citizens of that county. He was born in Craighead County, Ark., August 21, 1854, and is the son of James H. and Arminda J. (Davis) Kitchens, natives of Forsyth County, Ga. The parents were married in their native State, but afterward removed to Cherokee County, Ala., where they remained until the winter of 1851, and then located in what is now Craighead County, Ark. In the early part of the following year the father removed to the farm he now occupies, and there he has since resided. He was one of the first settlers of Craighead County, having located there when the country was wild and unbroken. T. B. Kitchens was reared and received his primary education in his native county. Later he attended school at Gainesville, and completed his education at the Arkansas Industrial University, at Fayetteville, from which institution he graduated

with honor, being valedictorian of his class in 1880. He was also awarded the gold medal of \$25, offered by B. B. Stone, of Fayetteville, for the best set of literary essays of the season of 1880, as well as the gold medal offered by the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., to the member of the senior class of 1880, who had the highest standing in mathematics in the four years' course. Following his graduation, Mr. Kitchens taught school until the spring of 1882, and in the fall of the same year he entered the county clerk's office as deputy, and served for four years, discharging his duties faithfully and honorably, and in such an efficient and capable manner that he won many friends, and at their solicitation he became a candidate for his present office. He was elected in September, 1886, without opposition, and re-elected to the office in 1888, which position he is now holding. He was county examiner from 1882 to 1886, and discharged these duties, as he does all others, with honor and credit. He owns town property and a half interest in the Gager House, which is a large three-story brick building, and a first-class hotel. Mr. Kitchens was married January 1, 1884, to Miss Alice B. Burton, a native of Tennessee, whose parents came to this county when she was a child four years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Kitchens are the parents of one child, William M. Mr. Kitchens is a member of the K. of P., and a charter member of the lodge at Paragould.

John J. Lambert (deceased) was born in Harde-man County, Tenn., in 1822, and his father being a farmer he was reared to that occupation, remaining on the old homestead until he attained his majority. He was married July 14, 1858, to Miss Jennie Cox, a native of Tennessee, whose father was a farmer. When the war broke out Mr. Lambert espoused the cause of the Confederacy and served one year in the Confederate army, then returning home and resuming farming. In 1867 he emigrated, with his family, to Arkansas, locating in Greene County, where he bought 100 acres of land, a portion of which was improved. On this tract he erected barns and stables, and opened about fifty acres, but later bought other large tracts, part of it joining this, from which he cleared

the timber. To his union with Miss Cox one child, James Abner, was born, and his second resulted in the birth of three children: Mary W., wife of Allen Howell; John J. and Thomas L. The last two are young men, who are managing the home farm, being engaged in general farm work. They have about seventy-five acres under cultivation. At the time of Mr. Lambert's death, November 28, 1887, the farm was divided and sold, with the exception of several tracts of land in Tennessee, Thomas L. buying eighty acres of the old homestead and 240 acres of another tract, forty acres of another and some town property. Mr. Lambert was one of Greene County's most substantial and prominent citizens, and was a generous and public-spirited man, ever ready to aid enterprises for the public good, and is remembered with gratitude and affection by all his neighbors. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

E. D. Landrum. Owing to the fertility of the soil in Greene County, Ark., and by energy, industry and economy, Mr. Landrum has become one of the wealthy farmers and stock raisers of this section. He was born in Weakley County, Tenn., in 1843, was reared on his father's farm, and there received his education in the common schools. In 1863 he enlisted from Weakley County in Company B, Faulkner's Regiment cavalry service, and was in the fights at Paducah, Union City and Columbus, receiving his discharge in the fall of 1864 and returning home. In the fall of 1865 he came to Greene County, Ark., and began farming for himself on eighty acres of land which he purchased, and in 1867 purchased eighty acres more, eight of which were cleared and under cultivation. In 1869 he located on this property and erected a log house, and in 1885 built an excellent frame residence. He now owns 320 acres of splendid land with 150 under cultivation, 125 of which he has cleared himself since 1869. His principal crops are corn and hay. He raises some stock, his cattle being of the Durham breed, his horses Morgan, and his hogs Berkshire. He is not very active in politics, but votes with the Democratic party. He was married in Greene County, in 1867, to Mary A. Burnett, a native of North Carolina, and a

daughter of John and Sarah (Howell) Burnett, who were also born in that State, and emigrated to Greene County, Ark., at a very early day, settling on a farm in Clark Township, on which the father died. The mother is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Landrum have been born the following children: James Edward and John Clinton. Mr. Landrum is the fourth of ten children born to James and Emeline (Anderson) Landrum, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Middle Tennessee. The father was a wealthy planter of Tennessee, and died there in 1862, followed by his wife several years later.

John V. Landrum, of the mercantile firm of Stallcup & Landrum, Paragould. There are a number of men prominently identified with the mercantile interests of Greene County, but none among them are more deserving of mention than John V. Landrum, who, although not old in years, is a substantial business man. He was born in Weakley County, Tenn., August 18, 1853, and is the son of James and Emeline (Anderson) Landrum, the father a native of Halifax County, Va., and the mother of Dickson County, Tenn. The parents were married in the last mentioned State, and reared ten children, six of whom are living at the present time: Lucy A., widow of Mr. Turner; James M., Edward D., Samuel H., Fannie E., wife of J. N. Wright; and John V. Nancy E. died May 11, 1889. The parents moved from Middle Tennessee to West Tennessee and died in Weakley County, the father in 1862 and the mother in 1874. The former followed agricultural pursuits all his life. John V. Landrum, the youngest member of the family now living, was reared and received the principal part of his education in Weakley County, Tenn. He remained on the farm until twenty-one years of age, after which he completed his education as best he could and then taught school for three years in Gibson County. After this he engaged in the mill business for one year. In 1883 he came to Greene County, Ark., from Carroll County, Tenn., located in Paragould, and immediately embarked in the mercantile business in partnership with his brother, James M., who was the first man to sell

goods in Paragould. In November, 1884, he married Miss Ella M. Stalcup, and the fruits of this union are two children: Horace M. and Charles V. Mr. Landrum continued in business with his brother for about two years, after which he sold out to him and formed a partnership with his father-in-law, C. T. Stalcup, with whom he is carrying on business at the present time. They keep a large stock of goods and have built up a good trade. Aside from this Mr. Landrum is the owner of a good farm of 160 acres, also some valuable town property, and has one of the finest residences in Paragould, in fact, one of the best in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Landrum are both faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He served four years as treasurer of Paragould, and is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen. They are members of the Triple Alliance Life Association. His maternal grandfather, Benjamin C. Anderson, was reared and married in the blue grass region of Kentucky. He moved to Dickson County, Tenn., while a young man, where he lived to the ripe old age of eighty-five, and died at his daughter's, Mrs. Emeline Landrum, in Weakley County, Tenn., at the age of eighty-seven.

John M. Lloyd. In every condition of life and in every locality where the struggle for a livelihood is going on, where can independence be found more faithfully portrayed, or more clearly demonstrated, than in the life of the honest, industrious farmer? Among those who have made a success of farming is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, who, although a young man, is now the owner of one of the best improved farms in the county. He was born in Madison County (now Crockett County), Tenn., August 26, 1856, and is the son of John W. and Elizabeth (Raines) Lloyd, natives of North Carolina and Alabama, respectively. The father was born in 1826, and died February 11, 1869, and the mother was born in 1833, and died November 6, 1882. John W. Lloyd, when a lad of sixteen, went with his parents to Madison County, Tenn., where his father died at about the age of seventy-two years. He had been a soldier in the War of 1812. John

W. was an agriculturist, a house carpenter and also followed the occupation of digging wells for many years. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, Gen. Forrest's regiment, of which he was wagon-master for two years; he was in service in South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana, and was in a number of prominent battles, receiving a slight flesh wound on the knee. He surrendered with his regiment at Paris, Tenn., after which he returned to his home and followed his trade. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and was an advocate of churches and schools. Of the nine children born to his marriage, seven lived to be grown, and five still survive. These are named as follows: Thomas H., Jefferson, M., J. M. and Mrs. S. E. Jones. Those deceased are: Jasper W., Mollie, Mattie and an infant. Mrs. Lloyd, with the above mentioned family, came to Arkansas in 1871, and part of the family located in Jackson County, while the mother, M. J., J. M. and Mattie, came to Greene County in 1872. Here the mother and Mattie died. John M. Lloyd attained his majority in the county, spending the early part of his life on a farm, and afterward engaged in clerking in a general store. He worked at stave manufacturing for about seven years, being foreman for J. F. Hasty & Sons, for about six months, at Paragould. He located on his present property in 1888, and now has 110 acres under a good state of cultivation, and almost wholly free from stumps. Mr Lloyd chose for his wife, Mrs. S. J. Gramling *nee* Halley, who was born and reared in Scott County, Ark. Her parents, Robert H. and Sarah (Hutchins) Halley, were natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. Robert H., on leaving his native State, went to Tennessee, and thence to Arkansas, in 1838, where he was married to Mrs. Sarah Crowley, March 10, of the following year. In 1848 they moved to Scott County, Ark., where Mrs. Halley died, October 29, 1861. She was born in September, 1819, and was first married to Harrison Crowley, who died at the age of thirty-five years, leaving one son, Benjamin (See sketch of B. H. Crowley). Robert H. Halley was born October 25, 1819, and died in the Confederate army, in December, 1863.

Mr. and Mrs. Halley are the parents of nine children, two of whom are still living: S. J. and J. M., the latter living in this county. Mrs. Lloyd was first married to Henry C. Gramling, who died in 1882. To Mr. and Mrs. Gramling were born two children: Victoria and Richard C. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Paragould.

William F. Lovejoy is foreman of the Leonard plantation in Greene County, Ark., which is one of the finest in the State, containing 2,000 acres under wire fence, with 600 acres in cultivation. On this farm is a good general store, belonging to Mr. Lovejoy, and a saw and grist-mill and a cotton-gin belonging to Mr. Leonard. They are largely interested in raising blooded stock, the plantation being admirably adapted to this industry, and a specialty is made of raising Poland China and Berkshire hogs. Nineteen dwelling houses are on the place, and the barn, which is 100x85 feet, is one of the best in the State. From 250 to 300 acres of land are annually devoted to the culture of cotton, which receives the most of Mr. Lovejoy's attention. He was born in DeKalb County, Ga., in 1843, and was the second in a family of five children born to Samuel and Paulina (Scaife) Lovejoy, who were also Georgians, the father a planter and merchant by occupation. In 1848 they moved to Alabama and resided on a plantation in that State, and here the mother died, in 1850. The father remained there until 1870, when he moved to Phillips County, Ark., in which State he resided until his death, in 1883. William F. Lovejoy was reared on a plantation and received his education in the schools of Alabama. While living in that State he was married, in 1864, to Frances Carrington, and at the time of his father's removal to Arkansas he and wife came also and engaged in farming and merchandising. He owns a good farm in St. Francis County, but since 1883 he has resided in Greene County, and since 1886 has had charge of Mr. Leonard's farm, which he is conducting in a highly satisfactory manner. Besides his property in St. Francis County he has 160 acres, with forty under cultivation, near Mr. Leonard's farm. He has never been very active in politics, but votes

the Democratic ticket. In 1862, while in Alabama, he joined M. M. Slaughter's Company, Bell's Battalion, Tenth Regiment, Confederate States Army, but became afflicted with chronic diarrhoea and was honorably discharged. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Brinkley Lodge No. 295. He has seen a great change for the better in Greene County since locating here, and has witnessed the full growth of Rector, and has been the means of opening up more land than any man in Blue Cane Township. He has also done much to increase the wealth of the same, and has expended over \$10,000 in clearing the large plantation of which he is manager, and which is now one of the most valuable pieces of property in the State. He and wife became the parents of two children, one of whom died in infancy, and the other, Mary Paulina, is the wife of Mr. Bradford, merchant and express agent at Brinkley, Ark.; she is the mother of one child, William Monroe.

Dr. Robert Lovelady, of Greene County, Ark., and an eminent physician of the community, was born in Hamilton County, Tenn., in 1846, being the second of six children born to Joseph and Deborah (Harris) Lovelady, both of whom are Tennesseans, who emigrated to Northeast Arkansas in 1852, where they entered 200 acres of wild land, which was given Mr. Lovelady as a compensation for services rendered in the Florida War. Here they made many valuable improvements, and resided until their respective deaths, the father dying on the 12th of April, 1861. Dr. Robert Lovelady remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, attending the common schools; later he began farming for himself, and taught school for a few terms. In 1872 he took up the study of medicine, under the instruction of Dr. C. Wall, continuing with him three years, and then entered the Louisville University of Medicine, at Louisville, Ky., which he attended for some little time. After practicing his profession in Greene County for about three years he returned to the college, and was graduated at the end of five months, being the second resident of Crowley's Ridge to graduate in any profession. In 1879 he returned from college and settled in Cache Township.

where he entered upon the practice of his profession. During this time his patronage has been constantly growing, and he is counted among the most successful professional men of the county. He is well fixed financially, and deserves much credit for the way in which he has succeeded, for on leaving college he had no capital whatever, save a good knowledge of his calling. He is an active worker for the cause of education, and has done all he could to raise the standard of the public schools. In 1879 he was married to Miss Maggie A. Morgan, a native of Alabama, who came to Arkansas in 1871, with her mother and stepfather. By her he has three little children: Ethel, Aden B. and Clifford. The Doctor is the owner of a small tract of land near Walcott, on which he has erected a neat cottage and out-buildings, and has set out a considerable number of fruit trees. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Calvin E. McAuley, M. D. The most important science bearing upon man's happiness, comfort and welfare, is that of medicine, and Dr. McAuley is a credit to the profession. His birth occurred in Carroll County, Tenn., in April, 1857, and he is the only surviving member of a family of three children, born to Dr. Enos and Martha (Duke) McAuley, who were born in North Carolina and Tennessee, in 1821 and 1833, respectively. The father was taken by his parents to Carroll County, Tenn., when ten years of age, and was reared to manhood in that State on a farm. He graduated from a medical college of Kentucky and in February, 1878, came to Greene County, Ark., where he died in 1881, having been an active medical practitioner for about thirty-seven years, or since twenty-one years of age. He also taught school in his youth, and socially was a Royal Arch Mason; he was an active member of the Baptist Church, to which his wife also belonged. Dr. Calvin E. McAuley attended the common schools of Carroll County, and in 1872 or 1873 commenced the study of medicine under his father, and at the age of nineteen began practicing. He entered the Louisville Medical College in 1885, and since July, 1878, has been a very successful practitioner of Greene County, Ark. In 1877 he

was married to Miss Mary U. Butler, a native of Tennessee, who was born in 1863, and died December 17, 1878, having been an earnest member of the Baptist Church. She left one child, Lelah U. The Doctor took for his second wife Miss Mary F. Ledbetter, who was born in Arkansas in 1859, and by her he has three children: Maud L., Irvin E. and Florence P. Mrs. McAuley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Doctor belongs to the I. O. O. F., is an advocate of schools, and a Republican in his political views, and in 1886 was tendered the nomination as representative to the State legislature, but would not accept. After coming to Arkansas he was in partnership with his father until the latter's death.

William J. McBride, one of the independent sons of toil and a successful horticulturist of Hurricane Township, Greene County, Ark., was born in Tennessee and came with his parents, Daniel and S. M. (Jones) McBride, to Greene County, Ark., about 1870. He was one of ten children, two of whom were born after their arrival in Greene County. William J. McBride remained on his father's farm until he was nineteen years of age, when he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Edmondson, daughter of Archibald Edmondson, of Greene County. After marriage he and his wife settled on forty acres, to which he has since added forty more, all improved, this forming one of the best farms in the neighborhood. He has by far the finest peach and apple orchard to be found in his section of the neighborhood, last year having from it 300 to 400 bushels, all of which was fed to the hogs with the exception of that used by the family, there being no market for the fruit. To Mr. and Mrs. McBride have been born five children: Matilda E., Daniel S., Malinda J., Julia C. and William H. Mr. McBride is a member of Evergreen Lodge No. 66, I. O. O. F., and also of the Agricultural Wheel. He and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

John McHaney, planter and stockman, of Friendship Township, Greene County, Ark., is a native of Wilson County, Tenn., born on the 22d of June, 1819, being the third in a family of twelve children in the family of William and Sarah (Word)

McHaney, who were Virginians, and among the early pioneers of Tennessee. In the latter State the father was engaged in farming and school-teaching for some time, and in 1840 emigrated to Marion County, Ill., where his death occurred ten years later, his excellent wife surviving him until 1875, when she too died, at the age of eighty-four years. John McHaney was reared to a farm life, and educated in the common schools of Tennessee, and began his independent career as a farmer in Illinois, remaining thus engaged in that State for seven years, when he emigrated to Gibson County, Tenn., in 1845. After living there until January 1, 1861, he moved to Greene County, Ark., and settled on the farm where he is now residing, purchasing 100 acres of almost totally unimproved land. He has since added to this purchase, until he now owns 200 acres of land, with ninety under cultivation, the greater part of which he devotes to raising corn. He has a fine orchard, and takes great interest in fruit culture. In 1863 he returned to Tennessee, and was there married to Miss Sarah Sims, who was born in Middle Tennessee, being a daughter of Chesley and Mary Sims, also Tennesseans by birth, the original stock coming from North Carolina. He lost his wife in 1870, and the same year was married in Greene County, Ark., to Mrs. Amanda (Allison) Shearer, who had two children by her former husband, both of whom are married. Of seven children born to Mr. McHaney's first union only one is now living, Sarah, wife of Mr. McGlumphy, of Marion County, Ill. By his last wife he is the father of four children: John Lafayette, James Thomas, Almeda Alice and Minnie Estelle. The first named died at the age of five years. Mr. McHaney has seen many changes take place in Greene County, and has done his share in developing the same. He was a member of and assisted in organizing the first church in the township, which is now in a flourishing condition. He has been a patron of education, and donated the land for his home school building, and was one of a committee to re-district Greene County, and name the townships, giving the name of Friendship to the township in which he is now living. He

has been a justice of the peace here for over twenty years. Socially he has been a member of Gainesville Lodge No. 168, in the town of Gainesville, and is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel. Mr. McHaney enlisted in the army in the latter part of 1864, and was captain of Company C, DeVee's Battalion, Kitchens' Division, and operated in Missouri and Arkansas, and was with Price on his raid through Missouri, Indian Territory, Kansas and Arkansas. He left the company at Fort Smith, Ark., and with a number of others returned home and resumed farming.

LaFayette McHaney is one of the sturdy sons of the soil of Greene County, Ark., who has won his property by the sweat of his brow and by good management. He and his parents, William and Sarah (Word) McHaney, were born in Tennessee, his birth occurring in Wilson County in 1837. When the latter was three years old he was taken by his parents to Marion County, Ill., where the father died in 1851 at the age of sixty-six years, and the mother in 1880, aged seventy-nine years. The father was a Democrat and he and wife were members of the Baptist Church. They had a family of thirteen children, ten of whom lived to be grown and seven are yet living. LaFayette was the eleventh child, and attained his majority in Marion County, Ill. His youthful days were spent on a farm and in attending the common schools, and after attaining his twenty-second year he taught one term of school of nine months, later going to Tennessee, where he was married. In January, 1861, he came to Arkansas and joined the Confederate army, serving as first lieutenant, and was captured on the 4th of July, 1863, at Helena, Ark., and was taken to Johnson's Island, Ohio, where he was kept a prisoner from August of that year to January, 1865, when he was exchanged and returned home. In February, 1865, he began teaching school, continuing twenty months, and the rest of his time has been devoted to his farm. He first located southeast of Gainesville, but in 1881 came to his present farm, of which he has about 200 acres under cultivation. He raises considerable stock. His wife, whose name was Nancy C. Thorne, was born in Tennes-

see, and when a child moved to Gibson County, of the same State, where she was married. The following are their children: William W., John T., Avey Ann (wife of William Russell), John H., Robert L., Samuel P., Onia A., Susan A. A., Melvin M., Maude and Claude (twins), and Edward E. Henry L. died from the effects of a fall, at the age of seven years. Mr. McHaney is a Democrat, has been a Master Mason for two years, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church, in which he has been a deacon for twelve years.

James K. P. McKelvey, whose success in life is mainly due to his industry and perseverance, coupled with a pleasant, genial disposition, is a native of Franklin County, Tenn., born in 1844, being the son of John and Mary Ann (McKelvey) McKelvey, natives of South Carolina. The parents came to Franklin County, Tenn., in their youthful days, were reared in that county, and were married there about 1842. In 1850 they moved to Benton County, Tenn., and there remained until 1863, when they located in Union County, Ill. In the fall of 1865, they came to Lawrence County, Ark., settling on a farm where they remained about one year, and afterward moved to Carroll County, thence to Sebastian County, where the father died in 1874, at the age of fifty-five years. He practiced medicine the later part of his life; was a self-made man, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he was a minister for twenty-two years before his death. He was very successful in administering to the physical as well as the spiritual wants of his fellow-men, and his face was welcomed in the homes of all, and especially in the homes of the sick and afflicted. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Democrat in politics, and a strong advocate of free schools. He was a very popular man, but never aspired to office. The mother is still living in Sebastian County, Ark., on the home place. She was born in 1825, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for many years. To their union were born thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity: Louisa E., James K. P., Mary J., Martha F., who died at the age of thirty-eight

years; George N., died at the age of thirty years; Elizabeth Ann, William H., Millie H., John G., died at the age of thirteen years; Isaac N., Joseph T., Aaron A. and Luther W. Aaron A. is now attending the St. Louis Medical College. James K. P. McKelvey was reared in his native county, and received limited educational advantages. In 1864 he commenced farming for himself in Illinois, but one year later returned to Tennessee, to the old home place, where he remained until 1873, and then moved to Greene County, Ark. He located west of Gainesville, and soon after went to Sebastian County, to settle the estate of his father, where he remained until the fall of 1876, then returning and settling on his present property. He has 100 acres under cultivation, and is a thriving, industrious farmer. He was married, in the fall of 1863, to Miss Ferlissa A. Swindle, a native of Tennessee, born in 1848, and the fruits of this union were ten children, all living: William T., a student at the State University of Fayetteville, Ark.; Italy, John, Alonzo, Horace and Hervey (twins), Adolphus L., Anna L., Clara M. and James R. Italy is the wife of L. C. Rudesial. Mr. and Mrs. McKelvey are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he is local deacon; he was ordained in 1879, and commenced preaching in 1874. He is a Royal Arch and Master Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Gainesville, and has served as Worshipful Master for several years. He has a dimit from Duval Chapter, No. 65. He is a Democrat in politics. His father was a Union man during the war, and was opposed to secession. Mr. McKelvey is a strong advocate of the free school system, but has never sought political prominence.

Dr. J. G. McKenzie. Among the many successful farmers and practitioners of the "healing art" in Greene County, Ark., deserving of special mention, is Dr. McKenzie, who was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1851, and is the third in a family of seven children born to Alexander and Jeanette (Patterson) McKenzie, the former of whom was engaged in commercial pursuits, and conducted a boot and shoe factory. The Doctor attended school in his native land until nineteen

years of age, then entered the Alton Medical College for a course of two years, after which he took a finishing course of six months at the Rush Medical College, in 1873. Subsequently he emigrated to the United States, and after remaining in New York City for some time, made a tour of the great lakes, and settled in Canada for about one year. He then went to the State of Illinois, and engaged in practicing the medical profession at Dresden, in partnership with Dr. Rhodes, making his next move to Cotton Plant, in Southeast Missouri, and about one year later went to Kennett, and was associated with Dr. Harvey for another year. After following his profession in Northeastern Arkansas for some time he came to his present location about 1875, purchased one acre of land, erected a residence, and here has since made his home. He has added eight and one half acres to his home lot, and has bought eighty acres of good farming land in one tract, besides eighty acres in the Cache River bottoms, making the last purchase in 1887. Fifty acres of land are cleared and under cultivation, and the rest is devoted to stock raising, in which he is quite extensively engaged, making a specialty of horses and mules. The Doctor's practice is very large, and although he has lived in Greene County a comparatively short time, he is well and favorably known. He is also doing a commercial business among his friends and neighbors, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Greene County. He votes with the Democratic party, and in 1885 was postmaster of Crowley. In 1886 the Doctor made a trip to Europe and visited his old home and the Edinburgh Exposition, which was being held at that time. He returned to the United States after about a month fully convinced that this country was the easiest and best in which to acquire a competence. He was married in November, 1878, to Miss Cynthia Ann Pevehouse, a native of Arkansas, and by her is the father of five children: Willie Alexander, Jessie Odel, who died at the age of six years; James, Maggie and Roger Q. Dr. McKenzie's father is deceased, but his mother, two sisters and two brothers are living in retirement at Aberdeen. A brother, John G.,

is chief engineer on a line of steamships sailing between Shanghai and Hong Kong. He also has an uncle who is captain on the ocean, and sails between Liverpool and New Orleans.

Judge L. L. Mack, attorney at law. The firm of Mack & Son is one of the leading and most influential at the bar in the city of Paragould, and gives strength to the fraternity. The gentlemen composing it are admirably adapted to the honorable prosecution of this most exalted of professions, and possess that easy and interested grace of manner not easily acquired by the majority. Judge L. L. Mack was born in Maury County, Tenn., on the 18th of December, 1817, and is the son of Lemuel D. and Mary (Taylor) Mack, natives of Rockingham County, N. C., and of Wake County, N. C., respectively. The parents emigrated to Tennessee when single, were there married and located in Maury County, of that State, where they remained for several years, and then removed to Wayne County, also in that State. In 1851 they removed to Greene County, Ark., locating near Gainesville, where they passed the remainder of their days. They lie buried in the cemetery at Gainesville. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom our subject is the eldest. He was born a cripple, and on that account it was thought that he would never amount to anything. He was reared and educated in Maury County, Tenn., receiving an ordinary education, and after his school day's work was over he began the study of law, a part of the time with a preceptor and a portion without any. When in his twenty-first year he was admitted to the bar in Maury County, although living in Wayne County, and practiced in the last named county for about twelve years. In the year 1844 he was elected county clerk, and filled this position with credit for four years. He became very prominently identified with the whole section of country for many miles. He was a candidate for the legislature from Wayne County, but was defeated by forty-four votes. In December, 1850, he landed in Greene County, Ark., with his family, and in October of the following year settled at Gainesville, then the county seat. Here he began the struggle for life and reputation. Previous to

this, in 1844, he married Miss Felicia Cypert, a sister of Judge Cypert, and became the father of eleven children, nine now living. They are named as follows: Robert P., an attorney; Allen P., also an attorney; William N., a physician; Messilla B., wife of P. H. Crenshaw; Emma W., wife of Judge James E. Riddick; McCall, Thomas C., Idella A. and Sarah J. After locating in Greene County, Ark., he found his money scarce though a good sized family depended upon him for support. He had a little library and set to work in earnest in the practice of his profession, notwithstanding there was very little to be done in those days. However he held on to what little there was, and in 1855 he was elected prosecuting attorney from the First district, and on next election was defeated. In November, 1860, he was elected to the legislature and served during that session, but later resigned and was a candidate for prosecuting attorney from the Third district. He was elected and served one term. In the year 1865 he was elected circuit judge of the same circuit and went off under reconstruction in 1868. In 1874 he was elected circuit judge of the Second circuit without opposition, and held one term of four years. He was re-elected in 1878 and served until 1882. Since that time he has turned his attention to his practice. The most of his life has been spent in serving the public, and in that capacity he has given entire satisfaction, meriting the respect and admiration of all by his firmness and advancement. As a lawyer he is a ready and fluent speaker, and has but few superiors. A singular circumstance of the family is that there were eleven children in his father's family, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest, and eleven children in the wife's family, she being the youngest. The Judge is also the father of eleven children. There were twenty three grandchildren born, and twenty-two are living at the present time. Judge Mack is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also the I. O. O. F. He and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rufus A. Markham, M. D., an energetic practitioner, is recognized throughout this State as a friend of and laborer in the cause and advance-

ment of the medical profession, and has acquired a flattering reputation as a physician. He was born in Orange County, N. C. (now Durham County), in 1848, and is a son of Benjamin and Rhoda (Pritchard) Markham, who were born in North Carolina. The father was the eldest of nine children and grew to maturity in his native State, after which he emigrated westward to Tennessee, where he was engaged in teaching school for some time. He returned to the old home place, and at the age of forty years located within three miles of the old home, where he lived until his death, in 1866, at the age of sixty-three years, rearing there a family of five children, all of whom are living. His wife was born in 1807 and died in 1861, and she, as well as her husband, was a member of the Baptist Church, the latter being a deacon in the same for twenty years. The grandfather was born and reared in the Carolinas, and the great grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; he reared a large family of children. He lived to be over ninety years of age, and had several sons who also lived to extreme old age, one lacking seven days of being ninety-nine years old at the time of his death. Dr. Rufus A. Markham's brothers and sisters are as follows: Eliza Ann, Felix G., James D. and Martha J. Dr. Markham remained at home until the death of his parents and acquired a fair education in the district schools and at Durham, N. C. In 1870 he came to West Tennessee and the following year removed to Greene County, Ark. In 1874 he went to Texas, where he engaged in teaching school. After returning to Arkansas he was appointed, in 1876, to the office of deputy clerk of Greene County. In 1878 he began the study of medicine under Dr. M. V. Camp, now of Walnut Ridge, Ark., and soon after entered the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, from which institution he graduated in 1885, though previous to graduating he had practiced in Greensboro from 1880 until 1884. After graduating he came to Gainesville, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, and is ranked among the leading physicians of the county. He was married in the fall of 1880 to Miss Maggie Steadman, who was born in Chatham

County, N. C., in 1845, and died in October, 1888, having become the mother of three children: Edward L., James C. and Rufus P. The last child died in infancy, soon after the mother's death. She was an active worker and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor is a member of the Baptist Church. He belongs to the A. F. & A. M., and is in every respect a self-made man.

W. H. Martin, a farmer of Blue Cane Township, was born in Caldwell County, N. C., in 1832, and is the son of William R. and Anna (Hood) Martin, who were of English and Scotch ancestry respectively, and were natives and farmers of the "Old North State." W. H. Martin resided in his native State until sixteen years of age, when he left home and went to Union County, Ill., where he engaged in the sawmill business as a hand sawyer. He was married there in 1856 to Mary Jane Hartline, a daughter of John and Margaret (Rendelman) Hartline, who were among the pioneer settlers of that county and State, from North Carolina. The father was a farmer by occupation and died some years ago. The mother is still living. Mr. Martin remained in Illinois until 1866, when he went to Texas, where he purchased an improved farm and remained until the fall of 1869. Selling his property, he came to Greene County, purchasing an improved farm on Crowley's Ridge. Here his wife died in 1880, having borne a family of six children, three of whom survive: Willis A., Walter L., and Eliza Jane. The latter is the wife of C. L. Sides, and resides on Crowley's Ridge. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Martin married Mrs. J. F. Lewis, a widow of Jacob Lewis, of Stoddard County, Mo.; he was reared in Illinois, where he resided on a farm until 1869, when he came to Greene County, Ark., and bought eighty acres of land, which he improved and added to. He was conservative in politics. He died in 1879 and left his widow with two children to care for: William Franklin and Myrtle May. Mr. Martin owns lands to the amount of 480 acres, 200 being under cultivation, and has taken an interest in fruit culture, having on his home farm a fine orchard. He raises and buys considerable stock,

and is one of the successful farmers of the county. He votes with the Democratic party, and has been a member of the school board ever since his residence in Arkansas. Socially, he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Danley Lodge No. 3, and is a member of the Knights of Honor, at Rector. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and are the parents of one child: Edgar C. Mr. Martin has seen many changes in the growth and prosperity of the county since coming here; he often went to Cape Girardeau, a distance of 125 miles, to do his marketing, when now it is only necessary to go a very few miles to obtain all the articles one desires.

J. R. Miller, deputy circuit and county clerk, and a prominent educator of the county for a number of years, was born in Gordon County, Ga., April 8, 1856, and came to Greene County, Ark., in 1879. His father, W. W. Miller, was a native of South Carolina, where he followed agricultural pursuits for some time, and, when a young man, moved to Georgia. Here he was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Erwin, a native of the last mentioned State and the daughter of James Erwin. The grandparents, Archibald and Hannah Miller, were of English stock. After coming to Greene County, Ark., J. R. Miller engaged in agricultural pursuits, which had been his principal occupation while in Georgia, and he has also been occupied in the teacher's profession for several years. He settled on a farm near Gainesville, cultivating sixty acres or more, and has a fine residence. He was married December 26, 1883, to Miss Mattie Hampton, daughter of M. B. and M. C. (Stevenson) Hampton, of Greene County, formerly of Shelby County, Tenn. One child is the result of this union, a daughter, named Minnie May. The mother of Mr. Miller makes her home with him. In his political views he affiliates with the Democratic party, and in January, 1889, he was appointed to the position of deputy circuit clerk by Mr. T. B. Kitchens. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

James F. Newberry, a prominent and highly respected farmer of Greene County, was born in Alabama in 1844, and is the son of John Newberry,

who came to this State in 1854. Here he engaged in farming and was for two years justice of the peace. At the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the Confederate service under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and was killed in 1862. He reared a family of six children, five sons and one daughter. James F. Newberry was in the Confederate service during the entire war, and was wounded in the left leg. In 1864 he returned to his farm in Greene County, and devoted himself to its improvement. He then owned 100 acres, which he has since increased to 425. A part of his farm is under cultivation, and he is also interested in raising cattle and fine mules. He married Mary Morgan, who bore him six children and died in 1880, aged thirty years. He chose as his second wife Mrs. Charity (Dennis) Ross, and to their union have been given four children. The nine children are: Robert E., born in 1865; Martha C., born in 1867, died in 1880; Sarah F., born in 1870; John E., born in 1872; Isabella, born in 1874; Laura E., born in 1881; James J., born in 1883, died in 1884; Jennie B., born in 1885, and Myrtle G., born in 1887, died in 1889. Mr. Newberry is a staunch Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are popular in the community in which they live.

W. C. Newberry is in every way worthy of being classed among the prosperous planters of Greene County, Ark. He was born in Weakley County, West Tenn., in 1852, and was the sixth of eleven children born to Samuel and Nancy (Trantham) Newberry, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Tennessee. In 1854 they moved to Greene County, Ark., and settled near the farm on which W. C. Newberry is now residing, where they entered land and resided until their respective deaths, the father's demise occurring in February, 1874, and the mother's in 1883. They took quite an important part in the early history of the country, and the father assisted in organizing the county. W. C. Newberry received his early education in the district schools of Greene County, and aided at home in opening up his father's farm. He was married in Greene County, in 1872, to Miss Martha Jane

McHaney, who was born in Arkansas, and is a daughter of John and Sally (Sims) McHaney, Tennesseans. Mr. Newberry soon located on his present farm of 120 acres, about fifty-five acres of which he has cleared and put under cultivation. He has added to his original purchase until he now has 200 acres of as good land as there is in the county, with 110 under the plow, the principal products of which are corn and cotton. Mr. Newberry is independent in politics, and is not an office-seeker. In 1874 he lost his wife, and four years later he was married to Mary H. Hartso, of Arkansas. His first union was blessed by one son, Samuel; and his last by four children: Luther, Clifton, Charley and Tuler. His wife is a daughter of William and Sarah (McFarland) Hartso, who came to Arkansas at an early day. The father is still living, but the mother is deceased. Mr. Newberry has been active in aiding all laudable enterprises, and is one of the self made men of the county.

John Nutt, farmer and stock-raiser, of Greene County, Ark., is one of its foremost men in the support of all measures for its progress and development. He was born in Shelby County, Tenn., and grew to manhood on his father's farm, there receiving his education in the county schools. His father, William Nutt, was a native of Alabama, and moved from that State to Tennessee in 1827. There he engaged very successfully in farming, and, being a minister of the gospel, devoted much time to his Master's cause. He reared a family of eleven children, four of whom are yet living. All his life he was faithful to his ideas of right and duty, and died in 1844. John Nutt has during his life engaged in farming, and now owns 520 acres of splendid land in this county, and 600 acres in Lawrence County. He has given some attention to stock-raising, and now has many good horses and mules. To him and wife have been born six children, and five of them have grown to manhood and womanhood. They are three sons and two daughters: William C., George W., Sampson M., Lavina E. and Nancy Ann. Mr. Nutt is a member of the Masonic order, and he and wife are worthy members of the Baptist Church.

John M. Nutt. The fine quality of the soil in Greene County, Ark., added to energy and good management, has placed Mr. Nutt among the prosperous farmers of the community. He was born on the old homestead near his own farm on the 14th of January, 1863, being the eleventh of fourteen children born to W. G. and Sarah (Ellis) Nutt, the former a native of Alabama, and the latter of Maryland. The father came with his parents to what is now Greene County in 1839, and settled with them on a farm near Gainesville, where the parents died. He was married in Greene County and became a very wealthy farmer, being the owner of 2,500 acres of land, with 600 acres under cultivation. He always votes with the Democratic party, and socially is a member of Gainesville Lodge No. 168. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife is a Methodist. The maternal grandfather was a very early resident of Arkansas, and was a soldier in the Mexican war. John M. Nutt has always resided in Greene County, and in his youth attended the common schools; this with a few years spent at Howell, Mo., has enabled him to successfully cope with fickle fortune. When first starting out in life for himself he began tilling the soil on the farm where he now lives, his acreage amounting to 167½, eighty acres being under the plow. The most of this he cleared himself, and now has one of the best farms in the county. He was married in Greene County in 1887 to Miss Lulu, a daughter of W. G. Butternut and wife, *nee* Skiles, all being natives of Tennessee, who came to Greene County in 1871. The parents are living in the county. Mr. Nutt always votes the Republican ticket, but is not a seeker after office, and has ever been deeply interested in educational matters. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. Their union has been blessed in the birth of one child: Ivery.

John Odam is of the mercantile firm of McConnell & Odam, Paragould. In scanning the sketches of Greene County, Ark., one fact must strike the reader with peculiar force: the high standing attained by its business men. It is known to have a thoroughly qualified business population, and Mr. Odam is a leading light among the number.

He was born in Hardin County, Ill., August 5, 1832, and received such educational advantages as the schools of those days afforded. Until thirty-three years of age he assisted his father on the farm, and then went to Crittenden County, Ky., where he was engaged in the hotel and lumber business for about ten years. After this he went to Dyer County, Tenn., there following saw-milling, having a mill built on a steamboat, and taking the timber from the river. He was also occupied in merchandising for about four years. In January, 1888, he came to Paragould, Ark., where he bought his present property and immediately embarked in the mercantile business under the present firm name. He carries a good stock of general merchandise and has a thriving trade. He was married in 1862, but lost his wife the following year. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined that order in 1862. Mr. Odam's parents, Cleyburn and Mary (McConnell) Odam, were natives of Middle Tennessee and Maysville, Ky., respectively. The mother emigrated from Kentucky to Illinois in 1816, when the last named State was a Territory, and the father came to the same State about 1820. They were married there and located in Hardin County, where the father successfully cultivated the soil. He died August 5, 1834, of Asiatic cholera. In their family were two children: John and Sarah, wife of Thomas McConnell. After the death of her husband Mrs. Odam married Mr. Commodore P. Tadlock, by whom she had five children, three now living: Edward J., Jonathan L., and Nancy J. The mother died in 1858.

John O'Steen, ex-county and probate judge, and merchant, Paragould. In these days of money-making, when life is a constant struggle between right and wrong, it is a pleasure to lay before an intelligent reader the unsullied record of an honorable man. To the youthful it will be a useful lesson—an incentive to honest industry. John O'Steen was born in Panola County, Miss., on April 27, 1845, and is the son of Harvey and Elizabeth (True) O'Steen, both of Scotch origin. The parents were married in Alabama, and in 1834 removed to Panola County, Miss., where the

mother died in 1852. The father passed his last days in Craighead County, Ark., dying there in 1865. Of the seven children born to this marriage, three are now living: Mary, wife of W. G. Starling; John, and Samuel. The father was a blacksmith, and also a gunsmith, which occupation he followed up to the time of his death. John O'Steen was partly reared and educated in Panola County, Miss., but moved with his father to Craighead County, Ark., in 1859. He went to work in the shop, learning the gunsmith trade of his father, and now has the reputation of being the finest gunsmith in Northeast Arkansas. In 1862, during the late war, he was very anxious to become a soldier, but could not obtain the consent of his parents. His mind was so wrapped up in it that, notwithstanding all obstacles, he ran away from home, and enlisted in Capt. Adair's company, serving about three years. He was in several hard skirmishes, but, on account of being a cripple, he could not keep up with his command, and in consequence was captured by scouts, who kept him in custody about two weeks. In 1870 he chose for his partner in life Miss Bethany A. Jones, a native of Alabama, and the fruits of this union were two children: Mary A. and Nora Inez. The same year of his marriage Judge O'Steen came to Greene County, Ark., and carried on his trade until 1888, when he sold out, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he still continues. He was elected probate and county judge in 1882, and re-elected in 1884 and 1886, thus serving six successive years. Prior to his election he served four years as justice of the peace, and served one term as constable. Judge O'Steen is one of the prominent men of Greene County, and may be counted among the pioneers, having been a resident here for thirty years. He is the owner of 160 acres of land, with about forty acres under cultivation. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the I. O. O. F.

Eugene Parrish, of the law firm of Crowley & Parrish, was born in Dover, Stewart County, Tenn., and is the son of Abraham P. and Mary M. (Ingram) Parrish, natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee. Abraham P. Parrish emigrated to

Tennessee when quite small, grew to manhood in that State, and there received a liberal education. For many years before the war he ran a furnace at Dover, Tenn., but during that eventful period he was financially crippled and retired to a farm in Humphreys County, on the banks of the Tennessee River, where he is residing at the present time. He is now in his seventy-second year. The mother died when Eugene Parrish was quite young. Of the children born to this marriage, two are now living: Charles and Eugène. After the death of his first wife Mr. Parrish, was married again and became the father of three children: Lamar, Walter L. and Daisy. Grandfather Parrish was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and died in Virginia. Eugene Parrish was principally reared in Tennessee, and received his education at West Kentucky College and at the University of Ohio, obtaining the means to prosecute his studies by teaching school between terms until he completed his education. He was admitted to the bar at Jonesboro in 1884, located at Wittsburg, Cross County, and there remained until June, 1885, when he settled at Paragould, Ark. He was associated with J. D. Block, present prosecuting attorney at Wittsburg, and, on coming to Paragould, he formed a partnership with B. H. Crowley, the present senator of the First district, and a very noted and prominent man. This law firm has one of the finest libraries in Northeast Arkansas, and both members are men of ability. Mr. Parrish is a self-made, self-educated man, and is well fitted for the profession he has chosen.

Seth W. Peebles, one of the many successful agriculturists and stock raisers of Greene County, Ark., and one who has attained wealth by the sweat of his brow, is classed among the prosperous men of the county. He was born in North Carolina in 1825, and is the eldest one of the family of six children born to the marriage of Wyatt and Nancy (Biggs) Peebles, who were born in North Carolina and emigrated to Virginia, where they were engaged in husbandry. The mother died in that State, and subsequently the father emigrated to Greene County, Ark., and in 1842 settled near Greensboro, where he became well and

favorably known, and served as sheriff of the county six years. He died in December, 1876. Seth W. Peebles has been familiar with farm life from earliest youth, and received his education in the schools of Virginia. He began his independent career as a farmer in 1846, in Tennessee, and was married there in December of the following year to Miss Catherine Mingle, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of William and Rebecca (Kagley) Mingle, who were also Virginians and early emigrants to Tennessee, in which State the father died. His wife's death occurred in Arkansas in 1864. Mr. Peebles became a resident of Greene County, Ark., in 1855, and in 1859 bought a partially improved farm in Union Township, consisting of 160 acres, of which he improved and cleared forty acres. Besides this property he owns the old homestead of 117 acres, sixty of which are under cultivation. He has always been interested in politics and has affiliated with the Democratic party, but is not an office-seeker. He has been a member of the school board several times and assisted in the re-organization of the townships. In 1872 his wife died, having borne a family of six children: Nancy Jane, Rebecca E., who died in February, 1877, the wife of Joel Dollins; George W., who died in 1886; John M., who died in October, 1878; Sarah Ann, wife of J. P. Walls, who died in 1880; and James L., who also died in 1880. In 1863 Mr. Peebles enlisted in Company K, Seventh Missouri Confederate cavalry, and was with Price on his raid through Missouri, Kansas, etc. He was wounded in the Mine Creek fight in Kansas, receiving a gunshot through the right lung. Since the war he has been engaged in farming. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Wiley Pevehouse. In giving a sketch of this gentleman it is but fair to say that he is one of the prominent farmers of Greene County, Ark., and that he is a man of sound judgment and unimpeachable honesty. He was born on Crowley's Ridge, in Greene County, on the 2d of July, 1828, being the second child born there, his brother William, whose birth occurred April 7, 1826, having been first. He was the fourth child of Abraham and Polly (Crowley) Pevehouse, who came to

Arkansas at an early day. [For a history of the Crowley family see sketch of Hon. B. H. Crowley.] After spending a year on Black River they came to Crowley's Ridge, and made the first settlement in Northeast Arkansas. The paternal grandparents were of Virginia stock, and moved from that State to South Carolina, and thence to Kentucky, of which section they were pioneers, about 1822 coming to Arkansas. The parents of our subject died about 1835, and from that time up to manhood he made his home with his grandfather, Benjamin Crowley. The latter was a very extensive farmer and stock raiser, and Mr. Pevehouse drove stock all the way to St. Louis, and later to Memphis and Helena. During his childhood he depended on his own resources for a livelihood and hunted and sold his furs and hides, and later farmed in a small way. When about twenty years of age he entered land, subsequently buying small tracts from time to time, and in the spring of 1861 sold out and went to Scott County, where he remained about eighteen months, then returning to the Cache bottoms. When some twenty-five years of age he was married to Miss Margaret Capps, a native of Arkansas, whose family were early settlers in this section. She died in 1858, leaving two children: Sarah, who married a Mr. Harris, and died soon after, and Cynthia Ann, wife of Dr. McKinzie, now living at Crowley. Mr. Pevehouse took for his second wife Miss Frances Bowman, whom he married in 1860. Her death occurred on the 13th of October, 1870. She and Mr. Pevehouse were the parents of the following children: William, who is married and resides in Lawrence County; Lucy Jane, the wife of George Gramling; John P., who died on the 31st of March, 1888, at the age of twenty-two years; and Mary Elizabeth. February 16, 1873, Mr. Pevehouse married Mrs. Sarah Ann (Cooper) Allen, a native of Mississippi, who was reared in Tennessee, and came to Arkansas with her first husband, settling in Lawrence County. In 1876 he purchased his present property of 160 acres, of which about five acres were cleared, and now has ninety-five acres in a tillable condition and well improved with good buildings, orchard, etc. His principal crops are corn and

cotton, and he gives much attention to stock raising of a good grade, and also to the culture of bees. He is public spirited, and has held the offices of deputy sheriff and county clerk. In 1864 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and was with Price on his raid through Missouri, but being in poor health was left at Boonville, where he received good attention, and was soon after paroled and returned home. The close of the war left him destitute, and since that time he has made his present property.

I. H. Pillow, deputy sheriff, farmer and stock raiser of Greene County, Ark., is a native of Giles County, Tenn., where he was born in 1851, being a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Willcockson) Pillow, also natives of that State. They came to Greene County, Ark., in 1851, settling on the farm on which the subject of this sketch is now living. The father made some valuable improvements on his place of 320 acres, and at the time of his death, in 1862, had cleared thirty acres from timber. In 1862 he enlisted in Capt. Clemens' company, Gen. Pillow's brigade, and at the fight at Fort Pillow became overheated, from the effects of which he died seven days later. He was a Democrat politically, a Methodist in religious belief, and was a man always noted for his public spirit and benevolence. He left a widow and three children to mourn his loss, the names of the latter being: I. H., Sina M., wife of F. F. Martin, a farmer of Greene County, and Sarah A., wife of N. A. Danley, also a farmer of Greene County. Mrs. Pillow was left to care for her children with but little means, but with the aid of her son, she succeeded in doing well for them. I. H. Pillow received only a limited education in his youth, but, assisted by his mother, with subsequent application he has become a practical and intelligent business man. December 28, 1872, he was married to Miss Martha, a daughter of Absalom and Mary (Cobal) Arnel, Tennesseans, and by her became the father of two children: Mary E. and Annie Elnora. Mrs. Pillow died on the 29th of September, 1875, and November 26, 1876, he wedded Mrs. Martha (Newsom) Wood, a daughter of Henry and Grace A. Newsom, natives of Mis-

issippi. To this last marriage four children have been born: Ida Lee, Joseph Henry, Thomas A. and Charley. Ninety acres of his 160-acre farm are under cultivation, and well improved and cultivated. His orchard is large and well selected and his crop is usually extensive. He is interested in stock-breeding, and has a fine Norman and Morgan stallion. His cattle are of the Durham breed, and his hogs are Berkshire and Jersey. During the fall, for the past fifteen years, he has operated a threshing machine. Mr. Pillow, his wife, and two daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a class leader, and in his political views he is a stanch Democrat, having been elected on that ticket, in 1887, to the office of deputy sheriff, which position he has very acceptably filled up to the present time.

Robert W. Pruet, a well known and successful farmer of the county, was born in East Tennessee in 1825, and is the third in a family of fifteen children born to Willis and Mary (Williams) Pruet, who were also Tennesseans, the paternal and maternal grandparents being from North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. Grandfather Pruet was a participant in the Creek war, and was at the battle of Horseshoe Bend. The maternal grandparents lived to be very old, reaching the age of ninety and one hundred years. Willis Pruet was an extensive land holder in Tennessee, and dealt in stock, being a prominent and influential citizen of his time. He died in August, 1850. Robert W. Pruet was reared to farm labor, attended the common schools, and after attaining his majority engaged in stock dealing, and also kept a country store for some time. In 1851 he was married to a Miss Stuart, a native of Illinois, and in 1853, in company with three brothers, came to Northeast Arkansas and settled in Greene County, where he entered 120 acres, on which he at once located and began improving. In 1858 he sold his property with the intention of going to Texas, but instead purchased 160 acres of wild land in St. Francis Township, 100 acres of which he now has under excellent cultivation, furnished with good buildings and orchards. He devotes the most of his land to general farming, and raises cotton, corn,

and the smaller grains, the land yielding a good average. He is trying to improve his stock and is going to cross his cattle with Jersey. In 1872, in partnership with his brother, C. D. Pruet, he opened a general store on his brother's farm, and they carried on an extensive business for many years. In 1862 he and two brothers, with several brothers-in-law, enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Arkansas Infantry, but he served only seven months, when he was discharged on account of illness, at Georgetown, Ky. In 1870 Mrs. Pruet died, and for several years Mr. Pruet resided with his brother. In 1877 he married Frances Owens, who was born in West Tennessee, though reared in Arkansas, to which State she was brought by her father, Dr. Owens, who practiced in this vicinity for a number of years, and died from an accidental fall from his horse. Mr. Pruet is an active worker in church and school matters, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the building in which he worships being on ground donated by himself; this was erected by means contributed mostly by the Pruet brothers. Mr. Pruet is one of the original members of the first church organized in this section in 1858.

W. S. Pruet. Prominent among the much esteemed and respected citizens of Paragould stands the name of Mr. Pruet, who was born in Roane County, Tenn., September 27, 1829, and who is the son of Willis and Polly E. (Williams) Pruet, natives also of Roane County, Tenn. Willis Pruet was a very successful man, both as a farmer and speculator. He died in Memphis in 1851, while there on business. The mother died in 1860, in Greene County, Ark. Their family consisted of fifteen children, nine of whom lived to be grown, but only two now living: Robert and Willis S. The paternal and maternal grandparents were natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively, and were early settlers of Tennessee. The paternal great-grandfather was in the Indian wars. Willis S. Pruet, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm in Roane County, Tenn., and in that county received his education. In 1857 he came to Greene County, Ark., when there were very few settlers, and when the city of Gainesville

was represented by one business house and a clapboard hotel. He located about four miles south of what is now Paragould, on a farm in the forest, put up a little house, built of poles with clapboard roof, and lived in this style for about eighteen months, when his cabin burned down. He then put up a good log house, and lived there until 1869, when he moved to his present location, joining the town of Paragould. He bought 271 acres of land along the railroad, and the principal part of the town lies on his land. When he first came to the county he had but \$1.50, and neither a cow nor horse; but he was determined to make a start, and by his industry and perseverance has accomplished his purpose, and is now one of the substantial men of the locality. He has about 600 acres of good land, and is also the owner of considerable town property in Paragould. He contributes liberally to all worthy enterprises, and has been active in his endeavors to build up the town. In 1851 he married Miss Elizabeth Tucker, a native of Alabama, by whom he has three children living: Julia, Sarah and Theresa. In 1862 Mr. Pruet enlisted in Capt. Pruet's company, and served for three years. He was at the battles of Farmington, Murfreesboro, Richmond, Shiloh and Jackson, Miss., and carried his brother, who was severely wounded, twice from the battle-field. He is a member of the firm of D. D. Hodges & Co., merchants of Paragould; is also dealing considerably in stock, and it may be noted that Mr. Pruet has been, and is, a leading spirit of the place. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Capt. Charles D. Pruet (deceased) was one of four brothers who came from Tennessee to Arkansas in 1857, and engaged in farming and stock raising, and various other enterprises. He was born in Roane County, Tenn., in 1827, and was married on the 23d of January, 1847, to Miss Caroline M. Nelson. After coming to Greene County, Ark., he entered a tract of land on which he located and began improving. In 1862 he joined the Confederate forces, being lieutenant of his company, and was soon after advanced to the rank of captain, and was in the army twenty-two

months, participating in the most of the battles in which the Army of the Cumberland was engaged. He was wounded in the engagement at Chickamauga, and also at Murfreesboro, so severely in the latter battle that he was compelled to return home. In 1870 he embarked in mercantile pursuits on his farm, in partnership with his brother Robert, and did a thriving business there for ten years. In the fall of 1882 he started a general store in the then new town of Paragould, being one of the first merchants of the place, and was alone in business until 1886, when he formed a partnership with D. D. Hodges, and the firm name was changed to C. D. Pruet & Co., remaining as such until Mr. Pruet's death on the 20th of August, 1887. He was a prominent Mason, and was buried by that order. He operated a cotton gin on his farm for many years, and was engaged in stock raising and dealing. He left a fine farm of over 500 acres, the most of which was in a high state of cultivation, and also left behind him a name that will long be remembered, for he was honest, industrious and enterprising, and known to be a staunch supporter of church and educational institutions. He was well-known throughout the country as a man of unimpeachable honesty, and was possessed of exceptionally fine business qualifications, and natural characteristics which won the respect of all. He contributed the most of the means for the erection of a church near his home, and did much to build up the town of Paragould, being one of the best business men of the place. He was followed to his long home by numerous friends and neighbors who had known and loved him in life, and is now sleeping in the cemetery near the scene of his greatest usefulness. He was married in 1875 to Miss Irene McElwee, a native of Tennessee, who came to Arkansas with her mother in 1873. Her father, Samuel McElwee, was an extensive farmer and died in 1865. Mrs. Pruet's mother resides with her on the homestead in Arkansas.

George M. Rosengrant, manufacturer of lumber and cooperage, Paragould, Ark. The business interests of this portion of the country are well represented by the subject of this sketch, George

M. Rosengrant, who has been located long enough at this place to become firmly established. He was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, in October, 1855, and is the son of James and Lenora (Connor) Rosengrant, both natives of the Buckeye State. The father was a large stock dealer, and is now deceased. George M. Rosengrant grew to manhood in Guernsey County, of his native State, received his education in the common schools, and subsequently attended the college at Antrim, Ohio. At the age of sixteen he began to learn telegraphy, which he continued for five years for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He then engaged in the lumber business in Wyandot County, Ohio, where he carried on a good trade until 1884, when he came to Greene County, Ark., and located at Paragould. Here he established his present business and has been occupied in the manufacture of lumber ever since. He added the cooperage department in the winter of 1888. He runs a large mill and employs on an average fifty men. In the year 1883 he chose Miss Kitty Jurenall, a native of Wyandot County, Ohio, for his companion in life. Mr. Rosengrant averages about \$75,000 annually from his mill business, and aside from this he is the owner of 5,000 acres of land, all of which has valuable timber thereon. He is a substantial, representative business man, is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a progressive, enterprising citizen of the county.

T. T. Ross. Few men have attained greater prominence in Greene County, in a social as well as business point of view, than has Mr. Ross, who by his pleasant and courteous manner has made many friends and built up a successful trade. He was born in Kentucky, in 1826, and is the son of Caleb and Alifal (Hutchison) Ross, and the grandson of William Ross, who was born in Maryland, and came to Kentucky at an early day. Caleb Ross was also a native of Maryland, and was there married to Miss Hutchison. T. T. Ross left his native State in 1873, emigrating to Greene County, Ark., and locating on a farm two miles north of where Marmaduke is now standing. This land he opened up and improved eighty acres, erected buildings and remained on the same for about five years, when he

sold out and moved to the village of Marmaduke. Here he has since been engaged in merchandising, and has built up a good trade. He has a convenient, substantial building for that purpose, two stories high, the upper portion of which is used for a dwelling. He was married, in Kentucky, to Miss Martha Coles Otey, who died, leaving two children: C. H., who resides in Greene County, married, and the father of two children; and Susan, who married L. C. Harvey, a farmer of Greene County, and has two children. Mr. Ross was married to the sister of his first wife, Miss Elizabeth Otey, and they are the parents of three children: Frances Orlena, wife of James Stone, resides one and a half miles from Marmaduke and has four children; Margaret A., wife of A. B. Harvey, is living in Marmaduke and keeps the hotel, also being engaged in farming, and has five children; and W. A., a merchant of Marmaduke. Mr. Ross is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Evergreen Lodge of the I. O. O. F. He has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church since eighteen years of age.

Dr. Jefferson Davis Sibert, an eminent physician of Walcott, Greene County, Ark., was born in Alabama in 1858 and is the youngest of a family of six children, born to the marriage of Henry Sibert and Dorcas Edwards, who were also born in Alabama, the former being an extensive farmer and merchant. The paternal grandfather, David Sibert, was engaged in farming in South Carolina and was a soldier in the Indian wars. He removed to Alabama in 1834 and bought extensive tracts of land in the northeast part of that State, on which he died in 1874 at the extreme old age of 100 years. The maternal grandfather, Jesse Edwards, came to Alabama and also settled in the northeast part of the State. He purchased his lands from the Indians, and was one of the most extensive real estate holders of the State. His death occurred in 1863. Henry Sibert, the father of our subject, was reared on a farm and did much to improve the large tracts of land bought by his father. At the breaking out of the late Civil War he enlisted in the Third Alabama and served throughout the struggle, thirteen months of this time being spent

in prison. His uncle, Jephtha Edwards, was a colonel in the Mexican War, also in the late war, and has represented his county in the State legislature, being a well known citizen of Alabama. After the war Mr. Sibert engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits, and he and wife are now residing on the old homestead in Northeast Alabama. At the age of fourteen years, Dr. Jefferson Davis Sibert entered Andrews' Institute and finished a course of five years, after which he immediately began the study of medicine, entering the medical department of the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., in 1880, and graduating as an M. D. in 1882. In the spring of that year he commenced practicing his profession near his old home, but came to Greene County, Ark., at the end of one year. After residing here a year, he returned to his native State and practiced three years. Since that time he has permanently located at Walcott, Ark., where he enjoys a large practice, and is becoming well known in this, as well as other counties. He has a pleasant home in the town and is highly esteemed by his neighbors. In 1887 he was united in marriage to Miss Victorine Crowley, a daughter of Capt. Crowley, whose sketch appears in this work. By her he has one child, a bright little daughter named Eleanor. The Doctor has two brothers who are practicing physicians of Alabama, and another brother who is an extensive farmer and stock raiser of that State.

Joseph P. Smelser is classed among the worthy and leading tillers of the soil of Greene County, of which he is a native, having been born in 1858. He was a son of John W. and Nancy (Clark) Smelser, who were born on Kentucky soil and in Tennessee, respectively. They came to Greene County, Ark., on the 6th of May, 1836, and located in Cache Township, where the paternal grandfather, Abraham Smelser, settled on a tract of wild land and opened up 100 acres. He and wife reared a large family of children, and both died of smallpox in 1863. John W. Smelser was their oldest child, and attained his majority in this section of the country. In 1864 he joined Price in his raid through Missouri, but since the war has given his attention to farming and merchandising at Crow-

ley, he and wife being members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at that place. To them were born seven children, three of whom are deceased. Joseph P. Smelser is their fifth child and grew to manhood in Cache Township, receiving a very limited education in his youth. At the age of twenty years he began earning his own living, and was married to Miss Margaret Adams, residing on the old home place for eight years. He then came to his present location, which was then a tract of wild land, and now has fifty acres under cultivation, improved with good buildings, etc. Although not active in politics, he votes the Democratic ticket, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They are the parents of two children: John William and Nancy Ann Delvada, who died at the age of seven years, after a brief illness of five days.

David A. Smith. In the space allotted in this volume it would be impossible to give a detailed account of the career of this gentleman, but it is only just to say that in his walk through life his course has been marked by honesty, industry, and a manly, independent spirit. His birth occurred in Middle Tennessee on the 8th of July, 1826, and he was the eldest in a family of twelve children born to Stantford and Margaret (Tassey) Smith, who were natives of North Carolina and Alabama, respectively, and with their parents removed to Tennessee at an early day, where they met and married. In the fall of 1825 they came to Greene County, Ark., and bought a tract of 160 acres of land which was in a wild state, and on this they located, improved it, and resided here until 1876, when the father died. His wife's death occurred on April 8th, 1874. David A. Smith was reared to manhood on this farm and, besides becoming familiar with the details of farm work, learned the carpenter's trade of his father, following this occupation in Tennessee and also after coming to Arkansas. He came to the latter State at the same time of his parents' removal and bought 160 acres of wild land on Sugar Creek, on which he erected buildings, set out orchards, and cleared forty acres. After making this his home for about fifteen years, he sold out and purchased his present

property on Crowley's Ridge, which consists of 225 acres of land, 100 of which are under cultivation. He has cleared forty acres himself and has made other improvements, which goes to make his home one of the most valuable in the country. He does general farming, raising corn, the smaller cereals, and cotton. He also has a good apple and peach orchard. During the intervals between the farming seasons he has worked at the carpenter's trade, and has built most of the better class of houses in the township, among which are the residences of Capt. Crowley and Mrs. Boyd. Mr. Smith was married on the 6th of January, 1858, to Miss Margaret Pevehouse, a native of Arkansas, by whom he became the father of six children, four of whom are living: William W. C., Sarah Ann, who died at the age of twenty years; Mary Elizabeth, who died when one year old; Logan L. R., Susan Cansada, wife of G. B. Harris, a resident of the county; and James A. Smith. In 1879 Mr. Smith lost his worthy wife, and in 1879 he wedded Mrs. Cothren. He is quite an active politician and has served as bailiff of Greene County. He is a patron of education and is at present a director of his school district.

Simpson Smith. In former years the life of the farmer was considered a laborious one, but in this progressive age, with such improvements in machinery, he can do his work with half the dispatch or labor as in the time of his father, and in fact works but little if any harder than the average man who strives to make a living. Besides all this he is independent, which is one of the much sought-for conditions of life. Mr. Smith is one of the successful farmers who have kept thoroughly apace with the times, and has reached the condition of life mentioned above. He was born in Benton County, Tenn., in 1833, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Lewis) Smith, natives respectively of South Carolina and North Carolina. William Smith came with his parents to Tennessee when a small boy, settling in Maury County for some time, and then moved to Benton County, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was a farmer and trader by occupation. He volunteered in the war under Gen. Jackson.



G. W. Hurley,
JACKSON COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

Mrs. Smith was born in 1798, and died May 13, 1889, on the old home place in Tennessee. She was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Their family consisted of eight children, six now living: Angeline, Ellen, Elizabeth, Simpson, Mary and Thomas J. Those deceased died in infancy. Simpson Smith grew to manhood on the home place in Tennessee, and at the age of fourteen years began working for himself as a day laborer. After this he worked on the railroad for two or three years, then farmed for some time, and when the war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army, Company I, Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Port Hudson and Jackson, Miss. He was taken prisoner twice, first at Fort Donelson, and was carried to Chicago, where he was retained seven months and three days, and was then exchanged. He then returned to the South, entering the Southern army in the same company, re-organized and consolidated with the Forty-eighth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and was captured at Port Hudson, but was soon afterward paroled, when he returned home and resumed his farm work. He remained in Tennessee until 1881, when he came to Arkansas and settled on his present farm in Greene County. He had first moved to Arkansas in 1854, but later returned to the home-place, where he was married, in 1856, to Miss Ellen Erp, a native of Benton County, Tenn. The result of this union was the birth of nine children, seven now living: William, Mary, Belle, Caldonia, John, Augustus, Scott, Doy, Daniel Lee and Vency. Those deceased were Porter and an infant unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he is a deacon. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., is a Democrat in politics, and takes an active part in all public enterprises. He has a fine farm, with 170 acres under cultivation, and is one of the leading farmers of the county.

Irvin G. Smith, whose career as a farmer has been one of success and prosperity, was born in Benton County, Tenn., in 1846, and is the son of John and Fannie (Erp) Smith, both natives of

North Carolina, who came to Benton County, Tenn., with their parents when children. They were married in that State after growing up, and there the father followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1877 at the age of fifty-six years. The mother died in 1862 at the age of forty years. In their family were seven children, six of whom are still living: Irvin G., Disa (now Mrs. Smith), Harvey, Jonathan, Berry H., Thomas W. and Simpson. Harvey died at the age of eighteen years. Irvin G. Smith attained his majority on a farm in Tennessee, and when of age commenced for himself on the home place, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, Forty-ninth Tennessee; the regiment was captured at Fort Donelson and taken to Chicago. Mr. Smith was sick at this time and was at home. As soon as able he went back to the army, joined the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He was captured at or near Johnsonville, Tenn., and was put on a parole of honor. He participated in the Okolona, Miss., battle, was also in the battle of Yazoo City, Bolivar, Tenn., Johnsonville, Tenn., and in a number of other engagements. After the cessation of hostilities Mr. Smith returned to Tennessee, resumed his farming interests, and thus continued until 1873 when he came west to Arkansas and located in Greene County, three miles southwest of where he now lives. In 1876 he moved to his present property, where he has remained ever since. He was married in 1868 to Miss Louisa Swindle, a native of Benton County, Tenn., born in 1844, and the daughter of Thomas and Mariam Swindle, natives respectively of South Carolina and Kentucky. Thomas Swindle went from South Carolina to Illinois, thence to Tennessee, where he was married in 1832, and is still living in Benton County, Tenn. He was born in the year 1814, as was also his wife. She died March 16, 1872. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After the death of his wife Mr. Swindle married Mrs. Nancy Harris, who still survives. Mrs. Smith is one of twelve children, eight of whom are living, born to her parents. She was reared in Tennessee, and by her marriage to Mr. Smith became the mother of

three children, all living: Martha A., wife of William Swindle, now residing in Greene County, Ark.; Walter D. and Cordal C., at home. Mr. Smith resides three and a half miles southwest of Gainesville, where he has improved a good farm and has 155 acres under cultivation. He is an active worker in school affairs, and is director in his district. He served as deputy sheriff in 1881-82-83 and 1884 under Mr. Willcockson, and served as constable of his district to fill a vacancy. In 1883 he was elected to that position, which he held one term. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

E. T. Smith is the junior member of the firm of Smith & Son, proprietors of a lumber mill on Bark Camp Island, Greene County, Ark. The business was established in August, 1878, and is managed by a force of thirty-five men, the capacity being 25,000 feet per day. Mr. Smith was born on Blue Grass soil, in 1851 (Hopkins County, Ky.), and was the youngest of a family of five children of W. E. and Sarah (Hicklin) Smith, who were also Kentuckians. The father removed to Greene County, Ark., in 1885, and now resides in Paragould, being senior member of the lumber milling firm. E. T. Smith's early days were spent in following the plow and in attending the common schools of Kentucky. He was married in Hickman County, of that State, in 1880, to Ella Leet, a native of Kentucky, and by her has an interesting little family of three children: Dora, Kenner and Charley M. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Honor, and in his political views affiliates with the Democratic party. He is enterprising and industrious, and promises to become in time one of the wealthy citizens of the county.

S. J. Smith was born about two miles northwest of Paragould, Greene County, Ark., December 20, 1852, and is one of three surviving members of a family of eleven children, born to Charles C. and Millie J. Smith, who were Tennesseans, and came to Arkansas by ox team when the country was almost a wilderness, inhabited by Indians and wild animals, the latter being very plentiful. A brother of our subject killed sixteen bear the first year. The father cleared the land upon which

Paragould is now situated, afterward moving to Buffalo Island, and still later (in 1861) to the farm of 160 acres, on which his sons, John and Joseph, are now living. He died in April, 1865, still survived by his widow, who is living in Craighead County. When S. J. Smith first came to Arkansas his time was about equally divided between farming in the summer, and hunting and trapping during the cold weather, the latter occupation being the more profitable. By industry and good management he has become the owner of 120 acres of land, the most of which is covered with timber, but has forty-five acres under cultivation, and sixty-five under fence, improved with substantial buildings and good orchard. He well remembers the time when there were only two farms in a radius of ten miles, and can point out hundreds of acres of land then covered with timber and water, which is now in dry and well cultivated farms. He raises cotton and corn, also horses, cattle and hogs. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Mary F. Sypes, a daughter of Eli and Christina Sypes, natives of North Carolina, who came to Perry County, Mo., at a very early day, where the father followed the occupation of farming and blacksmithing until his death. Five of their eight children are living: Eli J., Calvin L., George W., Martha and Charles Andrew.

W. H. Sollis, a member of the firm of W. H. Sollis & Co., merchants, is one among the first business men of Paragould, having established his business here in July, 1882, when the town was in its infancy. The firm was changed to its present name in March, 1883. Mr. Sollis was born in Duplin County, N. C., July 31, 1837, and is a son of Luke and Martha (Taylor) Sollis, natives of North Carolina, but of French descent. The paternal grandfather, Abraham Sollis, was born in France, and emigrated to North Carolina at an early day. There he passed his last days. Luke Sollis was married in North Carolina, and emigrated to Tennessee about 1840, where he followed farming until his death. The mother also died in that State. They were the parents of nine children, only one now living, W. H. Sollis, who is the subject of this sketch. He was reared and

educated in Gibson County, Tenn., and was attending school when the Civil War broke out. He left the school room to defend his country, enlisting in Company D, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, in 1861, and served until the close of the war. He was at the battles of Belmont, Mo., Britton's Lane, last battle of Corinth, and at West Point, Miss., where he was captured and carried to Memphis, thence to Alton, and from there to Camp Douglas. He was kept a prisoner for sixteen months, and experienced many hardships during that time. He had two horses shot from under him while in service, but never received the least wound himself. At the close of the war he was paroled, after which he returned to Tennessee and began speculating in cotton. He was turned loose without a dollar and remained in that condition for one year, when he went to Cincinnati and obtained a position in a wholesale clothing house as traveling salesman. He was engaged in this for about one year, after which he returned home and embarked in merchandising, which he continued until January, 1870, when he went to Memphis, Tenn., and was here interested in the commission business. This he carried on until September, 1871, when he was driven out by the yellow fever, and again his financial condition was in a very low state. He did not despair, but with renewed energy started out and was soon on a sound footing. He then decided to go to Greene County, Ark., and arrived here September 17, 1871. He located on a farm he had previously bought, and which was all that he had left, engaged in farming and this continued until 1882, when he resumed merchandising. He was agent for the Pomona Nursery of Tennessee for two years, and has planted more fruit trees in Greene County than any two men in it. He is the owner of 610 acres of land, with about 100 acres under cultivation, which he improved himself. He was married in March, 1868, to Miss Louisa C. Ferrell, a native of Tennessee, and the result of this union is one child: Willie, wife of John Reeves. Mrs. Sollis is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Sollis has erected several houses in Paragould, and completed his brick store in February, 1889. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

John R. Starnes. The growth and prosperity of Greene County, Ark., has been upon a scale commensurate with the immigration to this region in past years, and this prosperity is largely due to the members of the agricultural profession, prominent among which stands the name of Mr. Starnes. He was born in Lauderdale County, Tenn., in 1829, and there remained until 1871, having been engaged in farming for himself since 1861. Since the year 1871 he has resided in Greene County, Ark., and since 1876 has been a resident of his present farm, where he is doing a prosperous business, and besides being engaged in tilling the soil, gives considerable attention to stock raising. He was married in 1861 to Miss Elizabeth Lacey, who was born in Henderson County, Tenn., in 1838, and is the mother of three children: Josephus, Marshall and Parlee. Mr. and Mrs. Starnes are members of the Baptist Church, of which he is an active supporter, and in his political views he is a staunch Republican. His parents, Marshall and Sarah (Golden) Starnes, were born in Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively, in 1818, and were married on the 6th of December, 1838. The father was reared in Tipton County, Tenn., but when a young man located in West Tennessee, on a farm, and there continued to make his home until 1871, when he came to Arkansas, and is now residing in Greene County on the farm on which he first settled. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was his wife, who died March 21, 1849. They were the parents of four children, John R. being the only one living. The father took for his second wife Parlee Johnson, on the 28th of May, 1851, and by her had twelve children, six now living: Mary J., Militia E., Martha F., Moses, Nancy P. and James. The paternal grandfather, Moses Starnes, was a Virginian, who became a resident of Tennessee at an early day and died at middle age, having reared a large family of children.

G. W. Stevenson has attained wealth as a planter and stock raiser by honest labor, and is a gentleman who commands the respect and esteem of all who know him. He was born in the year 1831, in Giles County, Tenn., and is the youngest

in a family of ten children born to Elem and Lydia (Payne) Stevenson, both natives of the "Old North State." They were married there and at an early day moved to Tennessee, locating in Giles County, where the father opened up quite an extensive farm and was a large slaveholder. He died in 1876 at the age of ninety-one years, having been a minister of the gospel for sixty-seven years, being the oldest one in Middle Tennessee at the time of his death. His wife died in 1874 at the age of eighty-nine years. The paternal grandfather was born in Ireland, and was one of the early settlers of North Carolina, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The maternal grandfather, also born in the Emerald Isle, was an early resident of North Carolina, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. G. W. Stevenson was reared to manhood in Middle Tennessee, and received his education in Forest Hill Academy, and Giles College, at Pulaski. At the age of twenty-one years he began teaching school, and has followed this occupation very successfully up to the present time, being also engaged in tilling the soil and raising stock. He was married in Lincoln County, Tenn., May 29, 1855, to Miss M. J. Thorp, who was born in that county, and is a daughter of Joel and Elizabeth (Osborne) Thorp, who were also Tennesseans. The father was a wealthy planter and died in 1847, still survived by the mother. In 1861 Mr. Stevenson enlisted in Company A. Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry, and was mustered into service at Nashville, afterward participating in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Chickamauga, and others of minor importance. He served as a scout for some time, and after the war returned to Tennessee, emigrating in 1884 to Greene County, Ark., where he is now residing on a farm of 200 acres, 123 of which are under cultivation. He is interested in buying, selling and raising stock. He is a staunch Democrat in politics, and was elected by that party to the office of county treasurer, and also to the office of justice of the peace. Socially he belongs to the I. O. O. F., Paragould Lodge No. 13, of which order he has been a member for over forty years, having passed all the chairs, and was grand lecturer of West

Tennessee. He is chaplain in the A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Center Hill Wheel. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are the parents of eight children, five of whom are living: Margaret Alice (Mrs. Huckabay), Louisa A. (Mrs. Dover), William Ernest, Ulpian Baker and Mollie Ann Baxter. Mr. Stevenson has been identified with the county's interests for many years, and has always been an advocate of churches, schools and temperance. He was the first examiner of Greene County.

J. R. Taylor, ex-editor of the Paragould Press, was born in Williamson County, Tenn., in 1854, and was left an orphan at two years of age. He spent his boyhood days in Humphreys County, Tenn., receiving an ordinary common-school education, and having no means by inheritance, was obliged to start out at an early age to support himself. He worked for wages on a farm six years, and in 1874 went to West Tennessee, where he spent five years teaching in the common schools of Obion, Gibson and Madison Counties. He was elected to the Academic Chair in Odd Fellow's College, at Humboldt, but failed to receive notice of such election in time to accept the position. He commenced the newspaper business at Bell's Depot in 1880, and published a paper at Dyersburg one year. He was married in January, 1882, to Miss Lucy White, of Jackson, Tenn., and in March, 1883, he moved to Jonesboro, Ark., where he established the Jonesboro Democrat. He was elected mayor of that city in 1886, and resigned the editorship of the Democrat. Before the term of mayor had expired he bought the Paragould Press, and moved to Paragould. In December, 1888, he sold the Press to W. A. H. McDaniel, and established the Greene County Record in May, 1889. He was a candidate for State senator in 1888, but withdrew from the race in favor of Hon. B. H. Crowley, an old citizen and politician, it appearing that his age, long residence and prominence with the people during the war, and just afterward, made him a probably stronger leader of the Democratic party. Mr. Taylor served as clerk of the senate judiciary committee of the last legislature, and reported

senate proceedings for the Daily Gazette. He is a practical printer and journalist, and a staunch Democrat, but the unflinching foe of monopoly. He read law but has never entered the practice. Having consolidated the Record with the Press, he is now exclusively in the line of book and job printing, having the only exclusive job printing establishment in Northeast Arkansas.

James S. Tenisson, a prominent citizen and farmer of Greene County, Ark., was born in Warren County, Tenn., in 1826, and is the son of Abraham Tenisson, a native of Rowan County, N. C. His grandfather was a seaman from 1780 to 1800, when he returned to his home in Mississippi, where he died in 1847. His father was a highly respected farmer and stock raiser, and dealt extensively in mules. He died in 1858. James S. was educated in Tennessee, receiving all the advantages the county afforded. He came to this State in 1850, and now owns 120 acres of good land and fine stock. He is the father of ten children, seven of whom are living, and six of these are married and have families. Five of them live in this township, and one is a leading merchant of Coquille City, Cove County, Ore. Thomas F. was born August 10, 1854; John H., May 12, 1859; Elizabeth, April 26, 1862; George M., March 12, 1865; Martha, August 21, 1867; Julia A., January 2, 1870, and Albert N., February 18, 1875. Albert is still at home and assists his father in cultivating the farm. Mr. Tenisson has been for six years justice of the peace of Salem Township. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having held all of the offices from worshipful master to warden. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, and are liberal in their support of all praiseworthy enterprises.

W. F. Thompson. Greene County, Ark., is one of the most fertile counties in the State, and in this highly productive region Mr. Thompson has resided since 1859, becoming well and favorably known, for he commenced life a poor boy and is now one of the well-to-do citizens of the county. He was born in Giles County, Tenn., in 1832, and was the second of six children born to John and Lucy (Meeler) Thompson, who were natives respect-

ively of Tennessee and Virginia. They were married in the former State, and there the father was engaged in wagon making and blacksmithing until his death, which occurred in 1841. His wife survived him many years and died in 1875. Her father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and entered the service at the early age of thirteen years. W. F. Thompson has been familiar with farming from boyhood, and received his education in the district schools of Tennessee. After the death of his father the most of the farm work devolved upon him, and at the age of nineteen years he began tilling the soil for himself. When twenty years old he went to Pope County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming for about seven years, moving in 1858 to Arkansas, and the following year to Greene County, where he entered a tract of 160 acres, and opened up and cleared about eighty acres of land. He erected thereon a small log cabin, but built twice afterward, and in 1882 put up a large frame house and set out an orchard. He has divided his land, and now owns eighty acres, all of which, however, is under cultivation. He was married in Greene County, Ark., in December, 1858, to Miss Millie T. Hollerman, of North Carolina, and a daughter of John and Millie (Hartso) Hollerman, who moved from their native State to Greene County, Ark., in 1855, both of them now being deceased. Mr. Thompson has resided on his present farm ever since his marriage. He assisted in organizing Clay County, Ark. He is a member of the Union Labor party, but is not a seeker after office. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, First Arkansas Battery, and went into service at Pocahontas, being second lieutenant of his company. He was at Fort Farmington, Miss., and received his discharge at Tupelo in 1863, after which he returned to Greene County, Ark. In 1865 he went into a cavalry company and served until the close of the war, later on returning to the farm. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Six of their nine children are living: William Orin, who died in 1873, at the age of fourteen years; Sidney Thomas, who is married and resides in Greene County; Eliza Jane, wife of

Elijah Goff, died on the 23d of February, 1883, at the age of eighteen years; John Wesley, married and residing in the county; Sebell (Mrs. De-Moss), resides in Friendship Township; Mary Angeline (Mrs. Burgess), resides in Lake Township; Emma Elizabeth (Mrs. Peyton), residing on the home farm; Lucy, who died in infancy, and Narcissus at home. Mr. Thompson is rearing a boy, named George Thompson.

Rev. J. T. Thompson, a prominent merchant of Marmaduke, and one of the representative men of the county, was born near Jackson, West Tenn., January 27, 1833, and is of English parentage. His father, James Thompson, was a native of North Carolina, in that State growing to manhood, and was there married to Miss Lydia Terrell. He followed the occupation of a farmer, but also carried on the blacksmith trade for many years. In 1825 he moved to Tennessee, and there lost his wife, when their son, J. T., was seven months old. The latter attained his growth in Tennessee, attending the common country schools, and at the age of nineteen years was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Worrell, who bore him eight children, seven of whom are now living: James F., married and engaged in the marble business at Helena, Ark.; J. P., a carpenter by trade, living in West Tennessee, is married and has one child; J. J., a carpenter at Marmaduke, is married and has one child; Albert Sidney was a carpenter by trade, who, while occupied at his work on a house in Rector, in 1887, fell and was so injured that he died a few days later; Mary T. is at home; Sarah A. married Joseph Conger, of Greene County, and is now living on a farm near Marmaduke; Susan E. is at home and so also is William H. Mr. Thompson enlisted in the Fifty-first Confederate Tennessee Regiment, in November, 1861, at Jackson, Tenn., and was in service in that State, Alabama and Mississippi. His regiment was captured at Fort Donelson, but he succeeded in making his escape on a steamboat up the Tennessee River. His regiment was reorganized at Corinth in the March following, and then in May he was sent home on sick furlough. Having sufficiently recovered by August of the same year, he

enlisted in the Fourteenth Tennessee Cavalry, in Gen. Forrest's command, and took part in his campaigns through Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama, in 1865. He was detached from his command in December, and never returned to his regiment until after the close of the war, and so was never discharged. After the war he returned to Jackson, Tenn., remained there for some time, and then was in Denmark for about four years. He moved to Arkansas in 1870, settling within two miles of Marmaduke, where he followed farming until 1888, and then bought out the drug firm of Huckabay & Moore, in Marmaduke. Since then he has added dry goods, notions, etc. For his second wife Mr. Thompson chose Mrs. Martha A. Brand, and four children have been the result of this union: Robert Lee, Rosa B., Benna C. ("Dot") and an infant, Charles C. Mr. Thompson is thoroughly identified with all public enterprises, and a liberal contributor to the same. He was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1874, and has since ministered to the spiritual wants of his fellow men in that church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge, in which he has filled all the chairs. Mrs. Thompson and most of the children are also members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Rev. David Thorne, an extensive farmer and fruit-grower, of Greene County, Ark., was born in Edgecombe County, N. C., in 1828. His parents, Thomas and Morning (Dawes) Thorne, were of English descent, and were also born in the "Old North State," the former's birth occurring in 1781, while Gen. Cornwallis was encamped within seven miles of the scene. He emigrated to Madison County, Tenn., in 1831, located, and became an extensive farmer, and owned slaves, departing this life in his eighty-second year. He and his life-partner lived together nearly fifty-five years, raising to maturity eleven children, and losing one in infancy. His father, Nicholas Thorne, according to family tradition, was born in North Carolina about 1730 or 1740. His father, Richard Thorne, was born in England, about the year 1700 or 1710, and came to America, perhaps, about the

year 1710 or 1720, serving an apprenticeship in Charleston, S. C. His son, Nicholas Thorne, was a farmer, and participated in the Revolutionary War, on the side of the colonies. David Thorne, the subject of this sketch, attained his majority in Madison County, Tenn., and received his education in the common schools and the academy at Denmark, Madison County, Tenn., his instructor-in-chief being Dr. William L. Slack, now of Friar's Point, Miss. While a resident of Hardeman County, Tenn., in the year 1859-60, he was elected presiding justice of the county and probate court, which position was held two or three terms, and was much esteemed by him; indeed, with one exception, that honor was held *par excellence* among many favors conferred by the grand old county of Hardeman, because it was bestowed gratuitously and without solicitation. Emigrating to Greene County in 1871, three years after, in 1874, he was prevailed upon, by strong and urgent solicitation, to become a candidate for the constitutional convention, making the race before the people in competition with Hons. L. L. Mack and B. H. Crowley, and was beaten by only fifteen votes, by Mr. Crowley. He was afterward elected county and probate judge, and served one term. Having been reared by pious and religious parents, he naturally felt an interest in Christianity, and for nearly forty years has had membership in a Missionary Baptist Church, and since 1868 has been engaged in the ministry. Before closing this sketch it is proper to say, that Mr. Thorne attributes everything pertaining to what he is and has enjoyed, as respects morals and religion, to parental training and early impressions made by Christian parents in their work in the family nursery; and, in justice to them, whatever may have been accomplished in the way of good—yea, even the hope of Heaven, under the blessings of God—all is dedicated in memory to the Christian influence of loved parents that have laid their armor by. The subject of this sketch is sharing the income of a good farm, and is taking a warm interest in fruit-growing, for which this section seems well adapted. The crowning blessing, referred to heretofore, which Hardeman County be-

stowed, was the gift, in marriage, of one of her best daughters, in the person of Miss Mary A. Toone, who was a daughter of James Toone, Sr. James Toone, Sr., was one of the pioneer settlers of West Tennessee, and Hardeman County was his adopted home. Before the late war he was one of the leading farmers, owning large slave property. The marriage partnership entered into in June, 1857, by Mr. and Mrs. Thorne, has culminated in quite a family, namely: James L., Thomas L. B., William H., David C. and Wiley, five sons; and Mary F. B., Jinie B., Ida R. and Allis E., four daughters; all have made the Christian profession, and the whole family are members of the same church—truly a Baptist family.

John C. Tredaway is one of the successful farmers of Union Township, and one of its oldest settlers. He was born in Pendleton District, S. C., in 1812, and is a son of Richard and Nancy (Smith) Tredaway, who were born in Georgia and South Carolina, the former's birth occurring in 1787. He grew to manhood in his native State, was married in South Carolina, and after residing in Tennessee for about ten years, returned to Georgia, where he was engaged in farming until his death in 1851. His wife was born in 1794 and died in 1871, and both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Of their ten children, eight lived to be grown, and seven are living at the present time. The maternal grandfather came from Europe with two brothers and settled in Georgia, but it is not known where the others settled. He was a farmer, and lived and died in the state of his adoption, his death occurring when between sixty and seventy years of age. His wife lived to be nearly 100 years old, and also died in Georgia. She was an earnest member of the Baptist Church. To them were born five children, the father of our subject being the eldest. John C. Tredaway, who was the second of his parents' children, grew to manhood in East Tennessee. At the age of twenty-one years he commenced for himself, engaging in the shoemaker's trade, and followed this occupation in connection with farming until he went to Georgia, when he opened a wagon shop, which he managed with farming for

eight years. In 1856 he came to Arkansas and located on a farm on Crowley's Ridge in Clay County, where he remained for about sixteen years, subsequently spending three years in Boone County, Ark. Here his wife died on the 12th of November, 1872, her birth occurring in South Carolina November 6, 1808, her maiden name being Rebecca Chapman. They were married August 21, 1834, and became the parents of ten children, four of whom are alive. The names of the children are: John W., who died in Tennessee; Asbury F., who first joined the Confederate army, and later, on account of his wife, joined the Union forces, went South, and as he was never afterward heard from, was supposed to have been killed; Francis M., who served in the Confederate army and died in Mississippi, being buried there with 10,000 other soldiers; William B., also a Confederate soldier, was taken sick and died somewhere in the South; James R., who sickened and died in Greene County, and was buried at Oak Bluff; Nancy E., wife of William Wagner, residing in Clay County, Ark.; Sidney S., a resident of Clay County; Sarah A., wife of Benjamin Copeland, of Clay County; Mary A., wife of Buck Fain, of Boone County, Ark., and an infant not named. Mr. Tredaway was married a second time to Amanda Fielder, who was born in Hickman County, Tenn., in 1840. To them six children have been born: Thomas F., John W. W., Edward S., Mary and Martha (twins), and an infant that died in childhood, not named. Mr. Tredaway and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the latter having been a professed Christian for fifty-eight years, and an active worker in the church. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and in his political views is a Democrat.

Henry S. Trice, treasurer of Greene County, and undertaker, was born in Craighead County, Ark., November 9, 1853, and is the son of Samuel T. and Sarah H. (Smith) Trice, both of whom were natives of Bedford County, Tenn. The parents emigrated to Craighead County, Ark., in 1853, and located on a farm eight miles north of Jonesboro. The father was one of the early settlers of that county, improved a good farm there, and

attended to farming until his death, which occurred at his home, in August, 1861. He was county and probate judge of Craighead County when he died, and was a very prominent citizen. He was also for many years justice of the peace. The mother now resides in Jonesboro. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are now living: Joseph H., Henry S., Andrew J. and Sarah T. (wife of Franklin Lane). Henry S. Trice assisted his mother on the farm to make a hard-earned living, and received his education in Craighead County. He followed farming until 1885, when he moved to Paragould, Greene County, and in the fall of 1886 established the undertaker's business, which he has since carried on. He was elected county treasurer of Greene County in 1886, and re-elected in 1888, thus illustrating his popularity. He was married in 1873 to Miss Margaret A. Gamble, a native of Bedford County, Tenn., and the fruits of this union are five children: Ada P., William F., Joseph T., Mary E. and Sarah V. Mr. and Mrs. Trice are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the K. of P.

William H. Walden, who is not only one of the substantial farmers of the county, but also respected and esteemed for his many good qualities, was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1840, and is the son of Coleman and Melvina (McKinney) Walden, both natives, also, of Kentucky. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1878 at the age of fifty-five years. He had been twice married; first, in 1839, to Miss McKinsey, who died in 1846, leaving one child, William Walden. Mr. Walden then selected for his second wife Miss Louisa J. Price, a native of Kentucky. The following children were the result of the second union: John, Mollie, Elizabeth, Alice (deceased in infancy), Joshua L. (died when grown), George W., Mattie C. and Emma. William Walden moved with his parents to Haywood County, Tenn., in 1842, and there remained until 1878, when he came to Arkansas and located on his present farm, which he cultivates, but also, in connection, is engaged in running a cotton-gin. When the war broke out Mr. Walden enlisted in the Confederate

army, but was rejected on account of a crippled foot. During the latter part of the war, however, he enlisted and was wounded at the Battle of Perryville, Ky. He was color-bearer of the Ninth Tennessee Regiment, Cheatham's division, and after receiving his wound he was taken to a hospital, where he remained about three weeks, following which he was taken to Danville, Ky., and there remained until able to go home. He was married to Miss Hattie T. Martin, a native of Haywood County, Tenn., born in 1841, who died April 17, 1886, in full communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Seven children were born to this union, all living: Edward C., (who married Mattie Russell and lives near the home place), John R. L., James B., Rosa Lee (wife of J. P. Hampton), Freddie, Walter B. and Jessie T. Mr. Walden was married the second time to Mrs. Mollie Bowler, *nee* Eiberhard, a native of New Orleans, who had previously married Erasmus Bowler, who died April 7, 1886. Mr. Walden affiliates with the Democratic party in his political views.

Dr. Calvin Wall, president of the Bank of Paragould, and physician, was born in Spartanburg District, S. C., October 12, 1824, and is the son of Zachariah and Oney (Clement) Wall, the father a native of Wilkes County, N. C., and the mother of South Carolina. The parents were married in South Carolina and remained there until their deaths, the father devoting himself to agricultural pursuits. Their family consisted of ten children, only one now living, Dr. Calvin Wall. He was reared and educated in South Carolina, assisted on the farm until nineteen years of age, and then taught school until twenty-six years old, when he began the study of medicine. He graduated at the Medical University of Lexington, Ky., in 1854, and in July of the same year began practicing in Polk County, N. C., where he remained until the latter part of 1857. He then returned to the homestead in South Carolina, where he stayed until February 7, 1859, when he started for Greene County, Ark., coming through on horseback and arriving March 26 of that year. He located at Gainesville and entered upon the practice of his

profession. In 1860 he went to Greensboro, Craighead County, remained there six months and then returned home, where he practiced until 1886, when he came to Paragould. Here he has since continued to follow his profession. In March, 1889, he was elected president of the Bank of Paragould, which position he now occupies. He is also president of the Building and Loan Association, served two terms as county treasurer while living at Gainesville, and has been notary public for over twelve years. He owns several thousand acres of land in the county, with about 200 acres under cultivation. He was married March 13, 1860, to Miss Emily A. Gentry, a native of Tennessee, and to them have been born six children: Ona J., wife of Dr. Kitchen; Elmer S., wife of W. S. Ellis; Melvin C., Ethel M., Arthur G. and Ernest N. Mr. and Mrs. Wall are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, also belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is one of the oldest physicians, in point of residence, in the county.

Rev. David B. Warren, a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, residing four miles south of Gainesville, Ark., was born in Giles County, Tenn., October 3, 1827, and is the fourth son of John B. and Rachael (Hunt) Warren, who were born near Petersburg, N. C., the former February 27, 1796, and the latter November 24, 1797. They were married about the year 1817, and about 1824 removed to Middle Tennessee, settling in Giles County. He was a farmer, and a part of his life worked at the blacksmith's trade, but gave up both occupations several years before his death owing to the failure in his eye-sight, and the last five years of his life he was entirely blind. He was a worthy, good citizen, and in politics was an old line Whig. He took no part in the late Civil War, but was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They both lived to a ripe old age; he died February 23, 1884, within only four days of being eighty-eight, and she died in March, 1885, wanting only a few months of being also eighty-eight. To them were born nine children, all of whom lived to mature age: Henry J. (who

died in 1882), Sarah J. L. (deceased), James A., Joseph A., David B., Mary F., Louisa E., Elmina M. (deceased) and William W. Rev. David B. Warren received a very meager education in the old field schools of that day, but after he attained the age of twenty-two attended better schools away from home. In 1850 he taught his first session of three months, being employed by three of his neighbors for \$25 (which was only \$8 $\frac{1}{3}$ per month). But this small beginning was sufficient to demonstrate his worth as a teacher, and for more than twenty years—six in Tennessee, and more than fourteen in Arkansas—his labors were crowned with great success, and many of the most useful and influential men and women in the communities where he taught in both States were his pupils in their youth, and received instruction at his hands. In 1854 he made a profession of religion, and two years later was licensed to preach, and has been a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, ever since. In 1870 and 1871 he was in charge of the Greensboro circuit as a supply. He has been instrumental in doing much good, both as a teacher and a preacher, and has performed more marriage ceremonies and preached more funeral sermons than almost any other preacher in Northeast Arkansas. In 1882 he was a lay delegate from the White River conference to the General conference of the Southern Methodist Church, which met in Nashville, Tenn., and faithfully represented his constituents in that highest and only legislative body of the church. He was ordained a deacon by Bishop Marvin, in 1867, and an elder by Bishop Kavanaugh, in 1877, and worthily honors the church in the faithful discharge of the duties of these important offices. He was married March 4, 1855, to Miss Lucy J. Ford, who was born in Giles County, Tenn., March 26, 1834, where she grew to maturity and was married. Five of the eight children born to them are still living: Alice, wife of J. W. Newberry; Ezra, married and living near the old home place; Ida, wife of G. W. Walden, also residing near the home place; Osmer, who died November 11, 1883, aged twenty-one years; Mackey, who died February 11, 1882, aged eighteen years;

Clara, who died December 2, 1871, aged five years; Minnie and Albert, who still remain under the parental roof. Mr. Warren has a splendid little farm of about 100 acres in cultivation, and a neat, comfortable home, and is much beloved and highly respected for his sterling integrity as a citizen and as a Christian gentleman. He is a distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity, and has served in several important positions in a local sphere, and is now (1889) serving his second year as grand lecturer of the State. He takes a lively interest in the work and lectures of this ancient and honorable institution, and travels extensively in the discharge of the duties of his high office. He is also an uncompromising advocate of temperance, and is opposed to the liquor traffic in all its forms, believing it to be the greatest enemy to the prosperity and happiness of the people. In November, 1872, he was elected clerk of his county, to which position he was re-elected for ten years in succession, and served his people with fidelity and marked ability, performing the intricate and complicated duties of the office with satisfaction to the people, and in 1882 he voluntarily retired to private life, followed by the good wishes and benedictions of all the people, and has well earned their universal plaudit, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

John E. Watson, father and stockman of Greene County, Ark., was born in Lawrence District, S. C., July 25, 1841, and is a son of Tillman and Sarah (Pape) Watson, who were also born in that State. The father was a Democrat, a farmer, and he and his wife were members of the Baptist Church. They moved from South Carolina to Alabama in 1842, remained there until 1869, and the year following the father's death, which occurred in 1875, the mother came to Greene County, Ark., where she is still residing. The following are their children: William F., James H., Martha M., J. E., Sarah J., Elizabeth, Israel, and Louis J., who died when five years of age. William F. is a farmer of West Tennessee, and he and John E. are the only ones of the family living at the present time. The latter began an independent career at the age of twenty years,

and enlisted in Company D, Twenty-second Alabama (Day's) Regiment, and Bragg's division, of the Army of the Tennessee, and was in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Atlanta. He was captured at Atlanta on the 3d of August, 1864, and was kept in prison at Camp Chase, Ohio, until the 18th of March, 1865, when he was released on parole, but before the parole term had expired the war was ended. After his return to Alabama he engaged in farming with his father, and in August, 1865, was married to Miss Martha P. Greenway, a daughter of Thomas and Olive Greenway, natives of Georgia, the father a farmer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Watson became the parents of five children: Lugenia (Turner), of Greene County, Ark.; Laura S. (Tatum), John H., living, and Mary Lee and James F., deceased. Mr. Watson's second marriage was to a Miss Smith, in July, 1880, and by her he has one child, Milton. This wife died in November, 1885, and in January, 1886, he married his third wife, Mrs. Catherine C. (Lenderman) Hyde. To this last union has been born a son, William Tell. After his first marriage Mr. Watson lived one year in Alabama, then removing to West Tennessee, where he was engaged in farming until the fall of 1869, since which time he has been a successful tiller of the soil in Greene County, Ark., his first purchase being 120 acres. Five years later he traded this farm, which he had improved somewhat, for other land, forty acres of which are in the place he now owns. His farm consists of 140 acres of very finely improved land, and the most of this he devotes to cotton, though also giving attention to other crops. He is also interested in stock breeding. He is an independent Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. His wife became the mother of five children by her first husband: Christiana E., wife of D. C. Smith, a farmer residing with Mr. Watson; John Thomas, Edward, Jasper E. and Walter, all living with their mother and step-father.

William M. Weatherly. In the series of names which have made Greene County one of the most populous and prosperous of the State, Mr. Weatherly's name holds a prominent place. He was

born in Madison County, Tenn., in 1834, and is a son of Wright M. and Ann (Bryant) Weatherly, who were born in North Carolina and Tennessee, in 1805 and 1808, respectively. The father came to Tennessee in 1826, where he was married soon after, and then located in Madison County, where he remained until 1881, after which he moved to Arkansas, and here died, in January, 1888. He was a successful farmer up to the time of the war, but during that time lost his property. He was a Democrat in politics, was very active in supporting schools and churches, and in early life was a Whig in politics, afterward becoming a Democrat. His wife was also a member of the Baptist Church, and died in February, 1886, mourned by all who knew her. They were the parents of nine sons and three daughters: John T. (killed at the battle of Missionary Ridge), James (killed at the battle of Franklin), Thomas, Robert, William, Houston S., Rufus A., Richard T., Alexander, Wright, Elizabeth C., Mary and Nancy A. William M. Weatherly attained his majority in Madison County, and commenced doing for himself in 1855, clerking in a dry goods store in Denmark one year. He then married and commenced farming in Madison County, continuing two years, and spent the following three years as overseer of a large plantation in that State. In 1863 he enlisted in Company C, Fourteenth Regiment of Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Voss, and was at the battles of Franklin and Memphis. He was wounded at a little fight in Haywood County, and was relieved from duty for two weeks. At the time of the surrender he was at Gainesville, Ala., and returned home, where he farmed until 1877, then coming to his present farm in Greene County, Ark. On the 26th of January, 1878, he was married to Ann Rievely, who was born in Madison County, Tenn., in 1835, and by her became the father of three children: Mollie B. (who died in infancy), James William (who attended school in Denmark, Tenn., and at Austin, Ark., and has been a teacher of ten years' standing, and is now drumming for a St. Louis grocery and pro-

vision company), and Robert H. (who is a farmer of Greene County, is married and the father of two children). Mr. and Mrs. Weatherly are members of the Baptist Church, and he has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. since 1873. He has always supported the principles of the Democratic party. He and wife are rearing a little girl by the name of Ida Davis.

S. H. Weatherly, a planter, of Friendship Township, was born in Madison County, Tenn., in 1837, being a son of Wright and Ann (Bryant) Weatherly, the father a native of North Carolina, and the mother of Middle Tennessee. They were married and resided in the latter State until 1881, when they disposed of their large farm, and came to Greene County, Ark., and made their home with our subject until their respective deaths, in 1882 and 1885. S. H. Weatherly assisted in clearing the home farm in Tennessee, attended the common schools, and, while still a resident of that State, began doing for himself. He was married in Madison County, Tenn., in 1867, to Miss Ann Valentine, a daughter of William and Charity Valentine, who came originally from North Carolina and settled in Tennessee. They were agriculturalists, and the father died in his adopted State. The mother came to Greene County, Ark., in 1867, and is now residing in Friendship Township, being the widow of William Burton. Mr. Weatherly remained one year in Tennessee after his marriage, and in 1867 came to Greene County, Ark., where he bought a farm of 240 acres, only ten of which were under cultivation. He has since added 360 acres more to his land, and has 100 acres under cultivation, on which are a good residence and orchard. He makes a specialty of raising corn and hay. He votes with the Democratic party, and has ever taken an interest in the political affairs of the county. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and are the parents of a family of seven children, six of whom are living: Texanua (Mrs. David Falkner), Mosella, Eldredge M., Florence Ethel, Egbert Eugene and Cornelia A. Mr. Weatherly has done a large share in developing the county, and has always taken an active interest in enterprises tending to benefit the same.

While in Tennessee he joined Company G, Sixth Tennessee Infantry, Confederate States Army, and was mustered in at Jackson, Tenn., April 22, 1861, and was at Missionary Ridge, Franklin, Murfreesboro, Atlanta, and was discharged at Brownsville, Tenn.

Andrew Webb, an enterprising tiller of the soil, of Greene County, Ark., and postmaster of Bethel, was born in the State of Tennessee, in 1824, and is the fourth of nine children born to James and Mounima (Crisp) Webb, who were natives of North and South Carolina, respectively. The father followed farming on an extensive scale, and was a soldier in the War of 1812, being with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He died in Tennessee, where he had made his home for many years, in 1866, at the age of seventy-six years, followed by his wife in 1867. Andrew Webb resided on a farm in Tennessee, and when twenty-one years of age purchased a farm, and began doing for himself. He was married about this time to Miss Winnie C. Coburn, a native of Alabama, and remained in the State of Tennessee engaged in improving his farm, until 1858, when he sold out and came to Greene County, Ark., where he bought a tract of eighty acres of wild land. He cleared about forty acres of this farm, set out orchards, and put his property under fence, but some three years later traded it for a tract containing 160 acres, on which is now situated the station of Bethel. Here he opened up about sixty acres, erected good buildings, set out orchards, etc., and when the railroad was established he sold a considerable amount of his property for business purposes. In 1883 he received a commission as first postmaster of Bethel, and has held this office up to the present time. His wife, who died in October, 1887, bore him five children: Lucinda E., wife of W. A. J. Wood; James W., John William, who died at the age of nineteen years; Pamela E., wife of W. O. Lane, and Sarah Ella, who died at the age of six years. May 3, 1889, he was married to Mrs. Mary C. Yepp, a native of Georgia. James W. Webb, the only living son of Andrew Webb, is at present thirty-seven years of age, and is tilling the soil on a portion of his father's farm.

and on 120 acres which he had purchased. Mr. Webb has one of the best farms in his section, about sixty acres being under cultivation and fence. He takes considerable interest in politics, and is a Democrat, having been elected on that ticket, in 1880, to the office of justice of the peace, which position he has since held, with the exception of two years. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary R. Wood, a native of Mississippi, and a daughter of James R. Wood, who came to Arkansas in 1859, being one of the early settlers of Greene County. To them have been born five children: Calador W. J., Sarah Ella, James A., who died at the age of four years and one month, and Mary Lelor. One child died in infancy, unnamed. Mr. Webb has a pleasant home in Bethel, his lot consisting of two acres. He has always been a patron of education, and all worthy public enterprises, and his business as justice of the peace is quite extensive. He has served as school director for six years.

Dr. Henry McC. Webb. The name of Webb is one of the most influential in Greene County, Ark., and Dr. Webb, among its most talented physicians, has obtained a reputation placing him in the front rank of the medical fraternity. He was born in Madison County, Tenn., in 1851, being a son of Theodric and Elizabeth (Watson) Webb, who were born, married and resided in South Carolina, and about 1842 settled on a farm in Madison County, Tenn., where he is now living at the age of seventy-six years. His wife died in 1861. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and the father is now a Democrat in his political views, a Royal Arch Mason, and an enthusiastic patron of schools, churches, etc. Dr. Henry McC. Webb is next to the youngest of the four surviving members of their family of eight children. After attending the common schools and the High School near Greeneville, he entered the University of Alabama in 1872, from which institution he was graduated in July of the following year. He then returned to Lexington, Tenn., and being well fitted by nature for the profession of medicine soon entered upon his medical studies under Dr. H. W. Wassen, but gave this up after a short time and entered the law school at Le-

banon, Tenn., graduating in June, 1874, later practicing this profession for five years in Lexington. In the fall of 1879 he entered Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., attending during that year and 1880, and then resumed his practice in Lexington, continuing until 1886, when he returned to college and graduated from the medical department in the spring of 1886. Since that time he has resided in Gainesville, Ark., where he has become a leading practitioner, although a resident of the county only a few years. He is becoming well known, but the heavy calls for his services at home prevent him from going much abroad. In 1878 he was married to Miss Addie E. Smith, who was born in Henderson County, Tenn., and is the mother of three children: Cossy T., Ella Louisa and Robert B. Mrs. Webb is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

James H. Willcockson, one of the wealthy residents of the county, is a native of Middle Tennessee, where he was born in the year 1845. He was the third in a family of nine children born to William and Mary (Rose) Willcockson, who were Tennesseans, the grandparents being wealthy farmers of Middle Tennessee. Grandfather Rose went to Texas, where he bought a large tract of land on which he made his home until his death. William Willcockson engaged in farming for himself after attaining his majority, and resided in Tennessee (where he was married about 1841) until 1850, then moving to Texas, where he bought a tract of 160 acres, which he opened for cultivation, improved with good buildings, and on which he resided until 1853, then coming to Greene County, Ark. After residing here for four years on two different farms he returned to Texas, where he died in December, 1860, his wife also dying the same month. James H. Willcockson returned to Arkansas after the death of his parents, and for some time made his home with his grandmother. In 1865, at the age of twenty years, he began farming for himself on rented land, and continued this for three years, when he married Miss Adaline Bowling, a native of Greene County, and a daughter of one of the early settlers. After his marriage he purchased a small farm which he sold later

on, and then bought an excellent tract of land consisting of eighty acres in the Cache bottom, which was then wild land but is now one of the finest farms in the county. He has since purchased twenty-six additional acres, and has now seventy acres under fence and cultivation, it being devoted to raising the cereals and cotton. He is improving his grade of stock, and has crossed his cattle with Durham, and has some fine Jersey red hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Willcockson are members of the Baptist Church, and are the parents of the following children: William Carroll, Robert Alexander, Lawrence Jefferson, and Anna Lee, who died at the age of eighteen years.

Joseph H. Willcockson ranks among the first of the many wealthy farmers of Greene County, Ark. He was born in Tennessee in 1845, and is the sixth of a family of fifteen children born to the marriage of Sam Willcockson and Frances Gibson, who were Tennesseans, and came to Greene County, Ark., in 1850. They settled on a tract of land on the west side of Crowley's Ridge, but sold this soon after and purchased 200 acres near by, on which he erected a steam saw and grist-mill in 1853, which was the first mill of the kind in the county. Mr. Willcockson owned this mill for many years, and many of the houses and buildings in this section are made of lumber sawed here. He soon had 100 acres of his land cleared, on which he erected a nice residence. He became quite wealthy, and continued to add to his original purchase until he was the owner of about 1,000 acres of land. He was a conspicuous figure in the political circles of his section, and besides holding many minor offices in the county, he was elected to the State legislature from Greene County, which position he filled for two successive terms. He assisted in the organization of the school districts of this locality, and held the office of school commissioner for many years. In 1870 or 1871 he disposed of his extensive farming interests in the county, and moved to Newton County, where he purchased a large milling property, consisting of a saw and flouring-mill, and a cotton-gin. Here he did a successful business for many years, and sold out at a large advance over what he originally paid. He

next moved to Brown County, where he bought a farm, which he managed until his death, in 1886, at the age of seventy years. His widow still survives him, and resides on the estate left by her active and enterprising husband. Joseph H. Willcockson, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's extensive farm, and in his youth received limited educational advantages. At the age of twenty years he rented land and began farming for himself, and after one year bought a tract of wild land on the St. Francis River, where he cleared about fifty acres, erected buildings, and made a good and pleasant home. Subsequently he married Miss Matilda McDaniel, a native of Greene County, and a daughter of John McDaniel, who belonged to one of the first four or five families who settled in Greene County. After residing one year in Bethel, Mr. Willcockson bought a tract of 160 acres of wild land on Crowley's Ridge, and here his wife died, at the end of two years, leaving two children: John Gibson and Virginia C. (wife of John Patton), who resides on a farm belonging to Mr. Willcockson. The latter has improved his property very much, and has seventy-two acres under cultivation and fence, on which is a good orchard of assorted fruits. In 1888 he erected a commodious dwelling, which is fitted up with many conveniences. He carries on general farming, but makes a specialty of raising corn, and this year (1889) has devoted fifty acres to that grain. In 1888 he raised 2,000 bushels. Miss Mary Jane Roberds became his wife in 1884. She was born in Arkansas, and by Mr. Willcockson is the mother of two children: Ovid Clifton and Ota Louisa. Mr. Willcockson is a Democrat politically, but is not an active politician.

T. R. Willcockson, sheriff of Greene County, Ark., was born in Giles County, Tenn., August 10, 1848, and is the son of Samuel and Frances (Gibson) Willcockson, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Kentucky. They were married in Tennessee, and there remained until October, 1851, when they immigrated to what is now Greene County, Ark., coming through in wagons, and locating near the old Crowley farm, in Cache Township. Here the father bought a

forty-acre tract, which was about the first deeded land in this section of Arkansas. He also put up the first steam, saw and grist-mill in Greene County, and ran this for several years. He also carried on farming, and being one of the earliest settlers, experienced all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. In 1868 he removed to Boone County, Ark., where he died in June, 1886. The mother is still living. They were the parents of fifteen children, only six now living: John W., Isaac (deceased), William and Mary Annie (twins and both deceased), David C. (deceased), James (deceased), Joseph, Thomas R., Sina, Sarah, Samuel (deceased), Marion and Frances (twins and deceased), Polk and Virginia. T. R. Willcockson, the subject of this sketch, was but an infant when he was brought to Greene County by his parents, and here he grew to manhood and received his education in the common schools. He was reared on the farm, and tilling the soil has been his chief pursuit ever since. He owns 241 acres of land, with about sixty acres under cultivation. He was elected sheriff and collector in 1880, served four years, and in 1886 was re-elected to the same office, which position he is now filling. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mary Bowlin, who bore him six children: Callie, Lucy, Deany, Mack, Sudie and Nannie. Mrs. Willcockson is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Willcockson is a member of the K. of P.

J. W. Williams is a native of Panola County, Miss., where he was born in the year 1859, being the eldest of two children born to John and Mary J. (Bishop) Williams, the former of whom was an extensive farmer of that section for a long time, whither he had come with his father at an early day. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army in the company known as the "Sardis Blues," and was killed in the battle of Shiloh, on the 7th of April, 1862. His widow is still living, and resides in Mississippi on the old homestead. J. W. Williams was reared to farm labor and attended the common schools until fourteen years of age, when he began working for himself, continuing at farm labor for seven years. In 1880, at the age of twenty-one years, he came

to Greene County, Ark., and located at Walcott, where he has since been engaged in renting land; this year farming on some of Capt. Crowley's property. He contemplates entering a tract of 160 acres in the fall. He is active and enterprising and takes an interest in all matters pertaining to the good of the locality in which he has made his home. On the 7th of October, 1888, he was married to Miss Susie Eubanks, a native of Greene County, and a daughter of James and Mary E. (Gramling) Eubanks [see sketch of Judge Gramling]. The former came to Greene County, Ark., at an early day and entered a large tract of land, on which he did extensive improving, clearing about 160 acres and erecting excellent buildings. He died a few years ago, and is remembered by all as an honest gentleman and an estimable citizen. A brother of J. W. Williams, Charles H., came with him to Arkansas and married Miss Janie Eubanks, a sister of Mrs. J. W. Williams.

William Worrell, stockman and farmer, was born in Tennessee in 1839, and is the tenth of twelve children born to Peter and Martha Nancy Worrell, who were born, reared and married in Virginia, and emigrated to Madison County, Tenn., in 1833. They purchased a farm of 103 acres, which they improved and made their home until their respective deaths. The father died in 1874 at the age of seventy-four years, and the mother when her son William was a child. The latter was reared to farm labor and attended the public schools until the age of twenty, then renting land and farming for three years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-second Tennessee Infantry, Confederate States Army, and was in the battles of Belmont, Richmond and Murfreesboro, where he was captured and sent to Camp Douglas, at Chicago, and there he took the oath of allegiance and returned home, where he was almost an invalid for three years. In 1864 he purchased a farm of 303½ acres, where he resided until 1871, making many improvements, then sold out and came to Greene County, Ark., settling near Gainesville, where he lived for two years, later moving to a tract of 360 acres, which he had previously purchased. Here he cleared

about 150 acres, erected good buildings, set out orchards, and now has one of the most pleasant homes in the county, but owns only eighty acres, having sold the rest. He has given considerable attention to stock raising, and raises a good grade of Berkshire hogs. March 20, 1888, he purchased a fine Norman-Percheron stallion, named George, which weighs 1,660 pounds, and is finely marked in all points. This animal has an excellent record from Indiana where it was raised, and shows a fine grade of colts from last season. It is undoubtedly one of the best horses in Northeast Arkansas. He also owns another horse named Buck, which has an enviable record. On the 7th of July, 1859, Mr. Worrell was united in marriage to Miss Ann Eliza Freeman, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of William and Nancy Freeman, who were also Tennesseans, coming to Northeast Arkansas in 1859. To Mr. and Mrs. Worrell have been born the following children: John Isaac, who is married and resides in Greene County, and Loueza, wife of J. R. Hicks, also of this county, being the only ones living. Those deceased are Newson, who died at the age of twenty years; Lulu Bell, who died when eighteen; Willie, at the age of sixteen; Savannah, who died in infancy, and Eveline, at the age of eight years. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Worrell takes considerable interest in the culture of bees, and has forty stands, all doing well.

Henry Wrape, manufacturer of tight barrel staves, at Paragould, was born in Jennings County, Ind., January 15, 1850, and is the son of Henry, Sr., and Ann (Bible) Wrape, the father a native of Ireland, and the mother of New York State. Henry Wrape, Sr., emigrated from the Emerald Isle when a boy, locating for a while in New York State, and went from there in 1850 to Jennings County, Ind. He became a large railroad contractor, and was on the I. M. R. R., and on several other noted railroads. Both parents died in Indiana. They had four children: John, Robert, Kate, wife of Able T. Morgan, and Henry, who is the youngest of the family. The latter was reared and educated in Indiana, at Notre Dame, the renowned Catholic school. He assisted his brother

on the farm until sixteen years of age, when he engaged in merchandising at North Vernon, Ind., and this continued for one year. He then took a trip to South America, stopping at Buenos Ayres to settle up the estate of an uncle. He was absent about eighteen months, and on his return engaged in the stone-quarry business at North Vernon, which he followed for five years. In 1882 he came to Greene County, Ark. and embarked in his present business, which he has since continued. He has a large factory, and employs about fifty men. He makes a good stave, and turns out about 5,000,000 per year. He is president of the Paragould & Buffalo Island Railroad, which was built in 1888, and which extends to the St. Francis River. Mr. Wrape is one of the prosperous and public-spirited men of Paragould. He was married in 1885 to Miss Emma Davis, a native of Indiana, and to them have been born two children: Harold and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Wrape are members of the Catholic Church. He is the owner of 4,000 acres of land in Missouri, and a number of acres in this county.

Hezekiah B. Wright. In reviewing the various business interests of Greene County, Ark., the name of Wright is found to be one of the most prominent, especially in connection with farming and merchandising. Mr. Wright was born in Hickman County, Tenn., in 1829, and there made his home until 1850, when he came to Arkansas, having commenced the battle of life at the age of eighteen years. Two years later he located on his present farm, and has about 250 acres of land in an excellent state of cultivation, besides several other tracts, all of which he has earned by energy and good judgment. He is also engaged in general merchandising at Gainesville, the style of the firm being H. B. Wright & Co., and they are enjoying a prosperous trade, owing to their thorough knowledge of the details of the business and the wants of the public, combined with honorable dealing. Mr. Wright was married to Mrs. Martha J. (Stares) Perry, who died in 1863, having borne two children by Mr. Wright: William J. and John N. (twins); and one child by her first husband, Mr. Perry: Mary, the wife of H. C. Sharer, of Wright County, Mo. Mr. Wright took for his second wife

Mrs. Permelia E. (Ward) Wood, widow of C. Wood. Their union has resulted in the birth of eight children: Joseph D., Franklin C., Alvin T., Emma M., Anna A., Revis and Hezekiah B. Addie J. died when two years and nine months old. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, to which their children, Joseph, Frank and Emma, also belong. Mr. Wright is a Royal Arch Mason, and in his political views is a Democrat; he was elected county coroner on that ticket in 1858, and held the position until the breaking out of the late Civil War. He is a strong advocate of and a liberal contributor to schools and churches. He is the only surviving member of a family of three children (Thompson and Rebecca being the other two) born to John and Sarah (Barr) Wright, who were natives of South Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. When a small boy the father was taken by his parents to Tennessee, and resided first in Robertson County, then in Hickman County, where he attained his majority, and where his father died at an advanced age. He was the eldest child, and in 1849 moved to Arkansas, and died in Greene County, in 1867, at the age of sixty-five years, his wife dying in 1851, aged about forty-seven years.

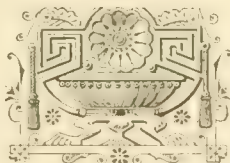
Christopher C. Wright (deceased) was one of the representative citizens of Greene County, and followed the occupations of farmer and miller the principal part of his life. He was born in Virginia in 1841 and died February 15, 1889, while yet in the prime of life. His father, Dr. John Wright, is still living in Lunenburg County, Va., and is a prominent physician and farmer of that State. Christopher C. Wright remained in his native State until nineteen years of age, and seven years of that time were spent at the tobacco-manufacturing business. He then went to Missouri and remained in Franklin County until the breaking out of the late unpleasantness between the North and South, when he went South and joined the Confederate army. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and taken to Memphis, Tenn., where he was discharged. He then went to Arkansas, remained on Crowley's Ridge for a number of months, and then re-enlisted in Price's army, with which

he continued until the last raid through Missouri. After the war he came back to Clay County, Ark. (then Greene County), where he remained three years, and at last settled on what was known as the Meredith farm, at the original site for the county seat of Greene County, where his widow now resides. The farm was then unimproved, but Mr. Wright went to work and soon had it under cultivation and in fine condition. In fact he was so industrious and such an inveterate worker that he undermined his health, and death was the result. Aside from his farming interest he also ran a saw and grist-mill, which he conducted until within a short time of his death, when he sold the saw-mill, and afterward ran a grist-mill and cotton-gin. This Mrs. Wright now manages and conducts. Mr. Wright was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he was a liberal contributor, and although quiet and unobtrusive in his demeanor, not a better man was to be found in the county. Well respected and cordially liked by all, his death, which was a sad blow to his wife and children, was also lamented by his many friends. He was married first at Oak Bluff, Ark., to Miss Ann Boothe, who died about one year afterward. His second marriage was in January, 1866, to Miss C. A. Ledbetter, a native of Chatham County, N. C., and the daughter of Thomas and Frances Ledbetter, also natives of North Carolina. Her parents moved to Arkansas in 1851 and located in Greene County, within one mile of where the mother is still living, at the age of seventy-one years. Her father died May 26, 1883. To her parents were born nine children, two of whom are now deceased. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wright were born eight children, seven of whom are living: Charles (died in infancy), Lillie, Billie, Katy, Thomas M. and John H. (twins), Ruby J. and Robert W. Mrs. Wright and family have conducted the farm and mill since the death of her husband. She and her eldest daughter belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. T. H. Wyse, president of the Greene County Bank, was born in Jones County, N. C., April 19, 1827, and is the son of James and Nancy

(Nunn) Wyse, who were natives of North Carolina, and who emigrated to Tennessee in 1833, in that State passing their last days. The father was a farmer by occupation. Dr. T. H. Wyse, one of ten children, four now living, was reared in what is now Crockett County, Tenn., and received his education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-four years he began the study of medicine, and graduated at the University of Nashville in 1854. He then came to Greene County, Ark., locating at Gainesville, then the county seat, where he practiced for about twenty-five years. He was also engaged in mercantile business at that place for eighteen years. He has now retired from practice. In November, 1887, he moved to Paragould, and in February, 1888, the Greene County Bank was organized, with Dr. Wyse for president, which position he now holds. In 1861 he was

elected to the legislature and served one term. He served six years as county treasurer of Greene County, and has been one of the county's most prominent citizens. He owns some 2,000 acres of land in Greene County, about the same number in Randolph County, and has nearly 400 acres in cultivation. He was married first, in 1851, at Brownsville, Tenn., to Mary Williams, and his second marriage was to Miss Alice Kibler, of Randolph County, Ark. No children have ever blessed his marriages. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of the I. O. O. F., and also belongs to the Chapter. He has represented both of these lodges several times in the grand lodges, and takes a great interest in each of them. He is also a liberal contributor to worthy enterprises, aiding by his influence in all laudable movements.



CHAPTER XVI.

CLAY COUNTY—LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION—DRAINAGE—TIMBER—SOIL—NATURAL RESOURCES—LIVE STOCK—TAXATION—POPULATION—RAILROADS—SETTLEMENT—COUNTY ORGANIZATION—CHANGE OF NAME—THE COUNTY DIVIDED—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—COUNTY OFFICERS—POLITICS—THE COURTS—LEGAL EXECUTIONS—THE CIVIL WAR—TOWNS AND VILLAGES—NEWSPAPERS—EDUCATION AND RELIGION—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

I love everything that's old—old friends,
Old times, old manners, old books, old wine.—*Goldsmith.*

CLAY COUNTY lies in the northeast corner of the State, and is bounded north by Ripley and Butler Counties, in Missouri; east by Dunklin County, of that State; south by Greene County, Ark., and west by Randolph, in the latter State. It is separated from Dunklin County, Mo., by the St. Francis River, and its boundary lines are as follows: Commencing where the line between the States of Arkansas and Missouri intersects the St. Francis River; thence down said river, following its meanders, to the line between Sections 21 and 28, Township 19 north, Range 9 east; thence west on the section lines to the range line between Ranges 2 and 3 east; thence north on the range line to Black River; thence with the meanders of that river to the line between Sections 15 and 16, in Township 19 north, Range 3 east; thence north on the subdivisional lines to the line between Townships 20 and 21 north; thence west to the range line between Ranges 2 and 3 east; thence north on the range line to the State line between Arkansas and Missouri; thence east on the State line to the place of

beginning. The area of the county is 613 square miles, or 392,320 acres, about one-tenth of which is improved.

A strip of broken or hilly lands, averaging between seven and eight miles in width, known as Crowley's Ridge, extends through the county in a southwesterly direction from its northeast corner. The summit of the hills in this tract reaches an altitude of from 100 to 200 feet above the surrounding country. There are also four or five sections of hilly lands in the northwest portion of the county, west of Current River; and all the balance of the county varies only a few feet from a level surface. The village of Knobel, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, is 181 feet above sea level, and this is about the average elevation of all except the hilly portions of the county; hence the highest point in the county may reach an elevation of 400 feet above the sea. All that portion lying east of the broken or hilly tract above described is drained by the St. Francis River and its tributaries, a large part of it being subject to overflow in the winter and spring, and that division located west is drained by Cache, Black and Current Rivers and their tributaries.

Cache River enters the county from the north, near the middle of Range 7 east, and flows on

through the county in a southwesterly direction to Cache Lake, on the southern boundary line, in the eastern half of Range 5; thus dividing the area of the county into nearly two equal portions. It drains the western slope of Crowley's Ridge, and central portion of the territory. Black River enters from the north about two miles east of the range line, between Ranges 5 and 6, and flows, on a very tortuous route, toward the southwest, leaving the county at a point about two miles north of its southwest corner. Current River enters the county from the west, a short distance south of the northwest corner, and flows thence easterly to the second tier of sections, thence in a southerly and finally in a southwesterly direction, passing out at the western boundary of Section 30, Township 20 north, Range 3 east. The bottom lands along the St. Francis and Black Rivers usually overflow in the late winter and early spring to a depth of from one to two feet, and those along the Current River from three to five feet. The water, however, recedes so early as seldom to interfere with the raising of summer crops, and the overflow always deposits a sediment which enriches and re-fertilizes the land. It has been demonstrated that the river beds are sufficiently low to admit of the complete drainage and reclamation of nearly all swamp and overflowed lands in the county. Such can be done by removing the drift and rubbish from the rivers, straightening their channels, and constructing lateral ditches to empty into them. This, however, can only be accomplished by a State drainage law, which will assess for the purpose the lands alike of the non-resident and resident owners.

The entire county was originally covered with a dense forest, consisting of four varieties of white oak, several of black and red oak, three of gum, several of hickory, a little walnut, cypress, ash, maple, honey locust, poplar, beech, elm, sassafras, catalpa, etc., with an undergrowth of dogwood, pawpaw, redbud, spice-wood, hazel, privet, hornbeam, huckleberry, blackberry, etc. Some trees of the largest kinds of timber measured from four to six feet across the stump. Much of the timber has been cut into logs and floated down the streams and thus shipped away; and since the

county has been traversed with railroads, a great deal has been cut into lumber and shipped by rail, and there is yet a seemingly inexhaustible supply. The average acreage production of lumber is carefully estimated as follows: Cypress, 5,000 feet; poplar and sweet gum, 3,000 feet each; white oak, 2,000 feet; hickory, ash, walnut and black oak together, 3,000 feet. Logs can be rafted on all the rivers mentioned and on some of their tributaries. It is estimated that each acre of timbered land will produce from twenty-five to thirty cords of wood, after the saw timber is taken away.

The soil of the entire county is moderately rich and fertile, that of the bottom or overflowed lands being mostly composed of alluvial deposits; the balance is formed of sand, clay and vegetable mould, and the whole is underlaid with a clay subsoil.

At present the cutting and shipping of logs and lumber, with the running of the many saw-mills in the county, which give employment to a large number of men, constitute one of the leading industries and form a source of considerable revenue to the people of the county. This occupation will continue for many years, or until the supply of timber becomes exhausted. The vegetable productions, as shown by the census of 1880, were as follows: Indian corn, 343,836 bushels; oats, 12,406 bushels; wheat, 13,408 bushels; hay, 100 tons; cotton, 2,307 bales; Irish potatoes, 4,427 bushels; sweet potatoes, 5,381 bushels; tobacco, 11,390 pounds. These amounts were then produced from much less than one-tenth of the area of the county. Considering the large increase of the present population over that of 1880, together with the advanced improvements, it is certain that the amount of vegetable productions now far exceeds, and in some things more than doubles that of 1880. Surely "Cotton is king" in Clay County, as it is the moneyed crop, and the source of the greatest income. It is raised to the exclusion of many other things that might be produced in larger quantities. Some of the late immigrants have begun the raising of clover and tame grasses, for which the soil is well adapted, with a view of making the raising of stock a leading industry.

The number of live animals in the county in 1880, according to the census of that year, were as follows: Horses, 1,444; mules and asses, 832; cattle, 6,574; sheep, 1,960; hogs, 24,277. The number of animals within the county, according to late assessment rolls, are: Horses, 1,698; mules and asses, 922; cattle, 8,802; sheep, 1,159; hogs, 1,325; a large gain in all except sheep and hogs. The reduced price of wool accounts for the decrease in the number of sheep, and the hogs enumerated in 1880 were all that were produced and on hand during the year, including those slaughtered and sold; while those recently enumerated included only those on hand when assessed for taxation; consequently there is not a decline in this direction. As before stated, the county is well supplied with streams, and an abundance of good well water can be obtained almost anywhere at a depth of from twenty to forty feet by simply digging, without any blasting or boring through rock. These facts, coupled with the great adaptability for the growing of tame grasses and clover, the mildness of the climate, and the good shipping facilities, must eventually make Clay one of the best stock-growing counties in the United States, a truth of which farmers may profitably avail themselves. It is also well adapted to the growing of all kinds of fruit common to this latitude. Fruit-growing however has not been made the specialty that it might. Some of the late immigrants have set out, and are preparing to do so, large orchards and develop this industry, having perfect confidence of success.

In 1880 the real estate of the county was assessed at \$468,561, and the personal property at \$244,717, making a total of \$713,278; and the total taxes charged thereon were \$10,022. The real estate of the county, as shown by recent assessment rolls, was valued at \$1,211,258, and the personal property at \$522,227, making a total of \$1,733,485, upon which the total taxes charged were \$25,502.25. By comparison it will be seen that since 1880 the taxable property and taxes charged have much more than doubled. The county has fair public buildings, is out of debt, and its scrip is worth one hundred cents on the dollar.

There are twenty-six saw mills and eight stave factories within the county.

In 1880 the population of Clay County was white 7,191, colored 22, total 7,213. Since that time, and especially within the last four years, emigration has so increased that the population at this writing (1889) is estimated at about double that of 1880.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad runs in a southwesterly direction across the western half of Clay County, the length of the main line within its territory being about nineteen miles. The Helena branch extends in a southeasterly direction from Knobel, and has a length of about four miles within the county. The St. Louis & Texas Railroad crosses the St. Francis River in Section 18, Township 21, Range 9, where it enters the county, and runs southwesterly along the eastern side of Crowley's Ridge, departing a few hundred yards below Rector. The length of its line here is about seventeen miles. The combined length of the railroads within the county is forty miles, not including a few branches extending one or two miles out to certain saw mills. The main line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad was completed through the county early in the 70's.

The Helena branch of this road, and the St. Louis & Texas (Cotton Belt) Railroad were completed through this vicinity in 1882.

The settlement of the territory composing Clay County began about the year 1832, but increased very slowly for the first twenty years, after which it advanced quite rapidly, until the outbreak of the Civil War, when it came to a standstill. Its most noticeable growth has been within the last five years, immigrants having located here from Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and other States. Among the first settlers in the western part of the county were John J. Griffin, who located on Black River in 1832, and Abraham Roberts, who settled a few years later near the present site of Corning. Prominent pioneers in the eastern part of the county—mostly on Crowley's Ridge—were William and Elihu Davis, who settled early in the 30's and were soon followed by the Payne,

Hollis and other families. Among the settlers of the 40's were William H. Mack, James Watson and others, and during the 50's the families of the Liddells, Millers, J. G. Dudley, Buck Wagster, B. H. Mitchell, William Dean, H. M. Granade, James Campbell, Singleton Copeland, Edward Allen, C. H. Mobley, Dr. Simmons were some of those who became settlers. Nearly all of the earliest comers were from Tennessee. Later immigrants came from other Southern States, and now many are entering from the North.

Clay County was organized as Clayton County, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, approved March 24, 1873, and became a part of the Third judicial circuit and of the First Congressional district. That part of it now known as the Eastern district was taken from Greene, and that known as the Western district was removed from Randolph County. The county seat was originally located at Corning, on the lot of ground now occupied by the present court-house in that place. The first term of the county court was held at Corning, beginning on the 16th day of May, 1873. Soon after a temporary frame court-house, 22x40 feet in size, containing two rooms, was built, by order of the court, under the supervision of the sheriff. A common jail was also erected; subsequently the question of the removal of the county seat to Boydsville—a more central point—began to be agitated, and on the 30th of June, 1874, an election was held for the purpose of submitting the question to the electors of the county, and when the votes were counted it was found, by the court, that the people, by a majority of 316, had voted in favor of removal. Thereupon the court declared Boydsville to be the county seat. However, such strong resistance to this decision was manifested that no permanent removal of records was made for a long time.

Finally, after a lapse of a few years, the question was again submitted to the people at an election held May 22, 1877, on which occasion forty-two votes were cast against the removal and 603 in favor of it, making a majority of 561 in favor of the project, and the court again declared Boydsville to be the county seat, to which place the

records were soon removed and placed in a temporary court-house, previously erected by order of the county court. The first term of the county court was held in Boydsville beginning on Monday October 1, 1877.

By an act of the General Assembly of the State, approved December 6, 1875, the name of "Clayton" County was changed to "Clay."

Having lost the county seat, the people of Corning and the western portion of the county, finding it difficult to reach Boydsville, commenced to consider the question of dividing the county into two districts. Consequently the legislature, by an act approved February 23, 1881, provided that the county should be divided into two judicial districts, the "Eastern" and the "Western," and that the following described line should separate them: Commencing at the center of the main channel of Black River where it crosses the Missouri and Arkansas State line; thence down the main channel of said river to the range line between Ranges 5 and 6, in Township 21; thence south on the range line to the west bank of Cache River; thence with the west bank of Cache River or lake to the line between Clay and Greene Counties. The act further provided that the seat of justice for the Western district should be at Corning; that the circuit, chancery and probate courts should be held both at Boydsville and at Corning; that the circuit courts established in the respective districts of the county should be as separate and distinct, and have the same relations to each other, as if they were of distinct counties; that the sheriff, clerk, treasurer and probate judge of the county should be the same for both districts; that the financial affairs of each district should be kept as separate and distinct as though they were separate counties, and that the offices for the Western district should be filled by the deputy county officers.

After dispensing with the temporary court-house at Boydsville, the present two-story frame court-house, with the hall and four rooms on the first floor, and court-room on the second, was erected, about 1881. The present log and board jail, with iron cells, at Boydsville, was erected

immediately after the county seat was permanently located there.* The public buildings at Corning consist of a court-house similar to the one at Boydsville, and the original jail with iron cells, which latter were put in immediately or soon after the county was divided into districts. The county has no "poor farm" or asylum for her paupers. The latter are let out separately for their keeping, to the lowest responsible bidders.

Following is a list of the county officers of Clay County, from its formation to the present time:

Judges: T. M. Hollifield, 1874-78; E. N. Royall, 1878-86; Robert Liddell, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Clerks: T. L. Martin, 1873-74; W. H. Smith, 1874-78; R. Liddell, 1878-86; W. E. Spence, present incumbent, elected in 1886.

Sheriffs: William G. Akers, 1873-74; E. N. Royall, 1874-76; E. M. Allen, 1876-78;† J. A. Mc Niel, 1878-86; G. M. Mc Niel, 1886-88; B. B. Biffle, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Treasurers: William Little, 1873-74; James Blackshare, 1874-78; John Bearden, 1878-80; N. J. Burton, 1880-82; W. S. Blackshare, 1882-84; J. S. Simpson, 1884-86; A. L. Blackshare, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Coroners: J. Cunningham, 1873-74; J. J. Payne, 1874-76; J. N. Cummins, 1876-78; H. W. Cagle, 1878-84; Dallas Taylor, 1884-86; D. G. See, elected in 1886, but failed to qualify; office since vacant.

Surveyors: W. C. Grimsley, 1873-74; E. M. Allen, Jr., 1874-76; A. J. Caldwell, 1876-82; E. M. Allen, 1882-86; A. Williams, 1886-88; E. M. Allen, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: E. N. Royall, 1873-74; J. S. Rodgers, 1874-76; W. H. Mack, 1876-78; J. W. Rodgers, 1878-82; Henry Holcomb, 1882-86; J. S. Blackshare, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

The county at this writing is represented in the State legislature by Hon. J. W. Dollison, of

Greenway, and the offices of the Western district are filled by the following persons, viz.: E. D. Estes, deputy clerk; W. A. Brown, deputy sheriff; E. V. Sheeks, deputy treasurer; Jacob Brobst, deputy assessor; Z. T. Daniels, deputy surveyor. The judge of the county court is also judge of the probate court, and the clerk, by virtue of his office, is recorder of deeds, the sheriff, by virtue of his office, being collector of revenues. The school examiner for the Eastern district is R. L. O. Bryen, and for the Western district, F. G. Taylor.

Politically the county of Clay is strongly Democratic. At the State election, held in September, 1888, J. P. Eagle, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received 1,108 votes, and C. M. Norwood, the Wheeler, Labor Union and Republican candidate, received 717 votes. At the same time B. B. Chism, Democratic candidate for secretary of State, received 1,121 votes, and G. W. Terry, opposition candidate for the same office, received 697 votes. Only a light vote was cast at the presidential election.

The several courts of the county consist of the county, probate and circuit courts. The judge of the county court is also judge of the probate court, and the clerk of the circuit court is also clerk of the county and probate courts, and *ex-officio* recorder.

The county court, which is held only at Boydsville, meets on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year, and the probate court meets at Boydsville on the third Mondays, and at Corning on the fourth Mondays of the same months. The circuit court convenes at Corning on the first Mondays of January and August of each year, and on the third Mondays of the same months at Boydsville.

The local bar of Clay County consists of G. B. Holifield, of Boydsville, F. G. Taylor, G. B. Oliver and J. C. Staley, of Corning, John Jones, of Peach Orchard, J. A. Barlow, of Rector, and H. W. Moore, of Greenway.

Only two men have been legally executed in Clay County for the crime of murder; one of these being Bent Taylor, hanged for the murder of Riley Black, and the other Lafayette Melton,

* The cells were those taken from the jail at Corning.

†E. N. Royall from September, 1877, *vice* Allen, suspended by order of circuit court.

for the murder of Fank Hale. Both were executed at Corning, the former in 1882, and the latter in 1884. Other crimes have been committed within the county, for which the perpetrators have received lighter punishments.

The territory over which Clay now extends was but slightly over-run and devastated during the Civil War of 1861-65. The citizens at that time, having emigrated mostly from Tennessee and other slaveholding States, were in full sympathy with the Southern cause, in consequence of which a goodly number of soldiers were furnished for the Confederate army, while none joined the Union forces. Three companies of soldiers, organized respectively by Capts. F. S. White, Reed and E. M. Allen, were recruited principally from what is now Clay County. A few also enlisted in the company commanded by Capt. G. D. Byers. A company of Home Guards consisting of old men was organized. In the spring of 1863 Col. Daniels with a force of Federal cavalry moved southward on Crowley's Ridge, and at a point about two miles northeast of the present site of Rector, came in contact with this company of Home Guards, firing upon and dispersing them. In this action Squire George Lynch of the attacked party was killed. There was no general bushwhacking here during the war, but a number of citizens were taken out and "removed" by scouting parties.

Of the towns of the county, Advance is a post-office in the northeastern part.

Boydsville, the county seat, situated on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 20, Range 6, was established in 1877. It contains the court-house and jail, four general stores, one drug store, one grocery, one hotel, two cotton-gins with grist and saw-mills attached, one school-house, two churches—Methodist Episcopal, South, and Methodist Protestant, with a hall over the former; a lodge each of Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor, some mechanics' shops, and a population of about 150.

Corning, the seat of justice for the Western district, situated on Section 6, Township 20, of Range 5, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, was established in 1873. It

contains the court house and jail, six general stores, two drug stores, one grocery, three saloons, one livery stable, four hotels, one stave factory, two cotton-gins with grist mills attached, one wagon shop, one blacksmith shop, two shoe shops, three church organizations—Methodist Episcopal, South, Christian and Baptist—with but one church edifice, belonging to the Methodists, one school house, postoffice, and a population of about 600. It also contains a lodge each of Masons, Good Templars and Triple Alliance.

Don is a postoffice in the western part of the county.

Greenway, a town on the St. Louis & Texas Railroad, on Section 28, Township 20, Range 8, was laid out in February, 1883, by the South-western Improvement Company. It contains four general stores, one drug store, two groceries, one hardware and furniture store, one saloon, two saw-mills, two grist-mills, one stave factory, one school-house, two church organizations—Methodist and Baptist—five physicians, one attorney, the post-office, and a population of about 500.

Knobel, a station at the junction of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad and Helena branch, on the south part of Section 36, Township 20, Range 4, was established soon after the completion of the railroad. It contains three general stores, the railroad buildings, a large hotel, one school house and about twenty-five residences.

Moark, situated on the same railroad, near the northern boundary of the county, was established soon after the road was completed. It contains three saw-mills, one of which is located on Black River, three miles east, being connected with the village by a wooden tramway, one general store, one school house, postoffice, and a few residences.

Peach Orchard, a station on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, on Section 20, Township 19, Range 4, contains one general store, one cotton gin, with sorghum and corn mill attached, postoffice, and a few residences.

Piggott, on the St. Louis & Texas Railroad, on Section 10, Township 20, Range 8, was laid out in November, 1882. It contains two general stores, one drug store, three groceries, one cotton gin and

grist-mill combined, one stave factory, one hotel, some work-shops, one school house, church and hall combined, a lodge of Odd Fellows, a post of the G. A. R., two physicians, and about 150 inhabitants.

Pitman, a postoffice hamlet, is in the extreme northwest corner of the county.

Rector, on the St. Louis & Texas Railroad, on the south half of Section 23, Township 19, Range 7, was laid out in June, 1882, by the Southwestern Improvement Company. It contains seven general stores, three drug stores, one grocery, two (temperance) saloons, one hardware and grocery, one harness and saddlery store, some work-shops, a photograph gallery, one stave factory, two saw-mills, two cotton gins, with grist-mills attached, one livery stable, two hotels, one meat market, a millinery store, postoffice, four church organizations—Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, South, and Methodist Protestant; two church edifices, a lodge each of Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor, a public school-house, two select or private schools, four physicians, and a population of 700 or over.

St. Francis, on the St. Louis & Texas Railroad, on the west bank of St. Francis River, was laid out in January, 1883, by the Southwestern Improvement Company. It contains six general stores, one drug store, four groceries, four saw-mills, one stave factory, one meat market, some work shops, two churches, Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterian, two hotels, one school house, restaurant, postoffice, two physicians, a lodge of Triple Alliance, and a population of about 200.

Thurman is a postoffice seven miles west of Corning.

Vidette is a postoffice ten miles northwest of Corning.

Williams is a postoffice four miles west of Moark.

The press of Clay County has ever exerted no slight influence in the growth and development of this section. While not numerous, those journals found here are ever active and energetic in giving to the outside unprejudiced, candid facts relating to the locality whose interests they represent.

The Corning Index, a six-column folio weekly

newspaper, at Corning, was established in the fall of 1887. It is published by Clyde C. Estes, and edited by E. D. Estes in an acceptable manner, indicating ability and force.

The Clay County Record, a seven-column weekly newspaper published at Rector, was established in January, 1889, by its present proprietor, Mr. Taylor. This journal also has at heart the welfare of the community, and enjoys a liberal circulation.

Before the inauguration of the free school system, the educational facilities of the territory now composing this county were very meager. The old subscription schools taught in the primitive log school houses were generally of little benefit to the country. The scholastic population of the county in 1882 amounted to 2,863, five of them being colored, and in 1886 it reached 3,274, with only one colored—an increase, in the four years, of 411. In the latter year only 1,791 pupils (all white) were enrolled in the public schools, but a little over one-half of the scholastic population. This shows that the schools were not well attended, or that nearly one-half of the children were not compelled to attend school. For the year ending June 30, 1886, there were thirty-four male and eight female teachers employed to teach the common schools of the county. The male teachers of the first grade were paid an average salary of \$50 per month, and the female teachers of the same grade \$37.50 per month. The male teachers of the second grade were paid an average salary of \$35, and the female teachers \$32.50 per month. The male teachers of the third grade were paid an average salary of \$25, and the female teachers \$20 per month. The number of school houses reported in the county in 1886 was thirty-six, both frame and log, valued at \$6,505. The amount of revenue received for the year ending June 30, 1886, was \$13,224.60, and the amount expended for the same time was \$11,272.00, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,951.60. These statistics have been taken from the last published report of the State superintendent of public instruction. The public schools here, as elsewhere, are improving and becoming more and more efficient.

The first organization of the Methodist Epis-

copal Church, South, in Clay County was effected at Mar's Hill, four miles north of Boydsville, early in the 50's, and the first church edifice was erected there in 1856. The next society was organized at the house of Capt. F. S. White, at Oak Bluff, in 1856, near where Evans' Chapel was erected the next year. There are now three circuits of this church within the county, with an aggregate of eighteen organizations and about 570 members. The circuits are the Boydsville, St. Francis and Corning, belonging to the Jonesboro district of White River conference.

Salem Church, three-fourths of a mile south of Boydsville, was the first Missionary Baptist Church organized within the county, and the number has since increased to fourteen, with a total membership of 630. Elder Lloyd preached here forty years ago, and was probably the first Missionary Baptist minister in the county. The Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Association was organized at Salem Church in 1868.

The first society of the Methodist Protestant Church within the territory of Clay County was organized in 1858, at Liberty Hill, five miles north of Rector. There are now ten or more organizations within the county, with a membership of about 350.

The oldest Cumberland Presbyterian Church here was organized at Chalk Bluff, about the year 1855. There are now four organizations, located respectively at St. Francis, Piggott, Greenway and Rector. The total membership numbers, perhaps, 100.

Within the county there are at least two Regular Baptist Churches, with an aggregate membership of about fifty, and one or more Free Will Baptist Churches. There are also a few Christian Churches of recent organization.

S. W. Alexander, manufacturer and dealer in hard wood lumber, railroad ties, wagons, agricultural implements, car material, etc., at Corning, Ark., was born in Hancock County, Ind., October 17, 1835, his parents, James and Mary (Mac Michael) Alexander, and his grandparents, on

both sides, being natives of Orange County, N. C. They all emigrated at an early day (about 1828) to Indiana where they died. The great-grandfather was in the Revolutionary War, and fired the first cannon in that service. James Alexander remained in Hancock County, Ind., until the spring of 1857, when he emigrated to Polk County, Iowa, where he was living at the time of his death, in 1882. His wife died in 1872, have borne five children: John C., Julia A., Simeon W., James A. and Louisa. Mr. Alexander was a farmer by occupation. Simeon W. Alexander, our subject, was reared and educated in his native county, and from childhood has been familiar with farm life. On reaching his majority he was married, and emigrated to Illinois, locating in Cumberland County, where he was engaged in the saw-mill business until 1859, when he removed to Polk County, Iowa, but returned to Illinois in December, 1863, and there resided until the fall of 1869. In the fall of that year he sold his mill and returned to Iowa, where he remained until 1886, being engaged in both lumbering and farming on an extensive scale. He owned 400 acres of good land, and on coming to Clay County, embarked in the lumber business, putting up a large saw-mill. He still continues this business and employs a great many hands. He owns about 2,400 acres of land in Clay County, some 1,000 of which will make fine farming land when improved. He also has one of the best houses in the county, situated in Corning. October 23, 1856, he was married to Miss Mary Easter, a native of Indiana, by whom he has seven children: William (in Dakota), Lucy M., Cora (wife of T. J. Conway, of Chicago), Charles W., Addie, Freddie and Edward. Mr. Alexander is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is one of the public-spirited men of Clay County, always being ready to advance the interests of the people.

J. H. Allen, stockman and farmer of Clay County, Ark., was born in North Carolina in July, 1828, being the eighth of nine children born to Isaac and Sarah (Hawkins) Allen, who were born in North Carolina and Virginia, respectively, the latter being a daughter of a Revolutionary patriot. Both parents died on their home farm in North

Carolina. J. H. Allen attended the public schools for some time and remained at home until twenty-four years of age, being engaged in overseeing the farm until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he gave up this work and began operating a grist mill. In November, 1866, he came to what is now Clay County (then Randolph County), and settled twenty-five miles from Pocahontas, in which locality he rented land for some time. He then purchased 380 acres of wild land two miles west of Knobel, on which he immediately began to make improvements. At the present time he has 150 acres under cultivation, well improved with good buildings, orchard, fences, etc. He has added 120 acres to his original purchase, on which he raises a large number of horses, cattle and hogs each year. He has devoted most of his cultivated land to corn and stock for his cattle and horses, but this year (1889) has put in about fifty acres of cotton. He has always been quite active in politics, and has held the office of justice of the peace for ten years, and has been school director a number of years. In 1853 he married Miss Margaret Wagner, who was born in North Carolina, and by her had five children: William, John, Isaac, Henry, and Albert, all of whom are dead. In 1871 he married Miss Nancy Demaree, a native of Illinois, and to them were born three children: Amanda, Jesse and David, all now living at home.

Capt. John J. Allen was born in Lee County, Ga., on the 2nd of July, 1841, and is the son of Edward M. and Mary J. (Knight) Allen. The father was born in the "Palmetto State" in 1819 of Scotch-Irish parents, and was a mechanic and ginwright, making machines by hand. He was taken to Georgia when small, and was there reared to manhood. During the Indian troubles in the Southern States, especially in Florida, Mr. Allen participated as a private, and received in payment for his services a land warrant for 160 acres, and in 1853 chose the land on which Capt. John J. Allen now resides. Prior to this, however, he took a trip through Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and the Indian Territory, making the journey on horseback, a distance of 3,000 miles. He then returned to Georgia, and the following year (1853)

located in Arkansas, the nearest post-office at that time being sixteen miles distant, and the second nearest (Pocahontas) fifty miles distant. The families of McNeil, Nettles, Wooter, Singleton, Copeland, Sexton and White, were the only ones within a radius of ten miles. Wild animals roamed the country at will, and Indians were also very numerous. Schools were almost unknown, and Mr. Allen assisted in building many of the first houses. John G. Taylor, a Missionary Baptist minister, came with Mr. Allen to the State, and preached the first sermon in Northeast Arkansas. The latter opened thirty acres of land the first year, which was heavily covered with timber. He was a slave owner, and served for twelve months in the Confederate army under Price, holding the rank of captain, when he resigned on account of his age. He died in 1877. His wife was born in Jasper County, Ga., about 1822, and was there married to Mr. Allen, by whom she became the mother of ten children: William A., John J., Elizabeth J., Edward M., Thomas M., living to be grown, and the following dying in infancy: Martha, Stapie, and two infants. Mrs. Allen died in 1860, and Mr. Allen then married Sarah J. Palmer, who bore him five children: Robert, Georgia L., George W., Willie, and Odus. Capt. Allen, our subject, has resided in Arkansas since twelve years of age, but spent his entire school days in Georgia. He was reared on the farm on which he is now residing, and remained at home until his marriage at the age of eighteen years, when he was engaged in farming until 1861. Then he enlisted in Company H, Fifth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, participating in many battles: Helena, Fredericksburg, Boonville, Lexington, Newtonia, and many others of less note. He enlisted as a private, but was promoted to captain, and was then transferred to the cavalry, serving two years. After coming home he engaged in farming, and in 1868 opened a mercantile establishment at Scatterville, and followed this occupation in connection with ginning for four years. He then removed to Tilton, where he was occupied in business until August, 1888, since which time he has been one of

the successful business men of Rector. He has been a large speculator in land, and in addition to his farm, runs a stave factory and saw-mill. His farm comprises about 4,000 acres, and he has 2,200 acres in Greene County, besides considerable land in other districts, all of which is the result of his own labor. He was married to Miss Permelia L. Mc Niel, a daughter of Neil Mc Niel. She was born in Clay County, Ark., and she and Capt. Allen are the parents of five children: Mary L., James B., Minnie A., Myrtie, and Charles A. In 1872 Mrs. Allen died, and Mr. Allen then married Nancy O. Mc Niel, a sister of his first wife. Their children are: George M., Gertrude, Harry P., Carrie, and Leonard W. Capt. Allen has never been a political man, the highest office he ever held being that of notary public. He is one of the best known men in the county, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias, and the Masonic fraternity, and has long been connected with the Missionary Baptist Church.

Joshua Bare, farmer and stock raiser of St. Francis Township, is a fair sample of what can be accomplished by industry and perseverance. Although starting life with a limited amount of this world's goods, he is now one of the substantial farmers of the county, and is the owner of 240 acres of land in the home place, with 160 acres cleared, on which he has good buildings. Aside from this he is the owner of another tract of land in the township, one and a quarter miles from the home place, consisting of 160 acres of timber land. He also possesses some 320 acres in the St. Francis bottoms, with about 100 acres cleared, and has an interest in 205 acres of other lands, all the result of industry and good management. Mr. Bare was born in Crawford County, Ind., December 13, 1833, and is the son of Jacob Bare and Nancy (Copple) Bare, the latter of German descent. The father was born in Virginia but was reared in Indiana. After marriage he settled in Crawford County of that State, where he followed farming until about 1843, when he moved to Illinois and settled in Jefferson County. He resided there up to 1868, when he came to Arkansas, and located in what is now Clay County. Here he died in Feb-

ruary, 1877. He served as sheriff and deputy sheriff in Indiana, and was quite a prominent man. Joshua Bare was reared in Jefferson County, Ill., and came to Arkansas in 1855, locating in Clay County, but what was then Greene County, and entered eighty acres of land. He then bought eighty acres near Brown's Ferry, resided there about fifteen years, after which he sold this, and bought the place where he now lives. He has been four times married; first, to Miss Susan Williams; then to Nancy Brown, who bore him one daughter, Peggy A., wife of John Nettle; his next marriage was to Mrs. Nettle, a widow, who bore him four children: Clarissa (wife of Wiley Thomas), Joshua, Bettie and Arabella. Mr. Bare's fourth marriage was to Mrs. Marietta Sarver, a widow, and the daughter of Jacob Sarver. Three children were born to this union: Jacob, Mattie and John Harry. When Mr. Bare first came to the State it was a comparative wilderness, and for about eleven winters he was engaged in trapping. He has killed bear, wolves, wild cats, lots of deer, turkey and small game. He would average about \$200 worth of furs annually at that business. Mr. Bare has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for thirteen years. Mrs. Bare belongs to the Christian Church. An interesting volume might be written of many of Mr. Bare's hunting expeditions, but space will permit mention of only the following: In 1867, one of his neighbors, Billy Maner, a single man, had struck camp some seven miles south of where our subject lived, in a wild locality on Old River. Mr. Bare went on one occasion to spend the night with him, but found the unsuccessful hunter without food. Starting the next morning with a determination to return only after he shot something, he traveled some distance, occasionally seeing game which could not be secured. Later on, while not far from camp, he killed two wolves, and being of a humorous disposition, the thought was suggested to pass off this meat upon the unsuspecting Billy as venison. Bringing a portion of the animal to headquarters (together with a squirrel), and assuring him that a large buck had been killed, the mess was eaten by the victim of Mr. Bare's joke, with a casual

remark as to its toughness, etc. Subsequently the truth was told. Imagination rather than words can picture the result of such a revelation. In 1876 a three-days' hunt was indulged in by Mr. Bare, two of his nephews and a little negro boy. Starting with a cart and a yoke of oxen, they drove into a bottom farm, proceeding horse-back until about a mile from their camping ground, when fresh bear tracks were discovered. Before very long an effort to secure bruin was commenced, and proved fruitful. While waiting for help to remove the animal (which weighed about 400 pounds) a large buck was killed by Mr. Bare. These furnish but mere instances of his good fortune with the gun and rifle.

W. F. Barnes, undertaker and furniture dealer, of Corning, Ark., has been in business here since August, 1888, when he purchased his stock of goods of Mr. Bishop and continued at that stand until June 1, 1889, when he moved to his present location. His establishment is a two-story frame building, 40x20 feet, now under process of erection, which will, when finished, be commodious and substantial. Mr. Barnes' success in this line has been due to his energy and enterprise, and his establishment is now one of the leading concerns of this kind in the county. He was born in Lawrence County, Ill., in 1856, and was the eldest in a family of eight children born to John and Jane (Thompson) Barnes, who were Kentuckians by birth, but emigrated to Illinois in their youth, where they grew to maturity and met and married. The father settled with his parents in Lawrence County in 1826, and afterward became a successful farmer and teacher of that region, following these occupations for many years in that State. He died in 1885, but his widow is still residing in Illinois. The paternal grandfather was an early settler of Illinois, where he also makes his home. Mr. Barnes was early inured to the duties of farm life, and during his youth also attended the common schools of Lawrence and Wabash Counties, Ill. He engaged in farming for himself in that State and was married there in 1882 to Miss Ella P. Price, a native of that county. Her parents, Joseph and Hannah (Dart) Price, were born in Ohio

and Kentucky, respectively, and are now residing in Illinois. In 1887 Mr. Barnes came to Corning, Ark., and until 1888 worked at the carpenter's trade, but has since been engaged in his present business. Politically he is a Democrat, and always supports the principles of that party. He belongs to the K. of H. and the I. O. G. T., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Church. They are the parents of two children: Opal V. and Verna D. Mr. Barnes has done well financially, is the owner of some valuable town property, and predicts a bright future for Corning.

Zachariah T. Bearden was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., September 29, 1849, and is the son of John and Prudence (Majors) Bearden. John Bearden was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., and is of Irish-English parentage. He received a fair, common-school education, later followed farming and emigrated to Clay County, Ark., in 1851. The county was called Greene County at that time, but was afterward changed to Clay. At that early day there were but six families in an area ten miles square, and all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life were experienced by Mr. Bearden. Schools were taught on the subscription plan, and church was held about once a month in old log cabins. Mr. Bearden was a slave owner but generally preferred white labor. He was the owner of a large farm, but was broken up during the war. He died May 10, 1888, being seventy-six years of age. During life he was never an office seeker, but was elected by the people, without solicitation, to the office of county treasurer. Mrs. Bearden was also reared in Tennessee, grew to womanhood there, and was married in that State. Nine children were the result of this union: Richard E., Isom K., Judge H., Zach. T., Samuel J., Susan U., William J., Robert W. and Mary E. Mrs. Bearden died in this county, August 16, 1877. Grandfather and Grandmother Bearden died in Tennessee; she was a native of North Carolina. Grandfather and Grandmother Majors were natives of West Virginia, and at an early day emigrated to Tennessee. Zachariah T. Bearden came with his parents to Arkansas when two years of age, settling in Greene County, and there remained

assisting his father on the farm until twenty-one years of age. His educational advantages were rather limited, but by self study he became a well informed man. At the age mentioned he began business for himself by hiring out at a cotton gin by the day, and later followed clerking. He then bought a tract of land and carried on agricultural pursuits for nine years. January 2, 1873, he married Miss Elizabeth Harber, a native of Dyer County, Tenn., and the daughter of G. A. Harber. The fruits of this union were five children, four now living: Drewy D., George O., John S. and Ethel M. The one deceased was named Dora L. Mr. Bearden engaged in the mercantile business at his present stand in 1882, building the second house in Rector, and has been occupied in merchandising ever since. He is also interested in a large timber business. He carries a stock of merchandise valued at about \$3,000, and also buys and exchanges cotton. He is a Democrat in his political views. Mrs. Bearden is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

B. B. Biffle, sheriff of Clay County, and one of the representative citizens of this section, is a native of Humphreys County, Tenn., where he was reared and where he received a fair education in the common schools. He is the son of William and Martha (Skelton) Biffle, the grandson of Nathan Biffle, and the great-grandson of Jacob Biffle, who came from Germany many years ago. To William Biffle and wife were born six children, B. B. Biffle being the eldest. He left his native county at the age of twenty-one years, or in 1879, and made his way to Clay County, Ark., where he started a store in Greenway, and, although a young man, he was the first to engage in merchandising at that place. After that, in connection with his store, he was for some time occupied in running a stave mill, but in September, 1888, he was elected to the office of sheriff, and then closed out the milling and stave business, to give his undivided attention to his official duties. He fills that position in an able and efficient manner, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Blue Lodge and Chapter. For his companion in life he chose Miss Ella Turner,

daughter of Thomas Turner, of Tennessee. He and Mrs. Biffle are members of the Methodist Church.

Sylvanus Bishop, wagon-maker, painter and farmer, is a son of Stephen M. and Caroline (Bunnell) Bishop, and was born in Crawford County, Penn., March 1, 1841. His parents were also born in that State, and in 1837 emigrated to Indiana, but, after remaining there a short time, returned to Pennsylvania. About 1844 they again came to Indiana, where they made their home until 1880, then moving to Peabody, Kas., where Mr. Bishop died in 1886. His widow still survives. To them were born fifteen children, eleven of whom are living: Jefferson, Sylvanus, Stephen W., Adeline, David, Elmhira J., Merriman, Silas, Delilah, Monroe and Daniel S. Sylvanus Bishop attained his growth in Indiana, and in 1861 enlisted in Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and served until the close of the war, participating in the following engagements: Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Liberty Gap and others. At the battle of Shiloh he was wounded by a gun-shot in the left arm. At Stone River he was captured, but succeeded in making his escape, and, after a time, was discharged for disability, owing to the effects of small-pox, which he had contracted in the service. From that time until 1877 he was engaged in learning and working at his trade in Indiana, and then came to Clay County, Ark., and has since resided at Corning. He owns a small farm adjoining the town, which is in a good state of cultivation and well improved, and this he conducts in connection with carrying on his trade. In January, 1886, he was married to Miss Mary E. Benedict, a native of New York State, by whom he has five children: Anna M., John L., Amy W., Elsie V. and A. McDonald. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are members of the Baptist Church, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He has been a school director for about eleven years, and is interested in all public enterprises. For some ten years he was engaged in the undertaker's business, his profits amounting to about \$1,500 per year. He now gives his attention to his shop, and is doing well. His son, John L., is an intelligent young man, and is one of the first teachers in the county.

James Blackshare. Among all classes and in every condition of life where the struggle for a livelihood is going on, where will independence be found more clearly demonstrated than in the life of the honest, industrious farmer? Mr. Blackshare, who has followed agricultural pursuits for the past fifty-two years, and who has never missed a crop during the years thus spent, is a fair example of the independent tiller of the soil. He was born in West Tennessee, in 1824, and is the son of Rev. Jacob and Mary (Berry) Blackshare, the father a native of Tennessee, born in 1802, and the mother born in 1799. James Blackshare was left motherless at the age of ten years, and May 27, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Dines, who bore him five sons: William S., a member of the firm of Blackshare & Co., in the manufacturing of staves and in the general milling business, is married and the father of six children; Robert B. (deceased), left a widow and five children; Sidney A. (deceased), left a widow and five children; James T., lives on a farm near Boydsville, is married and the father of three sons, and Jacob L., farmer near Boydsville, is married, and the father of two sons and two daughters. The mother of these children died in 1857. March 14, 1858, Mr. Blackshare took for his second wife Mrs. Ruth E. Evans, of Tennessee, and in the fall of the same year he and family moved to Clay County (then Greene County), Ark., and settled on the farm where he is now residing, three miles northeast of Boydsville, which consisted of eighty acres, to which he added eighty more. To his last marriage were born six children, three of whom survive at the present: Mary F., wife of Dr. John J. Prince, and the mother of one daughter, resides at Bethel Station, Tenn., where her husband follows his profession and is also engaged in merchandising; John S., a merchant at Rector, married and the father of one child, a daughter; Ora A., the wife of A. J. Burton, and the mother of three children, two daughters and a son, is now living near her father, where her husband is occupied in farming; Ira E., died in his sixteenth year. Mr. Blackshare came to this State with his wife and seven children in two

wagons, drawn by oxen, being the owner of seven or eight head of cattle, six or eight head of horses, and about \$200 in money. The first winter before there were gins introduced into the country, the cotton, which they picked with their fingers, was made into clothing for the family. There were no mills then except little hand mills, which were only used to grind corn, and were called corn crackers. They would crack the kernel into about four pieces. A few years later Mr. Blackshare raised a little wheat and ground it in the same mills and "sarcht it;" this consisted of a box with a muslin cloth over it, opened at one end, on which was dropped some of the meal, and then by a rocking motion the bran was forced to the top and back through the opening at the rear, while the fine flour passed through the muslin into the box. At that time their trading was done by exchanging pelting and furs for salt, sugar, coffee, etc., at Cape Girardeau, Mo., 100 miles distant, to which place they made their trips with ox teams about once a year. Mr. Blackshare has not taken a drink of liquor of any kind, or a chew of tobacco, for over forty years, or since joining the church, and has always been willing to render aid, as far as he was able, to all laudable enterprises. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Blackshare was township magistrate for four terms of two years each, and was also county treasurer for two terms. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the representative men of the county. He is now the owner of 340 acres of land, after having supported his family and settled nine children at an expense of \$14,000, and does not owe a cent.

W. S. Blackshare, of the milling and stave manufacturing firm of W. S. Blackshare & Co., is a native of Tennessee, born in November, 1849, and came to Clay County, Ark., with his father, James Blackshare, when a boy of nine years. Here he grew to manhood on a farm, and in 1878 he was appointed by Gov. Garland to the office of sheriff of the county, and for two years he was county treasurer, having also filled that office for several incumbents. He was deputy sheriff for four years, and is considered one of the leading

business men of the county. He is the owner of about 200 acres of land on his home place, which adjoins the town of Boydsville, and has about 1500 acres in the country, and has the best buildings to be found in the county, all erected by himself. The house is a two story frame, 16x40, with a one story L fifty feet long and sixteen feet wide, and a porch running the entire length of the L. He also has a very large cistern under cover. He has two large frame barns, one 30x40, two stories high, and the other 30x50 feet, also two stories high, with out-sheds on the sides. On his farm on the Cache he has built another house on the same plan as his home place, and he is also building a good barn there. He was married to Miss Emily S. Cox, who lived but eighteen months after marriage, and died in 1871, leaving him a son, Arthur Lee, who is attending the home school. For his second wife Mr. Blackshare married Miss Mary A. Ellis, daughter of Rev. Ira O. Ellis, who came here from Mississippi, where his father, Rev. Reuben Ellis, was an itinerant preacher in the Methodist Church, South. Mrs. Ira O. Ellis is still living in Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Blackshare were born these children: Ezra O., Annie (who is dead), Edgar M., Angie, Lena and Jennie. Mr. Blackshare belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, into which order he was initiated about the time he was twenty-one years of age. In his political views he affiliates with the Democratic party. In 1871 he engaged in the mercantile business at Big Creek, with his father, buying out the interest of Judge Royall, paying \$500 on time for the goods, and in 1878 removed to Boydsville. This business he continued until January, 1888, having in the meantime several partners: first the firm was J. & W. S. Blackshare, then for eight years he was in company with his brother, R. B. Blackshare, under the firm title of W. S. Blackshare & Co., and was then with Judge Royall for three years, the firm title continuing the same. In 1888 he disposed of his stock to A. L. Blackshare, who now conducts the business in the same building. In connection with his seventeen years at merchandising, Mr. Blackshare

devoted some of his time to farming, and is at present junior partner of Royall & Blackshare, real estate dealers. He is a pleasant, genial gentleman, a good conversationalist, and has a host of warm friends. He is a splendid man physically, and although forty years of age does not look a day over thirty.

A. L. Blackshare, of Boydsville, another prominent and much respected citizen of Clay County, Ark., was born in Tennessee, in 1856, and came to Clay County, Ark., in 1880. He followed agricultural pursuits for two years, and in 1885 bought out the stock of Mrs. Ella Blackshare, widow of R. B. Blackshare, and began business in Boydsville. This he continued for two years, and then sold out to J. S. Blackshare, after which he purchased the stock of W. S. Blackshare & Co., and is now engaged in that business, under the firm title of A. L. Blackshare. Aside from this he is also occupied in milling and manufacturing, under the business title of Blackshare & Blackshare. In 1886 he was elected to the position of treasurer of the company, and was re-elected in 1888. Miss Ada Berton, a native of Arkansas, and the daughter of Robert Berton, became his wife, and to them were born two children, one now living: Robert Bascom. The other child, Ernest, died at the age of one year. Mr. Blackshare is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Larry Boshers. This successful young planter and stockman, of Clay County, of which he has been a resident for seventeen years, is well and favorably known to the many citizens of Kilgore Township. He was born in the State of Tennessee, in 1862, being the seventh of fourteen children of Henry and Tabitha (Stewart) Boshers, who were also originally from that State, the former being a planter by occupation, and there he died. After his death his widow came to Clay County, Ark., and here died on her farm, in 1882. Larry Boshers was early taught the rudiments of farm life, becoming still better acquainted with that calling as he grew to manhood, and is now considered one of the enterprising, thorough and reliable young agriculturists of the county. In 1880 he made his first purchase of land, which amounted to forty

acres, in a raw state, and has since added from time to time to this tract, until he now has a valuable farm consisting of 480 acres, with 175 under cultivation, the rest being well adapted to raising stock, to which Mr. Boshers gives considerable attention. He devotes seventy-five acres to the culture of cotton each year. He votes with the Democratic party, is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and, personally, is held in high esteem by all who know him. Miss Jennie Montgomery, a native of Clay County, became his wife in 1880, and died in 1884, having borne two children, both deceased. Her parents were Daniel and Polly Montgomery.

Giles Bowers, carpenter and builder of Boyds-ville, and one of the successful business men of that village, is a native of North Carolina, and remained in his native State until twenty-seven years of age. He was engaged in gold mining until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted in the Forty-ninth North Carolina Infantry, in April, 1862, and served until the termination of hostilities. He was in Gen. Lee's army, in Gen. Matt. W. Ransom's brigade, and participated in the seven days' fight at Richmond, at Gen. McClellan's defeat, and was in all the fights and campaigns before Richmond. He was at the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and was captured at Five Forks and placed on Johnson Island, Ohio, as a prisoner of war, being discharged there from June 18, 1865. He then returned to North Carolina, remaining until the spring of 1868, when he came to what is now Clay County, and, settling on a farm, tilled the soil until 1879. He is the owner of 120 acres of land, with about seventy acres under cultivation. In the last mentioned year he opened up a carpenter-shop, having learned the trade in previous years, and has erected the principal part of the buildings in Boydsville. At one time he was a member of the firm of Bowers & Toombs, and later of the firm of Bowers & Downs. Mr. Bowers also manufactures seats and desks for church and school purposes. He has been married twice; first, to Miss Elizabeth Almond, of North Carolina, who bore him ten children, eight of whom survive and

are named as follows: Josephine, wife of James Mooning, and the mother of two children, is now living on a farm in Sharp County; John W. is engaged in business in Boydsville; Flora J., married to C. M. King, a farmer of Clay County, is the mother of three children; Nancy A. is at home with her father; Kittie Belle, wife of James W. Dobbins, a farmer near Boydsville; Frederick C., Giles L. and Brantly H. The mother of these children died in September, 1885. For his second wife Mr. Bowers chose Miss Maggie J. Matthews, who survived only seventeen months after marriage, and left a child, which followed its mother to the grave but a month later. Mr. Bowers is a Republican, and is somewhat active in politics, having done valiant work for that party. Although not a member of any church, he works in harmony with all good people for the benefit of the community and for his fellow men.

W. D. Bowers. Among the extensive industrial enterprises which form the basis of Clay County's importance and prosperity is the stove and head factory located at Corning, in which Mr. Bowers has worked for ten years, and of which he has been foreman two years, working his way up to that position from a mill-hand. His native State is Ohio, his birth having occurred in Harrison County in 1851, and his parents were also from that State. They were Jacob and Lavina Bowers, *nee* Downs, the father being a tiller of the soil and successful in his calling, which occupation he continued to follow until his death in 1881. His wife is still living and makes her home in her native State. W. D. Bowers, like the majority of youths, bent his energies to learning the occupation in which his father was engaged, and also acquired a good education in the public schools of Harrison County. After the late Civil War he joined the regular army of the United States, and was stationed at different points in the South, but in 1879 he came to Corning, Ark., and began working in the mill in which he is now employed. His wife, whom he married in 1879, and who was formerly Miss Lenora Powell, was born in Tennessee, and was a daughter of B. C. Powell and wife, also of that State, the for-

mer now residing near Austin, and the latter deceased. In 1883 Mr. Bowers lost his excellent wife, she having borne him two children, one of whom is living, Floyd. In 1886 Mr. Bowers was married in Union County, Ill., to Miss Mary Stewart, a native of Indiana. Her parents, Henry and Jane (Pollock) Stewart, were Ohio people, who moved first to Indiana and from there to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., where they opened up a farm in 1874, and later kept a hotel at Doniphan. Here Mr. Stewart died in 1887, his wife having died in Indiana, in 1885. He enlisted in the Union army from Indiana, at the breaking out of the Civil War. Mr. Bowers has never been very active in politics. Socially he is a member of the K. of H. He is very public-spirited, and has always practiced those principles of fairness and honesty which are bound to command the respect and admiration of all right-minded people.

C. Fred. Brennecke, editor of the Clay County Advocate, at Greenway, Ark., was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., December 19, 1866, being a son of Frederick Brennecke, a native of Germany, who came to the United States with his parents when a lad of ten years and settled in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., where he grew to manhood and was married, the latter event being in the city of Cape Girardeau to Miss Dena Hunze, who was born in Germany. Mr. Brennecke served in the Union army during the late war. Since about 1865 he has resided in Cape Girardeau, and is in the service of Col. Robert Sturdivant. C. Fred. Brennecke grew to manhood in his native county, and learned the printer's trade in Cape Girardeau, commencing when thirteen years of age and continuing for about four and one-half years. From this place he went to Jefferson City, but only worked there a short time, when he moved to Higginsville, La Fayette County, Mo., where he followed his trade for two years. Subsequently he came to Greenway, Ark., and became associated with Mr. Dollison in the publication of the Advocate, having charge of the mechanical department one year. January 2, 1889, he became sole proprietor, and is now editor and publisher of that paper. It is the leading newspaper of the county

and is independent in politics. Mr. Brennecke receives a liberal amount of advertising, and his journal has the largest circulation of any paper in the county. He is a practical printer, a thorough business man, and is of exemplary habits and character. He was elected a member of the town board, and is now town recorder.

Jacob Brobst, the present mayor of Corning, and county jailer of the Western division of Clay County, Ark., is descended from a family that has held a worthy place in the history of this country, and wherever its representatives have settled they have become recognized as prominent and influential members of society. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, on the 18th of June, 1839, and of this State his parents, John and Catherine (Bachar) Brobst, were among the pioneer settlers. The father is still living and resides in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, but the mother died in 1874. Jacob followed the occupation of his father until eighteen years of age, receiving in the meantime a good education in the public schools of Wyandot County, Ohio, and after starting out to fight the battle of life for himself he worked at the carpenter's trade and taught school, securing in the latter profession the reputation of being one of the best educators in the county. Miss L. M. England, a native of Hancock County, Ohio, became his wife in 1862, and their union was blessed in the birth of two children: J. R., who is married and resides at home, and Mary Alice, also at home. Mrs. Brobst's parents, Robert and Ellen (Lape) England, were Ohio people, the former being a farmer who died in 1875. His widow is a resident of Goshen, Ind. In 1864 Mr. Brobst went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and was engaged in railroading in that State until 1879, when he took up his abode in Corning, Ark., which was at that time a very small place, and has since given his attention to carpentering. He votes with the Democratic party, and has been jailer of the West division for three years; was first elected to the position of mayor in 1882, next in 1883, and is now serving his third term. During 1884-85-86 and 1887 he was a member of the city council, and has also been deputy assessor of the Western division of Clay County. He was

foreman of the grand jury that found the indictment by which the second man of the Ku Klux was hung, thus breaking up that gang in this section of the country. He is the owner of some fine residence property in the town, and besides this has a fertile and well tilled farm of 320 acres in Nelson Township. He believes in building up this place, and has done his full share in this direction. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. W. Brown, a farmer residing near Vidette, Ark., was born in Hardin County, Tenn., February 26, 1835, and is a son of John and Sarah (Garner) Brown, who were Tennesseans, the mother dying in her native State when the subject of this sketch was a small boy. J. W. Brown was reared on a farm in his native county and in 1854 emigrated to Arkansas, coming by wagon, and located on the farm where he now lives. His place was heavily covered with timber when he located, but he soon erected a little log cabin and began clearing his land. He was compelled to work very hard, but made good headway, and now has one of the most valuable farms in the county, consisting of 200 acres, with about 100 acres under cultivation. Game of all kinds was quite abundant when he first came to the State, and one time he brought down a bear with his trusty rifle. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Col. White's regiment, and during six months' service was in the battle of Crane Hill. Owing to rheumatism he was compelled to leave the army. His first wife was Patience Vassar, and his second Emily Sloan, by whom he had a family of seven children, four now living: Henry, Amanda, George W. and Sarah E. Both these wives were Tennesseans, whom he married while living in that State. His present wife, whose maiden name was Martha Garner, has borne him three children: Minnie A., Ida M. and Reuben A. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the Masonic order.

Andrew J. Brown, merchant and postmaster at Piggott, Ark., is one of the prominent residents of the county, and in his business as well as social relations has won the confidence and respect of all who know him. His birth occurred in Union

County, Ill., June 15, 1843, his parents, Samuel and Annie (Dillow) Brown, being natives of the same State. They reared their family on a farm in Union County, and here Andrew J. Brown remained until twenty-five years of age, enlisting in 1862 in the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Infantry, which was afterward consolidated with the Eleventh Illinois, and served until he received his discharge at Springfield on the 15th of July, 1865. He was in the fight at Vicksburg on the 4th of July, 1863, and was at Yazoo City, Fort Spanish, and the surrender of Mobile. He was in the hospital at La Grange, Tenn., a short time, and in 1868 removed to Arkansas and located in what is now Clay County, where he was occupied in farming for a few years. In 1879 he embarked in merchandising, and in 1882 located at Piggott, where he erected a business house and has since been engaged in keeping a general mercantile establishment, and has built up a good trade. He was appointed postmaster of the town in April, 1883, which office he has since held. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church (in which he is a deacon), and he is a member of the G. A. R. organization, and is quartermaster of his post. He was married on the 28th of December, 1868, to Miss M. J. Pollard, a sister of W. W. Pollard, whose sketch appears in this work, and they are the parents of the following children: Henry O., a lad of twelve years; Cindona, a daughter, who died March 11, 1889, at the age of seventeen years, and an infant deceased.

Hiram Calvin, of the firm of Clemson & Calvin, although a young man, is one of the most successful business men in this portion of the State. He has been running the business exclusively for six and a half years last, having come to this point with a stock of goods in December, 1882. He passed through the country eighteen months before the road was built, and, from what he reported, his partner in Illinois bought 4,200 acres of timber land, about half of which still belongs to the estate. They commenced business in Clay County, Ark., with a stock of goods worth \$2,497, which has been increased since then to \$3,500. In addition to the store, the firm own a stove-mill, which they

operate, and a farm of 120 acres, all under improvement and well stocked. They have also been interested in steamboats on the river, and still own a small interest there. The original and only investment in goods and buildings amounted to \$3,100, and, at a very low estimate, profits worth \$10,000, and the first investment, have been paid out. Hiram Calvin is the son of R. T. Calvin and Angie (Rifner) Calvin, and the grandson, on his mother's side, of Peter and Elizabeth (Rockafellow) Rifner. Peter Rifner was a soldier in the War of 1812, being commissioned by Gen. Harrison as commander of a company. R. T. Calvin was born in New Jersey, and emigrated to Harrison, Ohio, when a young man. There he married Miss Rifner. Hiram Calvin casts his vote with the Democratic party, and is a member of the "Triple Alliance." He married Miss Gussie Boren, daughter of Cole Boren, of Mound City, Ill., who was a pilot on the Mississippi River, and whose father, Morgan Boren, was born in Tennessee, in 1789, he being a soldier in the Black Hawk War. The latter married Miss Anna Lathran, of Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Calvin have been born three children: Fannie, Gussie and Aggie. Mr. Clemson died March 30, 1889, at his residence near Olmsted, Ill., aged sixty-four years and ten days.

William A. Campbell was born in Greene County, Mo., April 10, 1848, being a son of William and Nancy Campbell, and grandson of James and Lucy Campbell and James and Hannie Collins, who were natives of Patrick County, Va. William Campbell, Sr., was a farmer, and moved to Missouri in 1845, residing in Greene County until 1852, when he removed to Cass County, and two years later to Kansas Territory. He continued to make this his home until 1867, since which time he has been a resident of Vernon County, Mo., and is now living at Milo, of that county, engaged in merchandising. He and wife are the parents of the following family: John W., a resident of Arizona Territory, engaged in the milling business; George W., who died in Newton County, Mo., in 1886; Marthie E., who died in Greene County, Mo., in 1846; William A., James E., who died in Vernon County, Mo., in 1872;

Isaac F., a merchant of Arizona Territory; Melissa J., who died in Bourbon County, Kas., in 1859; Thomas H., who died in Crawford County, Kas., in 1863; David H., a blacksmith at El Paso, Tex.: Melissa, married Charles Baker in 1883, and resides in Crawford County, Kas. William A. Campbell began life for himself in 1863, when only sixteen years old, at which time he enlisted in the Federal army, in Company B, Fourteenth Regiment of Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, under Capt. Charles H. Haynes, and Col. C. W. Blair, in which regiment he served until June 15, 1865, then being honorably discharged with the balance of his regiment, at Lawrence, Kas. He then went to Southeast Kansas, where he joined his parents, staying there until May 20, 1866, the date of his marriage to Miss Rebecca A. Cooper, afterward moving to McDonald County, Mo., and from there to El Paso, Tex., where he lived one year. Going thence to Benton County, Ark., he lived there two years and later settled in Newton County, Mo., but after a residence in that locality until 1884, moved to Clay County, Ark., reaching this place November 17, 1884. Here he still resides. He bought 320 acres of heavily timbered land, and now has eighteen acres cleared and under fence, with a young orchard of 100 apple trees of a select variety. William A. Campbell was elected justice of the peace in his county, October 20, 1888, which office he still holds. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Rebecca A. Campbell, his wife, is the daughter of Hiram and Lucinda Cooper, and was born in McDonald County, Mo., March 7, 1848. Her father died when she was four years old, and when she was seven years old her mother died, leaving her and one sister and two brothers to fight the battle of life as best they could. The oldest child was only ten years of age. She lived in McDonald County, Mo., until the spring of 1862, when she moved to Southeast Kansas with relatives, residing there until her marriage in 1866. William A. and Rebecca A. Campbell are the parents of six children: George W., the eldest, died in Jasper County, Mo., in 1872; John W. died in Mexico, in 1874; Alexander died in Mexico in 1874; John W. and Alex-

ander (twins) died on the same day; Lucinda J., Martha E., and Rosa A., the youngest child, still remain with their parents.

William C. Cochran, merchant of Greenway, Ark., was born in Massac County, Ill., September 4, 1854, his father, Jesse Cochran, being a native of North Carolina. The latter went to Illinois when a young man, where he was married to Jane Sexton, and resided in Massac County up to 1856, when he moved to Arkansas and settled in what is now Clay County. Here he entered land, made a farm, and reared a family. His death occurred in September, 1869. William C. Cochran and two sisters are the only surviving members of a family of six children. He was reared in Clay County, his youth being spent on a farm. He was married in this county on the 5th of December, 1881, to Miss Sarah E. Leeth, a daughter of John A. Leeth, formerly from Tennessee, now deceased. Mrs. Cochran was born in Tennessee, but was reared in Clay County, and by Mr. Cochran is the mother of one child, who is living: Lura, now six years old. Jesse died in January, 1886, at the age of five months. Mr. Cochran had been engaged in farming and the ginning business previous to his marriage, and afterwards continued the former occupation for three years. In August, 1885, he commenced merchandising at Greenway and has been interested in that business since that time. He was appointed deputy postmaster in 1885 and served two years. He carries an excellent stock of general merchandise, and has built up a good trade. He is a Mason and belongs to the I. O. O. F.

Robert L. Coleman, proprietor of Piggott Hotel, Piggott, Ark., and the son of Col. David and Sarah (Love) Coleman, was born in Haywood County, N. C., March 26, 1823. Col. David Coleman was a native of North Carolina, but moved to Tennessee at an early day, locating in Carroll County, where he followed farming, and there remained until his death. He served as colonel of the State militia. His wife, Sarah Love, was also a native of North Carolina. Her father, Gen. Thomas Love, was in the Revolutionary War as well as the War of 1812. Robert L. Coleman was reared to manhood on a farm in Tennessee, read law in Car-

roll County, and was admitted to the bar, after which he practiced there until his removal to Missouri in 1851. He then located at Hartsville, Wright County, practiced there for three years and upon returning to Tennessee, engaged in mercantile pursuits until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted in the Confederate service, in 1862, in Col. Napier's regiment. He remained in this regiment for about eight months, afterward being in Col. Green's regiment, where he was promoted to adjutant and served in that capacity. He was captured at Parke's Cross Roads by Gen. Sullivan, was held a prisoner at Camp Douglas for over three months, and was then exchanged. He then returned to Tennessee and did not enter the service again. He resumed the practice of law in Carroll County for about three years, but finally gave up law. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for many years and was licensed to preach in 1868. He was a local preacher in his church for some years. He was ordained deacon in 1870 at Trenton, Tenn., by Bishop McTyre, and followed his ministerial duties in Tennessee up to 1875, when he moved to Arkansas, settling at Oak Bluff in Clay County, and there resided for a number of years. He taught school for nine months, and then engaged in the manufacture of tobacco in 1878, which occupation he has followed up to the present date. He built his hotel in the fall of 1888 and moved in December. His is the first and last and only hotel in Piggott. Mr. Coleman was married in Carroll County, Tenn., December 4, 1850, to Miss Harriet E. Norman, a native of Carroll County, and the daughter of Judge John Norman. To this union were born three children, two daughters and a son: Sarah N., wife of Albert Hubbard, of Piggott; Mollie A., widow, and John R., who died May 7, 1883, in his twenty-fifth year. Mr. Coleman was ordained local elder here in 1881 by the same bishop that ordained him deacon in Tennessee.

G. W. Cook is a successful agriculturist and stockman of Oak Bluff Township, Clay County, Ark., and was born in Weakley County, West Tenn., in 1840, being the youngest in a family of seven children born to Richard A. and Ann (David)

Cook, both of whom were born in Old Virginia. At an early day they moved to West Tennessee, where the father opened up a farm and there died in 1860, at the age of fifty-eight years. His widow came to Greene County, Ark., in August, 1874, and here died in October of the same year at the age of seventy-six years. G. W. Cook grew to manhood in his native State, and received his education in Weakley County, being also married there, in 1864, to Miss M. M. Jenkins, a daughter of C. P. and Mary G. (Boothe) Jenkins, who were born in North Carolina, and were early immigrants of Tennessee, where they became wealthy farmers and spent their declining years, the father dying in 1889 and the mother in 1872. After his marriage Mr. Cook settled on the old homestead, and there made his home until 1873, when he came to Greene County, Ark., and purchased a timber tract of eighty acres, which he cleared and sold in 1888. In 1874 he moved to Clay County, and five years later purchased the farm on which he is at present residing, which consisted of 120 acres, with thirty acres under the plow. He has increased his lands until he now has 960 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation, in the home farm, and 320 acres, with thirty-two under cultivation, in Blue Cane Township, Greene County. He is interested in stock raising, and makes a specialty of Berkshire and Poland China hogs. His principal crop is corn. He has never been very active in politics, but usually votes the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. lodge at Rector, and is interested in all worthy public enterprises. He is in every respect a self-made man, and all his property has been acquired by his own exertions. He and wife are the parents of the following children: Ella, now Mrs. Bolton; Daniel Elvis, Joseph, Oda and Edar living, and six children deceased. In 1861 Mr. Cook enlisted in Weakley County in Company C, Fifty-second Tennessee Infantry, and was mustered into service at Henderson Station, afterward participating in the battle of Shiloh. At the end of six months he returned home.

Fred W. Cooper, merchant of Greenway, Clay County, Ark., was born on the 9th of October, 1866, in Pulaski County, Ill., his parents, C. C.

and Georgia (McDonald) Cooper, being also born in that State. Mr. Cooper was a merchant of Caledonia, Ill., for a number of years and died there in May, 1877. Fred W. Cooper remained with his father until the latter's death and received his education in the common schools of Illinois and in Cincinnati, Ohio. After spending about one year in the "Lone Star State" he located in Clay County, Ark., in July, 1887, where he bought property, erected a store building, and engaged in merchandising, carrying a large and select stock of shelf and heavy hardware, farming implements and furniture. He has built up a good trade and is making money. He was married in Pulaski County, November 9, 1887, to Miss Gertrude Williamson, a native of Ohio, who was reared and educated in Pulaski County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are the parents of one child, Velaria. Mr. Cooper is a young man of energy, push and enterprise, and possessing excellent business qualifications, is certain to succeed in whatever he undertakes.

Henry B. Cox, a prominent merchant of Rector, Ark., was born February 13, 1843, in Weakley County, Tenn. His parents were, William A. Cox and Hiley Cox, natives, respectively, of Buckingham County, Va., and Giles County, Tenn. William A. Cox, the father of our subject, was born March 22, 1815. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. Remaining in his native State until twelve years of age, he emigrated with his parents to Tennessee, which State at that time was wild and sparsely inhabited, and furnished very limited means of education. Still, William A. Cox, in the face of every disadvantage, by his own extraordinary efforts, succeeded in qualifying himself for business affairs, and filled various important stations. In 1838 he was married to Mrs. Hiley Schofield, widow of Thomas Schofield, and daughter of Asa and Nancy Magee, of Tennessee. Resulting from this union were six children: Ballard C., Leamma M., Henry B. (subject of this sketch), William A., Jr., Emily S. and Amanda Cox. Ballard C. Cox was killed at the battle of Chickamauga while in the Confederate service. Amanda and Emily S., late wife of W. S. Blackshare, are also deceased. In 1857 William A. Cox and family

emigrated from Tennessee to Greene County, Ark., and settled three miles north of the town of Oak Bluff. The woods at that time abounded in wild animals. School and church privileges were very limited. During the late war William A. Cox remained at home, but he was a Southern sympathizer. In religion he was a Presbyterian, but was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at the time of his death, in 1871. Mrs. Hiley Cox is still living, and is a resident of Clay County, Ark. (Clay County was formerly a part of Greene County.) The paternal grandfather, John Cox, was a native of Virginia, as was also his wife. He was of Scotch descent, and was a farmer by occupation. The maternal grandparents were of Tennessee. The grandfather participated in the Indian wars. He was engaged in the memorable battle of Horseshoe Bend. Henry B. Cox was thirteen years of age when the family removed to Arkansas. He remained at home on the farm until March, 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fifth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. G. D. Byers, Confederate army. He was elected third lieutenant at Corinth, Miss. At Readerville, Tenn., he was promoted to first lieutenant. He was in the battles at Richmond, Ky., and Murfreesboro, Tenn., as well as numerous smaller engagements. At Murfreesboro he was wounded in the right foot, which resulted in much suffering and long confinement in the Medical College Hospital, at Atlanta, Ga., of which Dr. Willis Westmoreland was chief surgeon. In 1863, near Griffin, Ga., he was married to Miss Addie E. Lavender, daughter of Judge James Lavender, a native of Georgia. For two years after his marriage he was engaged in farming. In 1867, in Carroll County, Ga., he went into the mercantile business. He emigrated to Greene County, Ark., in 1867, and is still occupied in the same business. By his marriage Mr. Cox became the father of nine children, as follows: Charles M. B., Augusta O., Eugene H., Cora B., Mary F., Annie L., Dreas L., Augustus C. and Hubert D. Cox. Of these there are surviving only Charles M. B., Cora B., Mary F. and Dreas L. Cox. The wife of Mr. Cox, Mrs. Addie E. Cox, passed from this life

into the future on July 9, 1880, at the age of thirty-six years. Mr. Cox afterward married Miss Laura I. Cox, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Rev. J. W. Cox, of the Methodist Protestant Church. To this union were born two children: Addie B. and Everett; the last named died at the age of four months. Mr. Cox established his business in Rector in 1882. He was the purchaser of the first lot sold in town, and has been quite successful. Mr. Cox and family are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. He was ordained a minister in 1872. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1866, and took the Chapter and Council degrees in 1867, at Carrollton, Carroll County, Ga. He is a Democrat in politics; a staunch advocate of the principles of prohibition, he supported Gen. Fisk for president in 1888. In personal appearance Mr. Cox is tall and imposing; is six feet and two inches, and weighs 200 lbs. He has dark brown eyes, and wears a heavy, full beard.

Thomas J. Crews, farmer and stock raiser of St. Francis Township, Clay County, Ark., was born in Bedford County, Tenn., August 1, 1847, and is the son of Dr. John Crews, a native of Virginia, and Mary A. (Tribble) Crews. Dr. John Crews was reared in his native State and was married twice, his first wife bearing him two sons and three daughters, all now deceased but one, a daughter. His second marriage was to the mother of our subject, who bore him four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom grew to mature years. The Doctor moved from Bedford to Weakley County, residing there some nine years, engaged in farming, and then, about 1857, he moved with his family to Arkansas, locating in what is now Clay County, made a farm and there resided until his death, which occurred in December, 1876. Thomas J. Crews grew to manhood on the farm in Clay County, remaining with his parents until grown, and was married in that county September 1, 1872, to Miss Mary J. Lively, a native of Arkansas, and the daughter of William Lively, and sister of Rev. Lively, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. After his marriage Mr. Crews settled in the neighborhood where he now lives, and after his father's death he came to the

old home and bought out the heirs. He has 250 acres of land with about 125 fenced and under cultivation. Mrs. Crews died February 12, 1878, and since then Mr. Crews' mother, who is still living, has been his housekeeper. Mr. Crews is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Wisdom Lodge No. 343, and has filled all the official positions in his lodge. He has represented the lodge in the grand lodge two different times. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 56, at Piggott, and is Noble Grand of this lodge. He has served as district deputy for four years, and has represented this lodge and Clark Bluff a number of times. He is a prominent man and an excellent citizen.

Z. T. Daniel is well known throughout Clay County, Ark., and for a number of years filled the office of deputy county surveyor, with competence and ability. He was born on Blue Grass soil in Grant County, in 1848, being the eldest of a family of eight children born to Lewis B. and Sardinia K. (Canfield) Daniel, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Ohio. The father was reared in his native State, and in March, 1849, moved to Illinois and settled in Schuyler County, where he engaged in farming, continuing this occupation until 1862, when he left his farm to engage in the war, enlisting from Rushville, Ill., in Company B, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered into service at Quincy. He died in 1863 of disease contracted while in the service. His excellent wife still survives him and resides at Rushville, Ill. Z. T. Daniel received excellent facilities for acquiring an education, and besides attending the public school at Rushville, Ill., attended the Washington University at St. Louis, in 1874, 1875 and 1876. During this time he studied surveying, and in March, 1876, he came to Corning, Ark., for the purpose of continuing his agricultural operations but drifted into surveying, which occupation received the greater part of his attention, his services being utilized in Northern Arkansas and Southern Missouri. He was married in Clay County, Ark., in the fall of 1882, to Miss Ellen McClintick, a native of Quincy, Ill., and a daughter of Henry

Clay and Mary Ann (Dilley) McClintick, also of Illinois, who came to Corning, Ark., in 1878, where they are still residing, the father being the proprietor of the Illinois Hotel. Subsequent to his marriage, Z. T. Daniel settled in Corning. He worked for the Iron Mountain Railroad Company as civil engineer nearly two years. He is reporter for the K. of H., and is an active member of the I. O. G. T. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church, and having no family of their own they have adopted a little boy named Eddie.

Elihu Davis, whose success as a farmer and stock raiser is well established throughout the county, is a native of Hardin County, Ky., born March 11, 1821. His father, William Davis, was also a native of Kentucky, and was married in that State to Miss Sarah Hardin, of the same State, although her people were from the Carolinas. William Davis settled on a farm in Kentucky, resided there a number of years, and then moved to Wayne County, Tenn., where he purchased a farm and here reared his children. He died about 1835 or 1836. His wife survived him until 1877, when she died at the home of her son in Arkansas. Elihu Davis was reared in Tennessee and came to Arkansas when a young man of eighteen, or in 1838, locating in Greene County, but now Clay County, and finally settled on his present property in 1844. His nearest neighbor was three miles distant, wild animals were plentiful and many a deer and wild turkey fell before his unerring rifle. Mr. Davis cleared over 100 acres where Greenway is now located, and sold forty acres of this in May, 1889, for an addition to the town. He was married first in Clay County, October 16, 1844, to Susan Sites, a native of Arkansas, who died September 16, 1863. To this union were born seven children, who grew to mature years. Mr. Davis married his second wife, Mrs. Nancy Boggus, a widow, formerly Miss Nancy Shelton, who was born in Alabama. She was the mother of one son by her first marriage. This wife died October 23, 1873, and Mr. Davis married again, in Clay County, Miss Tennessee Horton, who bore him two children, Joseph and Nancy. Mrs. Davis was born in

Tennessee, but was reared in Missouri and Arkansas. To Mr. Davis by his first wife were born these children: William A., whose sketch appears in this work; Solomon T., John, Elihu, Jr., Clarissa, wife of T. J. Smith; Sarah, and Mary, wife of Lewis Clippard. To his second marriage one son, Thomas L., was born. Mr. Davis is a Master Mason, and a member of the Baptist Church.

William M. Davis. Among the worthy residents of Clay County, Ark., it is but just to say that Mr. Davis occupies a conspicuous and honorable place, for he has always been honest, industrious and enterprising, and as a result has met with more than ordinary success. He was born in Georgia, on the 15th of August, 1842, and is a son of D. D. and Rebecca (Isbul) Davis, who were born, reared and married in South Carolina. They moved to Georgia after their marriage, where they remained about ten years and then located in Alabama, and afterward in Greene County, Ark., where the father is now living. William M. Davis remained with his father until of age, and in 1862 enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States Army, and served until the spring of 1865, when he surrendered at Wittsburgh, Ark. He was at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Franklin, and the siege and surrender of Atlanta, being in about thirteen regular engagements. After the war he was engaged in farming in Greene County, and was married in Dunklin County, Mo., on Buffalo Island, September 19, 1867, to Miss Martha Cochran, who was born and reared in Dunklin County, being a daughter of Pleasant Cochran. Mr. and Mrs. Davis remained in Greene County until 1874, when he moved to his present place in Clay County, trading his farm there for the one on which he is now residing. He has 160 acres, with about seventy-five under cultivation, and has built a good frame residence, stables and sheds and otherwise greatly improved his property since locating. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are the parents of the following children: Cynthia E., wife of James Golden; Pleasant L., James E., William David, George F., Samuel A., Lou Z., John Henry and Pearl Gertrude. Two children died in early childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Davis

are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a Master Mason.

William A. Davis, another prominent farmer and stock raiser of Haywood Township, Clay County, Ark., was born in the above-mentioned county, near Greenway, April 29, 1853, and is the son of Elihu Davis, a Kentuckian by birth, who was reared in that State and in Tennessee. The father came to Arkansas when a young man and was here married. William A. Davis grew to manhood on the home farm, remaining with his father until twenty-seven years of age, and was married here first, March 10, 1881, to Miss Anna Randleman, who died in September, 1881. Mr. Davis had bought and located where he resides in 1880, and this place he has greatly improved. He has fifty-five acres of cleared land, neat buildings, a good orchard, and has twenty-five acres in timber, all good bottom land, one mile from Greenway. Mr. Davis was married, in this county, December 29, 1886, to Miss Belle Gorden, a native of Tennessee, but who was reared and educated in Clay County, Ark. Her father, Jordan Gorden, who is now deceased, was one of the pioneers of Arkansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis have been born one child, Myrtle, who is now six months old. Mr. Davis is a member of the Masonic Order, Wisdom Lodge No. 343, in which he is senior deacon.

James Deniston, who is prominently identified with the farming and stock raising interests of Oak Bluff Township, was born in Ballard County, Ky., July 13, 1839, and is the son of John Deniston, who was born and reared in Washington County, Va. He was also married in that State, to Miss Dorothea L. Puckett, a native of Amelia County, Va. Her father served in the War of 1812. After marriage Mr. Deniston settled on a farm in Kentucky, and followed tilling the soil up to the breaking out of the late war, when, at the age of fifty-two, he enlisted in the Twenty-third Kentucky Infantry, Union Army, and died in Texas. James Deniston spent his youth in his native county, in Kentucky, assisting his father on the farm, and when in his nineteenth year, he was married there to Miss Eliza Brown, who

bore him five children. After marriage Mr. Deniston followed agricultural pursuits in Kentucky until 1868, when he moved to Missouri, and spent one year in Cape Girardeau County. He then resided two years in Stoddard County, and in the spring of 1872 moved to Arkansas, bought raw land, and there he lives at the present time. He is the owner of 280 acres of land, with about 125 acres cleared, all good bottom land. He served as a member of the school board for ten consecutive years, and has the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He was married, in Cape Girardeau County, to Miss Mary E. Welch, a native of Illinois, but who was reared near Alton, Obion County, Tenn. Nine children were born to the last marriage: Isabelle, Ada, Bernetta J., Rhoda, Ida M., Stonewall J., Scott H., George and Effie W. Mr. and Mrs. Deniston are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a deacon in the same. He is a Master Mason, and a member and treasurer of Danley Lodge No. 300, A. F. & A. M.

William H. Denny. Among the many sturdy and energetic agriculturists of Clay County, Ark., who have attained their property by hard labor and economy, may be mentioned Mr. Denny, who was born in Monroe County, Mo., September 25, 1856, being a son of William T. F. and Martha (Atchison) Denny, who were born in St. Louis County, Mo., and Illinois, respectively, the former's birth occurring September 24, 1828. They were married January 1, 1849, and became the parents of seven children: W. H., Florence, Charles E., Andrew J., Cory Bell, Samuel W. and Lizy Edna. They moved to Monroe County, Mo., in 1854, but returned to St. Louis County in 1861, where they are still living, being engaged in agricultural pursuits. The mother is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the father is a Mason, and in his political views a Democrat. William H. Denny moved from St. Louis County to Howell County, Mo., in 1883, and from the latter county to Clay County, Ark., where he purchased, in 1885, a tract of land consisting of eighty acres, twenty of which are under cultivation, lying on Current River bottom. It is well adapted to cotton, corn and fruit, and can all be easily put in a

tillable condition. It is also a fine grazing property, and is in condition to pasture stock the year round. Land in this section is valued at from \$2 to \$25 per acre, and cleared land is equal to the best in the State. It is usually covered with a heavy growth of timber (suitable for all kinds of work), among which may be mentioned gum, ash, oak, walnut, linn and cypress. Mr. Denny in his political views is a Democrat.

Hon. Jasper W. Dollison, a resident of Greenway, Clay County, Ark., was born in Cambridge City, of the "Buckeye State," December 20, 1849. His father, William E. Dollison, was born in Pennsylvania, but was reared in Ohio, and was married there to Miss Susanna Laird, who was born in the State. Mr. Dollison removed to the State of Indiana in 1857, and located in Clay County, where he engaged in farming and stock raising and dealing until 1884, then moving to Kansas, and he has since made his home in Independence. Hon. Jasper W. Dollison grew to mature years in Clay County, Ind., and received an excellent education in the Greencastle University. He was engaged in teaching in the public schools of that State for a number of years, and in 1877 moved to Missouri, and located in Andrew County, moving from there to Union County, Iowa, after a short time, where he made his home for nearly two years, having been engaged in teaching in both places. In 1881 he located at Newport, Jackson County, Ark., and for two years was superintendent of a lumber mill. He then entered into the newspaper business in Greene County, at Paragould, but in 1884 moved to Clay County and bought out the proprietors of the Rector Advocate, which he changed to the name of the Clay County Advocate, and moved the paper to Greenway in June, 1887. He continued the publication of this paper until January, 1889, when he sold out to the present editor. In his political views he was formerly identified with the Democratic party, but when the movement known as the Labor movement was inaugurated, he recognized the justice of the cause and espoused it. In June, 1888, the State Union Labor convention, assembled at Little Rock, tendered him the nomination for State land com-

missioner. He declined the honor, however, and after very urgent solicitation agreed to make the race for the legislature, and was nominated and elected on that ticket as representative of Clay County, serving with distinction for the term commencing January 14, 1889. He was married in Clay County, Ind., March 30, 1872, to Miss Anna Williams, who was born in Kentucky, but was reared and educated principally in Indiana. Her parents were Van Buren and Mary Williams, of Clay County, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Dollison are the parents of five children: Lethe, Della, Vincent, Charles and May. Mrs. Dollison is a member of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the K. of H., the K. of L. and the Agricultural Wheel. He is engaged at present in real estate and timber enterprises.

W. S. Downs, blacksmith, and one of the skillful workmen of the county, is a native of Georgia, born in 1848, and the son of Shelly Downs, who was born in Virginia. The latter was married in his native State, and afterward moved to Georgia, where the mother died shortly afterward, and where the father died in 1861, leaving a family of three children. W. S. Downs was but thirteen years of age when his father died, and for three years after this, and during the war, he drove a team from Atlanta to Bowden, Ga., and was with his teams near Franklin, Ga. (which is 100 miles from Atlanta), when that city fell into the hands of the Federal troops. At the age of sixteen Mr. Downs went to work to learn the carriage and wagon-maker's trade with the firm of J. W. Downs, and afterward with Downs & Langford, at Conyers, Ga., remaining in their employ for three years. He then came to Clay County, Ark., where he has resided ever since, with the exception of about three years, two of which he spent in New Madrid, Mo., and one year at his old home, where he worked for Mr. Langford, who was carrying on the same business. During his stay here six years were spent in the mill business, the second steam-mill in the county, and he afterward followed farming until about 1888, when he opened up his old business in Boydsville. He has built a shop for general repair work, and is having a fair

trade. He was married in 1869 to Miss Martha A. Arnold, daughter of Andrew Arnold, of Clay County (but which at that time was Greene County), and nine children have been the result of this union, eight now living. They are named as follows: Lenora J., wife of J. A. Burton, of Tennessee, and the mother of one child; J. H., at home attending the farm; L. R., at home; William E., J. B., Florence A., Matthew A. and Alvin Shelly, who is named after his grandfather. Mr. and Mrs. Downs are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a Democrat in politics.

Joseph Dudgeon. There is nothing which adds so much to the prestige of a city in the estimation of a stranger as first-class hotel accommodations, and the Dudgeon House, of which our subject is proprietor, has an excellent reputation both at home and abroad, although it has been in operation only a short time (since February, 1888). His hotel, so recently completed, consists of twenty-three commodious rooms, with a large bath-room, all of which are well furnished, and supplied with modern conveniences, and he is ever courteous and accommodating to his guests. He was born in the "Emerald Isle," County Monahan, in March, 1833, and is a son of John and Margaret (Mills) Dudgeon, who were of Scotch descent, but were born in Ireland, in which country the father died. In 1844 Joseph, with his mother, went from Belfast to Liverpool, and in the latter city took passage for America on the sailing vessel "Patrick Henry," and after an ocean voyage of six weeks landed at New York City. Shortly after they went to Sullivan County, N. Y., where Joseph received his education, and was reared to manhood. He started out to battle his own way in the world at the early age of thirteen years, and from earliest boyhood his career has been characterized by hard work, for he was brought up as a farmer, and received such education as could be acquired in the common schools previous to his sixteenth year. About this time he and his mother went to New Orleans, and there he worked as a clerk in a store for about two years, and from that time up to 1865 lived both in Mississippi and Texas. He next located in Saginaw, Mich., where

he resided three years, then returning to New York State, and the same year located at Au Sable, Mich., being an employe for eleven years of the Loud, Priest & Gay Lumber Company, acting as their foreman: he was held in the highest esteem, and commanded the full confidence of his employers. He became a noted lumberman of that region, and was engaged in the business for himself for some time, continuing successfully until 1882, when he went to Chicago, and was employed in paving the streets for a number of months. In 1883 he moved to Randolph County, Mo., but after a short time sold all his effects, and returned to Michigan. In the spring of 1885 he came to Clay County, Ark., and was engaged in tilling a farm near Corning, which he had purchased, until February, 1888, when he moved to the town, and embarked in his present enterprise. In 1860 he was married to Miss Amanda Tiffany, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Edwin and Joannah (Parks) Tiffany, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of New York State. Mr. Tiffany is a second cousin of George Tiffany, the noted New York City jeweler. Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon became the parents of seven children, of whom five are living: Arthur F., residing in Michigan; Ella, wife of R. G. Gillard, of Ashland, Wis.; John A., Bertha M., wife of J. M. Hawks, of Cotton Plant, Ark., and Pearl A. Mr. Dudgeon is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in his political views is a Republican. His mother was born in Ireland May 5, 1781, and died at the age of 104 years.

Edward B. Earle, druggist at Rector postoffice, was born in Obion County, Tenn., February 28, 1858, but was reared at Arlington, Ky. He remained on the farm until nineteen years of age, receiving a common school education, and worked in a drug store for some time. October 25, 1886, he made his advent in the State of Arkansas with \$2.85 in cash and worked at the carpenter's trade until February 27, 1887, when he began working for Mr. Outlaw, with whom he continued for 389 days without losing any time. Afterward he was occupied at odd jobs. He then bought out the drug store which he now owns and later purchased other property. He is now the most successful

druggist in Rector, carrying a stock of drugs valued at \$1,000, and is also a much esteemed citizen. September 15, 1887, he married Miss Clemmie Trantham, a native of Clay County, Ark. Both he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Democrat in politics, but not a radical one. Mr. Earle's parents, J. H. and Elvira (Ghalson) Earle, were natives of Kentucky. The father was reared near Barlow, a short distance from Cairo, and was quite an extensive stock man. He was a soldier in the late war and is now living in Illinois, aged sixty-six years. Mrs. Earle remained in her native State until grown, and was married there. To this union were born eight children: Sallie, John, Lee, Charles, Arthur, Edward B., Mollie and Leana. Dr. Charles Earle, brother of the subject of this sketch, came to Rector in 1883, and is a graduate of Bellevue College, New York.

Frederick Ermert is an excellent example of the success attending hard work and faithful and persistent endeavor, and is now one of the wealthy planters of Clay County, Ark., having been a resident of this region since 1856. He is a native of Germany, born in 1847, and is the eldest of five children born to John and Caroline Ermert, who were also natives of that country, and came to the State of Missouri in 1850, settling in Madison County, where the father engaged in lead mining. The following year he took the overland route to California, the journey occupying five months, and remained in that State for three years. He then returned to Madison County, Mo., but shortly after moved to Randolph County, and in 1856 he settled in what is now Clay County, where he followed the occupation of agriculture until his death in 1864, being still survived by his excellent wife. Frederick Ermert received good training in growing up, became familiar with the details of farm life, and entered actively upon life's duties as a farmer after the close of the war, purchasing a piece of raw land, which has since, by honest and continued effort on his part, become one of the valuable places of the county. This property he sold in 1885, and since March, 1889, has

resided on his present farm of 120 acres, sixty of which are under cultivation, thirty being devoted to the culture of cotton. He has always supported the Republican ticket, considering its views as sound and well suited to any man. He has been married thrice, his first union taking place in Clay County, in 1867, to Miss Mary Ann Whitehead, a native of that county, whose parents were early settlers of the locality. He lost his wife in 1875, she having borne him one child: Amanda, now the wife of William M. Williams, residing in Texas. His second marriage took place in Clay County, in 1878, to Mildred Rhodes, of Mississippi, who died in 1879, also leaving one child, William, who is residing with his father. His present wife was a Miss Sarah Elizabeth Calhoun, of Tennessee, her parents, Dunklin and Penelope Calhoun, being deceased. To the last union the following children were born: James, Lewis and Fred. Many are the changes which have occurred since Mr. Forrest first located here, and he has lived to witness the growth of what was almost a wilderness to one of the most prosperous counties of the State.

Watson Forrest, better known as "Patter" Forrest, is one of the oldest settlers in Clay County at the present time. He left Gibson County, Tenn., in October, 1832, with his brother, Abraham Forrest, and Elisha Fly and their wives, all in one wagon drawn by cattle, and they soon fell in with James Kennedy, who, with his wife and four children, were in a wagon drawn by horses. They all settled on Slavin's Creek, in what is Greene County now, and there they remained for three years. During this time Watson Forrest was married to Miss Sarah Crafton, of Gibson County, Tenn., and the daughter of John B. Crafton, of Tennessee. Mr. Forrest had returned to Tennessee to assist his father, Mark Forrest, to move to the farm picked out for him by his son, on Slavin's Creek, and here married Miss Crafton, and with her and his father he returned to Greene County about December 10, 1833. In 1835 he and wife moved to what is known as Clay County at the present day, settling about one mile from where he now lives, and there remained some five years. He then moved to Barry County, Mo.,

continued there but three months and then returned and bought a log cabin, where his present residence is standing. He paid \$250 for the log cabin and the improvements, and \$2.50 per acre for forty acres of land. To this he has since added 220 acres. The old log house he uses for a stable. When Mr. Forrest first came to this State there was no market for anything; neither was there any law, nor officers—neither squire, sheriff nor constable, and Mr. Forrest assisted in electing the first sheriff, Charley Robinson. A man by the name of Tucker was the first representative of Greene County, and there were only forty votes cast in the whole county. Stock had to be driven on foot to Memphis, Tenn., 125 miles away, but as there was but very little stock in the county, these trips were seldom made until about 1845. Previous to that time the only way of obtaining money was by selling the pelts of animals, deer, elk, bear, wildcat, panther, raccoon, mink and otter being plentiful at that time. Deer skins were the most sought after, and at Cape Girardeau were worth from about \$1.00 to \$2.00 each; coon skins from twenty-five to fifty cents each; elks, from \$1.50 to \$2.00 each; bear, from \$1.00 to \$3.00; wildcat, about twenty-five cents; panther, from \$1.00 to \$1.50; mink, from \$1.50 to \$3.00, and otter, from \$4.00 to \$6.00. Buffalo, in rather limited numbers, were in the State also. With the exception of the buffalo and elk, all the above mentioned animals are still represented in the woods, coon and deer being very plentiful. The next nearest trading-point was Pocahontas, on the Black River, which offered a market for the first time about 1835. This was twenty miles distant from where Mr. Forrest lived. The first railroad market to which Mr. Forrest went was Dexter, on the Iron Mountain road, in Missouri, and about forty miles from his residence. The first church built in what is now Clay County was at Salem, in about 1842, and was of the Baptist denomination. It was constructed by two men, William Nutt and Mr. Winingham, the latter preaching the first sermon. He was also the first Baptist preacher. The first preacher of any kind that Mr. Forrest heard was Rev. Fountain Brown, a Meth-

odist circuit rider. The first school house in the county was built within a mile of where Mr. Forrest now lives, and a man by the name of Cyrus Owens taught the first session as near as can be remembered. Mr. Forrest has in his possession a stone which he took from the maw of a spotted deer killed by him thirty years ago, and which he believes to be a veritable mad stone. It is about the size and shape of a chicken's heart, of a dull, yellowish or brown color, and resembles a well worn molar. On one side is a decayed place which appears to be porous in its nature, while the stone has a smooth, polished appearance. Three people bitten by mad dogs have been cured by this stone. In each case, animals had been bitten by the same dog, and in every case went mad. It will also cure rattlesnake bites. In case of the latter, or that of a mad dog, the stone adheres to the wound until saturated with the poison, when it falls, and by placing the stone in warm water or milk it will cleanse itself. When there is no poison in the wound the stone will not take hold.

John C. Frew. Prominent among the successful farmers and stock-raisers of Haywood Township stands the name of the above-mentioned gentleman, who was born in Weakley County, Tenn., June 15, 1843, and is the son of A. and Sarah (Hattler) Frew, the former a native of North Carolina and his wife of Tennessee. A. Frew went to Tennessee when a young man, was married there and afterwards engaged in farming, which he continued all his life. He died in November, 1885, and his wife died in June of the same year. Their family consisted of three sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to mature years. One sister has since died, but the others are all residents of Arkansas. John C., the eldest of this family, remained with his parents until after his marriage, which occurred in Obion County, November 11, 1866, to Miss Eda Tennessee Rucker, a native of Middle Tennessee, and the daughter of Samuel W. Rucker. After marriage Mr. Frew raised one crop on the old home place, and then moved to Obion County, where he farmed for five years. He moved to Arkansas in the fall of 1872, and located in what is now Clay County, and on the place where he

at present resides. The place at that time had a few acres cleared and on it was a log cabin. Since then Mr. Frew has cleared the farm, erected buildings and has greatly improved it. He owns 120 acres, sixty fenced and under cultivation, and has a fine young apple and peach orchard. To his marriage were born two children: Laura Victoria, wife of J. I. Williams, and Geneva, a miss of ten years. Mr. Frew is a member of the Agricultural Wheel and served as president of the same one term.

Pierce Galvin. The life of this well known farmer and stockman affords an example that might well be imitated by the young men of today, for at the early age of fourteen years he left the home place, without means, to battle his own way in the world, and his endeavors have been resultful of good, and he is now a well-to-do farmer of Clay County. He possesses an excellent place of 240 acres, 100 being under cultivation, and conducts his farm in an intelligent manner and has it well stocked. He was born in Ireland, December 24, 1834, and on coming to the United States, in 1845, landed at New York City, but moved on immediately to Philadelphia, where he had a sister living, and there he made his home until grown. He then traveled for some time and was engaged in railroading in Ohio for seven or eight months, later going to Pittsburgh, Penn., and in 1852 he commenced braking on a train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, remaining with this company until 1873. The following year he came to Arkansas and again became an employe of the above named road, and continued the occupation of railroading until 1884, since which time he has resided on his present farm. He was first married to Miss Mary Malony, who was born in Ireland, but was brought to the United States when a child, being reared in the State of Missouri. She died in August, 1879, having borne a family of five children: Mary, Maggie, Katie, James and Statia, who died at the age of two years. The living children are residing with their father and he is doing all in his power to give them good educational advantages. He was next married to a sister of his first wife, Kate Malony, by whom he became the father of two

children: Frank, who died at the age of five years, and Agnes. Mr. and Mrs. Galvin are members of the Catholic Church, but he contributes liberally to all enterprises he deems worthy of support. During the war he served in the Twenty-third Missouri Volunteers and did railroad work under Col. Crowley. He is now a Democrat in politics.

John T. Gilchrist, merchant at Knobel, Ark., was born in 1861 in St. Charles County, Mo., being the eldest of nine children born to Richard and Fannie (Coleman) Gilchrist, who were born in Ohio and Illinois, respectively. The former was a hotel keeper, and in 1860 removed to East St. Louis, Ill., there following that occupation until 1876, when he moved to Knobel and engaged in the stock raising and saw mill business for a few years; then he retired from the saw mill business and settled on his farm, where he died in 1888. He had about 160 acres of farming land, with some eighty acres under cultivation, and had 420 acres in a stock ranch. His wife died in 1882. John T. Gilchrist attended the schools of St. Louis until seventeen years of age, then began clerking for the Consolidated Steamboat Company, continuing one year, and in 1879 came to Knobel, Ark., and secured the agency at this place of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and had charge of the office for five years. In 1884 he erected a fine building and started a saloon and billiard hall, and in 1887 built a large store-house and engaged in general merchandising, his stock of goods being valued at \$6,000, and he has a large and rapidly increasing trade. He is a member of the K. of P., the K. of H., and the K. and L. of H. He is particularly active in politics, and votes with the Democratic party. His brother, Richard F., is associated with him in business. The latter came to Knobel with his father in 1876, and worked on the farm until 1886, when he formed his present partnership.

A. W. Gills, one of the most thorough going, wide-awake business men of this section of the county, and a genial, pleasant gentleman, is a native of Fulton County, Ky., and came with his parents, who were natives of Virginia, to what is now Clay County, Ark., at the age of nineteen

years. They settled near his present residence, where the mother died in 1870, and the father two years later. Later A. W. Gills purchased this farm. In addition to his agricultural interests he also erected a cotton-gin, and about the 1st of October, 1886, commenced ginning cotton, with a capacity of nine bales per day. In September of the same year he started a stave factory and corn mill, all of which he now runs with steam under the same roof, the stave business being the principal industry, the factory having a capacity of 8,000 staves per day. He regularly employs from thirty to thirty-five men and ten teams. This has been the means of building at least half a dozen houses in his neighborhood. He still carries on his farm of 180 acres, which he has well supplied with good stock. Mr. Gills was married in 1882 to Miss Claude Gwin, whom he met in Missouri, and whose parents are now living there. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being attached to the Eastern Star Lodge, and is also a member of Chalk Bluff Lodge No. 72, I. O. O. F., and of the K of H. In politics he votes with the Democratic party.

Marion C. Glasgow, a prominent agriculturist and stock raiser of Oak Bluff Township, was born in Weakley County, Tenn., August 25, 1842, and is the son of Elijah Glasgow, a native of North Carolina, where he was reared and where he married Miss Jane Jones, a native of Tennessee. He and family moved from Tennessee to Arkansas, in October, 1854, locating in Clay County, and here Mr. Glasgow followed farming until his death which occurred in 1875. Mrs. Glasgow died several years previous. In their family were six sons and three daughters who grew to mature years, but one brother and one sister are deceased. Marion C. Glasgow came to this State and county with his parents, and here he attained his growth. In March, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served about eight months, when he was wounded and returned home. In 1864 he re-entered the service, remaining until the close of the war. He participated in the following battles: Pilot Knob, Independence, Sedalia, and many minor engagements. He was paroled at Wittsburg, Ark., and

then came home and engaged in farming. He was married in Clay County, Ark., in September, 1863, to Mrs. F. S. Stephens, daughter of James Nettles, one of the pioneer settlers. Mrs. Glasgow was born in Tennessee. Mr. Glasgow located on his present property in 1873, bought raw land and has cleared and made a valuable farm of the same. He has 160 acres, with over 100 acres under cultivation, all bottom land situated one and a half miles from Rector. He has a good house, good out-buildings and a fine young orchard, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow had a family of eleven children, named as follows: Luella, James M., Dora J., Levana, Thomas E., Benjamin F., George H., Viora and Columbus L. Three children died in early youth. Mr. Glasgow lost his wife October 2, 1884, and later he married Mrs. Emma A. Walker, who bore him one child, Columbus L. Mr. Glasgow is a Master Mason, is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and is Noble Grand of his lodge. His first wife was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

John M. Gleghorn was born in Independence County, Ark., near Batesville, December 10, 1843, being a son of John and Sisley (Coleman) Gleghorn, who were both natives of South Carolina, the mother being principally reared in Alabama. John Gleghorn removed to Tennessee when a young man and there remained until 1842, when he emigrated with his family to Independence County, Ark., coming on the first steamer that sailed up the White River. He entered land in that county, on which he remained until 1859, subsequently coming to Greene County, Ark., and residing on a farm near Gainesville until his death, which occurred in April, 1866. His widow is yet living and resides in Marion County, in her eightieth year. The paternal grandfather was born in Scotland and emigrated to America at an early day, when only twelve years old, locating first in South Carolina, then in Middle Tennessee, where he spent the remainder of his days. The maternal grandfather was born and raised in South Carolina, and later spent some time in Alabama, dying in Limestone County of that State. John M. Gleghorn is one of seven surviv-

ing members of a family of twelve children, their names being as follows: Rhoda E., wife of Samuel Pool; Stephen C., Lucretia, widow of William Jones; Melissa, wife of J. A. Pool; John M., James K., and Marietta, wife of David Gouch. John M. Gleghorn was reared and educated in Independence County, and was in his sixteenth year when he went to Greene County with his parents. From early boyhood he has been familiar with farm life, and when the war broke out he left the plow to engage in that struggle, enlisting in November, 1861, in Capt. Morgan's company, in which he served until 1863, then being discharged on account of disability, at Readyville, Tenn. He returned home but afterward enlisted in Marmaduke's brigade, and served until the war closed, having taken an active part in the battles of Corinth, Fort Pillow, Murfreesboro, Bragg's raid through Kentucky, Harrisburg, and a number of other hard fights. He was wounded by a pistol shot while with Price at Big Blue. He surrendered at Shreveport, La., June 8, 1865, and returned to Greene County, Ark., and was engaged in farming there until February, 1871, when he came to Clay County, Ark., and located near Knobel, where he farmed on rented land until January, 1881, then purchasing his present farm of 325 acres, about 140 of which are under cultivation. He has a good two-story frame house and has made other valuable improvements. His principal crop is corn, but he also raises some cotton, and gives much attention to stock raising, both buying and selling. In November, 1865, he was married to Mary Arnold, a native of Tennessee, by whom he has had ten children, five living: Mary J., Lindsey C., Etta, Amanda, and James R. Those deceased were: Luther L., William, Walter, John and Anna, the last two twins. Mrs. Gleghorn died in November, 1887, having been a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a number of years. Mr. Gleghorn is a Democrat, but has never been an office seeker. He has done a great deal to build up his section of the country and has been the cause of many worthy men locating here, having furnished them with land, and grain with which to make a start.



J. A. Lindsay

LAWRENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

I. N. Goldsby, who is classed among the leading and industrious farmers of the county, was born in Kentucky and is the son of Mentor Goldsby, and the grandson of Edward Goldsby, who took part in the War of 1812. Mentor Goldsby died in Kentucky in 1858, and in 1861 I. N. Goldsby and his mother came to Clay County, Ark., and settled on a farm near his present place of residence. He is the owner of 180 acres of land, seventy-five of which are improved, and on which he has three houses. He was married in 1865 to Miss Minerva C. Liddell, daughter of William and sister of Robert Liddell, of Clay County. Previous to this he served three years in the Confederate army, taking part in the battles of Prairie Grove, Rector and Pilot Knob, and was all through Price's raid in Missouri. He was paroled at Vicksburg in May, 1865, after which he returned home, married, and settled down to farming, which occupation he has followed ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Goldsby were the parents of fourteen children, seven of whom died in infancy. Those living are: William M. (Charley), who is now deputy county clerk under Mr. Spence, at Boydsville, and is a young man of ability and promise; Jennie, at home; Lora, Ettie, Robert, Florence and Lemmer (a daughter). Mr. Goldsby is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has ever been a liberal contributor to all laudable public enterprises.

G. G. Green, a farmer residing near Vidette, Ark., was born on the 19th of November, 1831, in Montgomery County, N. C., his parents being James and Elizabeth (Wyatt) Green, who were also born in that State, and removed to Kentucky in 1832, locating in what was then Galloway County, where they made their home until their respective deaths. The father was a blacksmith and farmer, and he and wife were the parents of eleven children, four now living: George G., Marcus M., Frank and Henry. George G. Greene was an infant when brought to Kentucky, and he remained in that State until 1857, then emigrating to Butler County, Mo., where he made his home one year; coming thence to what is now Clay County, Ark., he located on the farm of 120 acres on which he is now residing. He has about 100 acres

under fence and eighty-five acres under cultivation, which he devotes principally to raising corn and cotton, but the soil is well adapted to all cereals. He raises considerable stock during the year, and is a prosperous farmer, and has shown his enterprise and industry by putting his farm, which was heavily covered with timber when he settled, in its present admirable condition. In 1856 he was united in marriage to Miss Melvina Hyatt, a native of Kentucky, by whom he had three children, only one of whom is living at the present time: Delia, wife of Albert Rhodenback. His second marriage took place in 1863, to Miss Sarah J. Gilbert, by whom he has the following family: William, Robert, Elizabeth, Vernon E., Ida M. and Rosa L. Mr. and Mrs. Green have long been members of the Methodist Church.

John J. Griffin was born in Greene County, N. C., June 1, 1826, being a son of William and Sarah Griffin, who were members of the Old-School Baptist Church and were born in North Carolina, the former's birth occurring in 1784 and his death in 1859. Of their seventeen children, John J. Griffin is the only one now living. He became the architect of his own fortune at the age of twenty-one years, and for a number of years was engaged in farming and rafting. On the 25th of July, 1846, he was married to Miss Theresa L. Hicks, a daughter of Thomas S. and Jane Hicks, who were Tennesseans, the former being engaged in tilling the soil. To this union eleven children were born, only four of whom are living at the present time: Sarah E. (Winningham), James M. (farmer, of Clay County, Ark.), John J. (a farmer of Dunklin County, Mo.), and T. J., also a farmer of Dunklin County. Mr. Griffin took for his second wife Miss Sarah E. Spikes, their marriage taking place on the 22d of June, 1875. Four of the seven children born to their marriage are living: Sanford and Adaline (twins), born September 22, 1875; Lee, born February 27, 1880, and Rosa, born September 12, 1887. Mr. Griffin owns a good farm of eighty acres, sixty under cultivation, and devotes his land principally to raising corn and cotton. His property was at first heavily covered with timber, but he has made

valuable improvements, and has now a good and comfortable home. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat, and a member of the Agricultural Wheel. For about fifteen years after first coming west he spent the fall and winter months in hunting and trapping, and has killed at least fifty bear and hundreds of deer, and in some of his hunting expeditions met with many thrilling adventures and narrow escapes from death. He was also engaged in rafting on Black River. His parents moved from North Carolina to Tennessee in 1826, and two years later located in Posey County, Ind., and in 1840 in Randolph County, Ark.

W. T. Griffith, lumberman and postmaster at Thurman, Ark., was born on Kentucky soil (Montgomery County) June 11, 1835, his parents being Jefferson and Lydia (Brothers) Griffith, who came from the "Old Dominion" at an early day with their parents; David Griffith, the grandfather, being one of the first settlers of Montgomery County, Ky. He located near Mt. Sterling, the county seat, and became a very wealthy farmer, but died in Fleming County, of that State. Jefferson Griffith died in Kentucky in 1882, at the age of seventy years, having been a mechanic by trade, and a prominent man, serving as sheriff of Nicholas County for some time. His wife also died in Kentucky. Five of their seven children are now living: Samuel, John, Sarah J., William T. and Martha. William T. Griffith, our subject, was reared in Kentucky until fifteen years of age, and there received the greater part of his education. In 1853 he went to Union County, Ill., and located on a farm near Jonesborough, the country at that time being in a very wild and unsettled condition, and here made his home until 1877, when he came to Clay County, Ark., and began logging in H. H. Williams' large mills, remaining thus employed for five years, then locating on his present excellent farm in Kilgore Township. The most of his attention, however, is given to lumbering and cotton-ginning. He owns a saw-mill and employs several hands to operate it. In July, 1888, the post-office at Thurman was established and he became the first postmaster, and is now holding that position.

He has held the office of justice of the peace for two years, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Agricultural Wheel. In 1855 he wedded Miss Barbara I. Lipe, a native of Illinois, and by her became the father of twelve children, six now living: Walter, Emma A., Elsie J., Anna, John and Lillie. His wife died in October, 1880, and in 1881 he married Louisa Carter, who was born in Adams County, Ind., and by her had one child, Rosa P. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he is also clerk.

Robert L. Hancock, agent for the "Cotton Belt" Railroad and the Southern Express Company, is a native of Prentiss County, Miss., where he was born on the 15th of March, 1852, being the son of Benjamin Hancock, who was born in Tennessee and reared in Virginia. When a young man he went to Tennessee, where he met and married Matilda Rowsy of that State, and afterward moved to Mississippi, residing on a plantation in Prentiss County until his death in 1854, followed by his wife in 1867. After coming to years of maturity, Robert L. Hancock attended school in Boonville, Miss., receiving a good education, and then clerked for four years. In 1874 he went to Tennessee, and was married there on the 4th of April, 1884, to Miss Delilah Matheny, who was born, reared and educated in Hardin County of that State, being a daughter of James and Eliza Matheny. After their marriage they located in Williamsville, Wayne County, Mo., and for two years he was engaged in teaching school, and the next two years occupied in farming and teaching in Hardin County, Tenn. In 1879 he came to Clay County, Ark., locating on a farm near Greenway, and devoted himself to tilling the soil and pedagoguing up to 1884, when he moved to Greenway and was appointed telegraph operator, depot and express agent, which position he is now filling. He was also engaged in mercantile business for one year, and has served as a member of the town board. He is an active worker for the cause of temperance, and organized the Hancock Temperance Club at Greenway, of which he is president. Mr. Hancock commenced life in Clay

County with little or no capital, but is now one of the substantial men of the community, and is the owner of considerable town property and a good farm near Greenway.

J. W. Harb, a merchant of Corning, Ark., was born in Willshire, Van Wert County, Ohio, on the 27th of July, 1859, and is the son of W. B. and Caroline (Harper) Harb, who were born in Franklin and Richland Counties, Ohio, respectively. In 1873 they removed to Blackford County, Ind., locating in Hartford City, where Mr. Harb engaged in merchandising and manufacturing headings and staves. In 1876 he removed his family to Corning, Ark., where he continued his manufacturing business until 1878, in the meantime conducting a drug store, which in 1885 he enlarged, adding general merchandise, and thus being occupied until his death. In 1887 he went back to Ohio to take a rest and regain his health, and died in West Milton, Ohio, September 11, 1887. His remains were brought to Corning and buried. He was one of the founders of the town, and being a physician by profession, practiced considerably in the county. Although not a graduate of any college, he was one of the most intelligent pupils in the Medical College of Columbus, Ohio. His wife died December 24, 1886. J. W. Harb, whose name heads this sketch, resided in Ohio and Indiana until sixteen years of age, and since 1876 has lived in Arkansas, being first engaged in the drug business with his brother (who is now deceased) at Walnut Ridge, Ark., continuing until 1884. At the death of his father he and his brother, O. C. Harb, began managing the business at Corning, but since January 12, 1889, J. W. Harb has had entire control of the establishment.

John H. Hardin deserves to be classed among the prosperous farmers and stockmen of Clay County, Ark. He was born in McNairy County, Tenn., January 26, 1853, and is a son of B. J. Hardin and Nancy Bennet, who were also born in that State. After their marriage they settled in McNairy County, where the father was engaged in husbandry until the opening of the late Civil War, when he joined the Federal army and served four years, contracting in his service chronic diarrhoea,

which afterward caused his death, in October, 1881. His wife died here in September, 1884. In the summer of 1865 he moved to Clay County, Ark., and engaged in farming. John H. Hardin remained with his father until he attained mature years, and was married here, December 25, 1873, to Miss Sarah I. Mayes, who was born in Tennessee August 25, 1854, though reared in Clay County, Ark. After their marriage they rented land one year, when Mr. Hardin purchased a tract, which he began clearing and improving. He has opened up about eighty acres, and has 100 acres under cultivation, besides twenty acres of timber land. He has a comfortable frame residence, two fair barns, and an apple and peach orchard consisting of three acres. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are the parents of five children: Lucy Ann, born September 9, 1876; Dury J., born November 4, 1878; Owen D., born August 4, 1881, and died February 4, 1888; Henry L., born April 18, 1884, and an infant, born and died December 12, 1887.

Robert A. Hawthorne, farmer, and postmaster at Don, Clay County, Ark., was born on the 12th of August, 1849, in Benton County, Tenn., his parents, Robert H. and Elizabeth (Baker) Hawthorne, being born in Ohio and Virginia, respectively. The paternal grandfather was born in Ireland, locating in Ohio after coming to America, and afterward moved to Illinois, where he died. The maternal grandfather was born in Virginia, and removed from there to Tennessee, in which State he died, being engaged in farming. Robert A. Hawthorne was reared and educated in Ohio, and removed with his father to Illinois, where he made his home until about twenty-two years of age, when he went to Tennessee and began the study of law, being admitted to the bar shortly after. He practiced his profession for a number of years, and was also engaged in farming. At the age of about fifty years he gave up his law practice, and turned his attention to obtaining pensions for claimants. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in Forrest's cavalry, and was shortly after transferred to the infantry and was sent south, participating in many

battles, and holding the rank of provost marshal. He was never wounded nor taken prisoner. He died January 1, 1866, his death being deeply regretted by his many friends and acquaintances. His widow is still living, being in her seventy-ninth year, and resides with her children: Robert A. and John C. The former obtained his education and rearing in Tennessee, remaining on a farm in that State until twenty-one years old, when he came to Clay County, Ark., and located at Corning, where he was engaged in the sale of liquors for six years. He then turned his attention to farming, and in 1882 bought the farm of 262 acres where he now lives; 110 acres are under cultivation and fairly improved. He raises corn and cotton, principally, and some clover. The land is well adapted for raising all the cereals, and makes an excellent stock farm, which industry receives much of his attention. October 12, 1888, the postoffice was established at his house, and he was made postmaster, the office taking the name of Don. In 1871 he was married to Miss Alice Polk, by whom he has two children: Ethel and Mary E. (who is deceased). Mrs. Hawthorne is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Hon. G. B. Holifield, who stands at the head of the legal profession in the Eastern district of Clay County, is a native of Graves County, Ky., and the son of T. M. Holifield, who came to Clay County, Ark., with his wife and four children, November 15, 1855, and settled two miles northeast of Boydsville. Here G. B. Holifield was reared and here he received the meager schooling afforded by the then few subscription schools of the county. Later he finished his education by attending six months at Gainesville, Ark., and later, after studying law for some time, was admitted to the bar in August, 1881, in the Western district of Clay County. He has been in constant practice since. In 1878 he was elected to the legislature, but previous to this he had filled the position of justice of the peace for three terms. He has always been quite active in politics, though as there is nominally only the one party, he has made but few speeches. His first marriage was to Miss Mary

Cummings in 1871, and the fruits of this union were two children who survive their mother, she dying February 4, 1878. They are named as follows: William Stanford and Martha J. For his second wife Mr. Holifield chose Miss Verdilla P. Perrian, of Clay County, and three children, Etta Lee, Mary Susan and Otis Oscar, are the result of this union. Mr. Holifield is one of the prominent legal lights of the county, and is thoroughly apace with the times in every respect. He and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

James R. Hollis is a Tennessean, born in Wayne County, January 16, 1837, and is a son of W. B. and Susan (Meredith) Hollis, both of whom were born in Wayne County, Tenn. In 1839 they moved to Arkansas and settled in what was then Greene County (now Clay), where they made a farm and resided until their respective deaths, the former's demise occurring in 1873. James R. Hollis remained with his father until he attained his majority and in June, 1861, enlisted in the Confederate service, Fifth Arkansas Infantry, and served until the final surrender, participating in some of the most important engagements of the war, among which were Murfreesboro, Shiloh, siege and surrender of Atlanta, Jonesboro, where he was taken prisoner, but was exchanged soon after, Nashville, where he was also taken prisoner, and Franklin, where he was captured and held until June 21, 1865. After being paroled he returned home and engaged in farming. He was married in what is now Clay County, August 19, 1858, to Elizabeth Payne, a daughter of Boswell B. Payne, whose sketch appears in this work. Mrs. Hollis was born in Adair County, Tenn., and was reared in Arkansas. Soon after his marriage he located on his present farm, consisting of some 220 acres, about 120 acres of which are fenced and mostly under cultivation, well improved with good residence and barns. Mr. and Mrs. Hollis are the parents of the following family: William Thomas, Jane B., wife of G. W. Pickens, Joseph E., Ada E., Mary Alice, Albert Harvey and John Royal. Three infants are deceased. Susan was the wife of Francis Davis, and died about 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Hollis are members of the Baptist Church,

and he is a Mason and a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

G. H. Hovey, one of the successful and enterprising "sons of the soil," residing near Pitman, Ark., was born in the State of New York, September 15, 1851, being a son of A. G. Hovey, who was also born in that State February 4, 1814. The latter was a well-known resident of his county, and while residing there held a number of offices, such as justice of the peace and postmaster. He removed to Newton County, Mo., in 1877, and in 1884 located in Howell County, where he is still residing, being a carpenter by trade. He was married in 1841 to Miss Maria Brewer, a native of New York State, and by her became the father of three children, two of whom are living: F. A., a farmer residing in Howell County, the owner of 160 acres of land, and George H., our subject, who is also a farmer and owns 200 acres of land, 135 being under cultivation, of which 105 have been cleared by him in the last three years. He removed to this farm from Howell County, Mo., in 1885, and here has since made his home, and has one of the finest young orchards in the country. He gives considerable attention to stock raising and has some excellent Durham cattle and Poland China hogs. In his youth he acquired a superior education, and in addition to attending the common schools was a student in the Tenbroeck Free Academy in Cattaraugus County for three years. He was then engaged in teaching for twelve terms, one term in Pennsylvania, two in New York, and nine terms in the public and private schools of Missouri. He removed from New York to Pennsylvania in August, 1874, thence to Newton County, Mo., in 1876; in the spring of 1883 to Howell County, Mo., and from there to Clay County, Ark. On the 31st of December, 1871, he was married in his native State to Miss Sarah Burns, of New York, a daughter of John and Julia (Collins) Burns, who were farmers of that State. They have one daughter, born May 8, 1881. Mrs. Hovey is a member of the Christian Church, and he is an earnest worker for education, exhibiting that intelligence and enterprise necessary for the successful development of the community.

A. Hudgens was born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1834, and is the son of John and Nancy (Durham) Hudgens, and the grandson of James Hudgens, a native of Virginia. John Hudgens was also a native Virginian, but later moved to Tennessee, where he married Miss Durham. He had limited opportunities for an education, but made up for this to some extent by studying at home. Besides his work on the farm he conducted a store in Marion, Ill., and at one time was in quite comfortable circumstances, but was obliging enough to place his name on a friend's bond, in consequence of which he was compelled to pay a large sum of money. Thus he was badly harassed for some time. A. Hudgens attained his growth in Tennessee, learning the carpenter's trade, and went with his father to Illinois in 1852. He was married in that State to Miss Harriet McIntosh, a native of Williamson County, Ill., and the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Mason) McIntosh, who came from Robertson County, Tenn. After living in Illinois until 1882 Mr. and Mrs. Hudgens moved to St. Francis, there being but one dwelling there at that time, and put up the third house in the village. Here they now live and have a very nice residence. He has followed his trade and has built more than half the houses since he came. He has followed contracting and building, and is now holding the office of justice of the peace in the county. To his marriage were born seven children, all in Illinois. They are named as follows: Emma, received her education in the high school at Marion, Ill., and after teaching in that State for some time is now teaching in Arkansas; Sula, at present finishing her education at Carbondale, and is studying stenography, having taken one course in St. Louis; Minnie, is attending school at the State University at Fayetteville, Ark., and will graduate in the class of 1889; Oscar, is also attending the same school and will graduate in 1889; Frank is at home; Gertrude is also at home, and Bessie, an infant. Mr. Hudgens is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, located at St. Francis, as is also his wife, and he affiliates with the Democratic party in his political views.

Dr. Samuel W. Huston, physician and surgeon

of Piggott, Clay County, Ark., was born in Ripley County, Mo., February 15, 1847, being a son of Dr. William A. Huston, a Missourian, who was reared and studied his profession at Troy. He was married in Randolph County, Ark., to Miss Vernetta Pittman, a daughter of Dr. Pittman, of Pittman's Ferry, one of the pioneer physicians of Arkansas. After his marriage Dr. Huston settled in Ripley County, where he practiced a few years and afterward moved to Charleston, Mo., and died in Perry County, of that State, in 1850. While in Arkansas he represented Randolph County in the State legislature. Dr. Samuel W. Huston grew to manhood in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., making his home with his uncle, M. J. Himes, and remained with him until he attained his majority. He studied medicine under Dr. Henderson, one of the leading physicians of Jackson, and took his first course of lectures at the McDowell Medical College, of St. Louis, about 1868. He continued the study of his profession in Cape Girardeau County, and did his first practicing in Greene County, Ark., in 1874, remaining there about eighteen months, when he moved to his present location, where he has built up an excellent practice. He was married in the village of Piggott, September 23, 1877, to Miss Susan Jane Lowrance, a native of Carroll County, but reared in Clay County, Ark. She is a daughter of David G. Lowrance (deceased), and she and Dr. Huston are the parents of six children: Lenora M., Myrtle C., Edna S., Sam, Oran and Carl. The Doctor and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (in which he is an elder), and are highly respected citizens of the community in which they reside.

N. A. Keller, another successful business man of St. Francis, was born in Tennessee, but grew to manhood in Union County, Ill., where he went with his father, Rev. Francis F. Keller, when but a child. The father was a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and followed that calling for many years. The mother, Elizabeth Keller, was a member of that church for nearly sixty years. She recently died at the age of seventy-eight years. N. A. Keller attended the district

schools in Union County until twenty-one years of age, after which he spent a year at Gravel Hill, Mo., and then taught school for several years in Missouri and Arkansas. After this he went with Gregory, Lasswell & Co., of Malden, Mo., where he remained for about two years engaged in the general merchandise business, and then came to St. Francis, and after embarking in business for some eighteen months, accepted a position on the road for Kelley, Goodfellow & Co., boot and shoe dealers of St. Louis, with whom he remained for about two years, traveling in Southern Illinois and West Tennessee. He then returned to St. Francis and took a position with Clemson & Calvin, with whom he continued until July 1, 1889, when he purchased the entire stock of that firm. He was married January 20, 1886, to Miss Mattie Calvin, daughter of Robert T. Calvin, of Pulaski County, Ill., and the sister of Mr. Hiram Calvin of the firm of which Mr. Keller was the trusted employe. Two children were born to this union: Tell and Pearl. Mr. Keller has been reasonably successful since coming to St. Francis, and is the owner of three houses and lots in the village. He is a member of Evergreen Lodge No. 581, I. O. O. F., of Illinois, and belongs to the Triple Alliance, in which he carries \$1,000 insurance, and also \$1,000 in the Globe, of Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Keller is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

G. W. Kelley, of Corning, Ark., is now serving his second term as justice of the peace of Kilgore Township, and no man has ever held the position who was better fitted to discharge the duties connected with it than he. He was born in St. Louis County, Mo., in 1813, being the eldest of six children born to the marriage of William Kelley and Nancy Lancaster, who were Virginians, and early emigrants to Missouri, where they opened and improved a farm. In 1837 William Kelley removed to West Tennessee, where his death occurred in 1843, and his wife's in 1858. G. W. Kelley assisted on the home farm until twelve years of age, and was then apprenticed to the machinist's trade, which occupation received his attention for a number of years. While a resident of Tennessee he was married, in 1856, to Miss S. E. Andrews, a native

of West Tennessee, and a daughter of Edmond and Lanina Andrews, who were born in the "Old North State," and there lived, afterward moving to Tennessee, where they died. They were engaged in tilling the soil. After his marriage Mr. Kelley settled in Tennessee, and in 1846 enlisted from Adairsburg, of that State, in Company E, Second Tennessee, under Gen. Taylor, and was in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Monterey, Cherubusco, City of Mexico, and other engagements. After the war he returned to Tennessee, and in 1867 moved to Hickman, Fulton County, Ky., where he worked at his trade, moving from there, in 1874, to Clay County, Ark., where he purchased and began improving a farm in Bradshaw Township. In 1884 he moved to Corning, and although he still owns his farm, is living retired from the active duties of life. In 1885 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, of which party he is a member, to the office of justice of the peace, which position he is now filling. He has aided very materially in building up Corning and vicinity, and has given liberally of his means in supporting worthy enterprises. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and the names of their children are as follows: Edward A., who is married and resides at Tiptonville, Tenn.; A. M., Julia (Mrs. Gills), residing at Bufington, Mo.; Ula, Willie, Anton and Kirby. During his term of service Mr. Kelley has come in contact with many criminals, and has dealt with them in a manner highly satisfactory to lovers of good law.

Marcellus Ketchum, hotel-keeper and farmer, at Knobel, Clay County, Ark., was born in Williamson County, Ill., in 1852, being the third of seven children born to Jesse and Elizabeth (McCowan) Ketchum, who were born in North Carolina and Illinois, respectively. The maternal grandfather, who was a native of Ireland, became an early settler of Illinois. Jesse Ketchum followed the occupation of farming throughout life and died when his son Marcellus was a child. The latter has been familiar with farm life from early boyhood, but received little or no educational advantages in youth. At the age of nineteen years he began farming for himself in his native

State, which occupation he followed there until 1877, then coming to Clay County, Ark., where he resumed farming near Peach Orchard. In 1887 he bought property in the village of Knobel and opened a hotel, but still continues his agricultural pursuits in the vicinity. He has about fifty acres devoted to raising such crops as are intended for feeding stock, his hogs amounting to about 100 head and his cattle to thirty. In his political views he is conservative, and always votes for whom he considers the best man. In 1873 he was married to Miss Mary Jane Fozzard, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Edward Fozzard, who was captain of Company G, Eighty-first Illinois Cavalry. He was a well known farmer of Williamson County and died in 1876. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ketchum two children have been born: Minnie and Lebert Otto. Mr. Ketchum is an enterprising citizen and is rapidly becoming identified with the growth and prosperity of his section.

Franz Kopp, farmer and proprietor of Kopp's saw-mill, in St. Francis Township, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 24, 1846, and is the son of Philip and Mary Ann Kopp, both natives of Bavaria. Philip Kopp emigrated to the States in 1848 and nine years later, or in 1857, Mrs. Kopp and family arrived and settled in New Madrid, Mo., where Mr. Kopp engaged in the lumber business, manufacturing for a number of years. He died in October, 1879. Franz Kopp attained his growth in New Madrid, Mo., and there followed farming and assisted his father in the manufacture of lumber until twenty-one years of age. In August, 1864, he enlisted in the Federal army, First Missouri Cavalry, and served until his discharge, September 1, 1865. He was stationed at Little Rock, Ark., and was mustered out there. He then returned to his home and for a number of years was engaged in farming and in the lumber business. June 3, 1880, he married Miss S. C. Morrison, a native of New Madrid, Mo., and the daughter of Hon. T. J. O. Morrison, one of the pioneers and prominent men of New Madrid County. After marriage Mr. Kopp followed his former business for three years in the county mentioned, and then in July, 1883, removed his mill to

Arkansas and located in St. Francis Township, Clay County, where he has been manufacturing lumber ever since until a short time ago, when he leased the mill out. He has been very successful in this business. Mr. Kopp settled with his family at Piggott and opened up a farm adjoining the town. He now has some eighty acres of cleared land and about 800 acres of heavily timbered land all in a body. He has a neat residence and good outbuildings. Mr. Kopp served as alderman while in New Madrid and filled other local offices. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church. He has cut on an average 500,000 feet of lumber per year.

A. J. Langley, a South Carolinian by birth, who is prominently identified with the farming interests of Clay County, was reared and remained in his native State until forty-two years of age. He attended the common subscription schools of the county of his birth, and in 1862 enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He was under Gens. Bragg, Johnston and Hood, in all the principal fights, was captured at the battle at Franklin, Tenn., in November, 1864, and was sent to Chicago, Ill. He was held at Camp Douglass as a prisoner of war until he was released June 18, 1865, and then returned to Mississippi, where he followed farming until 1869, finally moving to his present residence, seven miles west of St. Francis, Clay County. He is the owner of 240 acres of land, 100 under cultivation, and is one of the wide-awake, thorough-going farmers of the county. His first marriage was to Miss Mary A. Pert, of South Carolina in which State Mr. Langley first met her, and to them were born two children, one of whom, Thomas L., now lives near Yazoo City, Miss., where he owns a farm, and is the father of one child. Mr. Langley was married the second time to a sister of his former wife, Miss Elizabeth Pert, who bore him one child, Elizabeth, who is now married to Willis White, and a resident of South Carolina. After the death of his second wife Mr. Langley married Miss Mary A. Goodman, also of South Carolina, she being the daughter of James W. Goodman, of Cross Hill.

To this union were born eleven children: W. W. lives on a farm in Mississippi; Virginia, one of a pair of twins, married J. W. Daniels, a farmer of Clay County, and is the mother of seven children: Andrew W. married Miss Fannie Malone, and is the father of three children—he is farming in Clay County; Charles married, and died, leaving a wife and child; Jackianna, married R. M. Wayster, of Clay County, where they now live, and are the parents of three children; Samuel, recently married to Miss Lula Booth, is now living in Missouri; Fannie, who married John McLeskey, bore two children, and is now deceased; Tollula, married D. J. McCleskey, and is now deceased; Eugene P. is not married, and lives on a farm in Missouri; Ira C., at home, and Robert, at home. Mr. Langley is a Democrat in his political views; is a member of the Methodist Church, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge and Chapter. He is generally identified with all public enterprises, giving cheerfully as far as he is able.

W. S. Liddell, postmaster, and one of the prominent business men of St. Francis, was born in Weakley County, Tenn., and is the son of William and Louisa (Mitchell) Liddell, the latter a daughter of Archilles Mitchell, of Virginia. William Liddell is a native of Tennessee, and immigrated to Arkansas, settling in Clay (then Greene) County, in 1852. There Mrs. Liddle died in 1881, and he in 1887. W. S. Liddell remained on the farm until he enlisted in the Fifth Trans-Mississippi Regiment, commanded by R. A. Hart, and was in the battle of Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863, where he was captured and carried to Alton, Ill., and there held as a prisoner of war until March, 1864, when he was removed to Fort Delaware, Del. There he was held until the close of the war. After this he returned to Clay (then Greene) County, Ark., continuing on his father's farm, and was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Dalton, in 1867, a native of Clay (then Greene) County, and the daughter of Timothy Dalton. Mr. Liddell continued farming until 1832, and in connection with it he found time to assist in conducting a store and attend to his duties as postmaster of Chalk Bluff. When the "Cotton Belt"

Route was opened through the county in 1882, Messrs. Liddell & Sons built a storeroom in St. Francis, which was just started, and moved their stock of goods. The original firm, up to the time of the death of Mr. Liddell, Sr., was Liddell & Sons; since then it has been changed to Liddell Bros. They carry a stock of goods valued at \$2,000 during the busy season, consisting of general merchandise. W. S. Liddell is at this time postmaster, which office he has held since 1878, beyond the existence of St. Francis as a town. Since coming to this place he has built a nice house, which he now occupies. To his marriage were born seven children, four now living: James Albert, who assists his father in the postoffice and store; Stella May, at home attending school; Fannie E. and Thomas. In politics Mr. Liddell affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of Eastern Star Lodge of the A. F. & A. M., also of Chalk Bluff Lodge No. 72, I. O. O. F. In the former he has held the office of secretary for about eight or ten years, and has also served as treasurer and junior warden.

Robert Liddell, judge of the county and probate court of Clay County, Ark., was born in Tennessee, in 1850, and is the son of William and Louisa (Mitchell) Liddell, and a grandson of Francis Liddell. In 1852 the parents emigrated to Greene County, Ark. (which was afterward formed into Clay County), and made their home at what is now known as Chalk Bluff, Clay County, where they continued to pass the remainder of their days. Judge Robert Liddell was but two years of age when he came with his parents to Greene County, and here he grew to manhood. He received a practical English education in the common schools of the locality, which he supplemented by attending two terms in Missouri. He then followed agricultural pursuits until 1878, when he was elected clerk of the circuit court, and held this position with honor and credit until October, 1886. He was then elected judge of the county and probate court, and has served in that capacity ever since. He takes a deep interest in all laudable and worthy enterprises, and is a liberal contributor to the same. He is a genial companion,

an intellectual associate, as his many warm friends can testify, and is in every way fitted to fill his present position. He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary Crawford, of Butler County, Mo., and the daughter of P. P. and Margaret (Hudson) Crawford. Mrs. Liddell was but a child eight years old when her mother died, and her father died soon after her marriage. To the Judge and wife eight children have been born, five of whom survive: Clara, Willie, Beulah, Finis and Eunice. The others died in infancy. The Judge is a member of the Masonic Order, the I. O. O. F. and K. of H., and he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, located at St. Francis.

Rev. Garland Lively, a successful merchant of Piggott, Ark., was born in Monroe County, Ark., February 10, 1848, and is a son of William R. Lively, who was born, reared and married in Mississippi, the latter event being to Miss Elizabeth Hall of the same State. They moved to Arkansas in 1852, but after some time went back to Mississippi, and there the father died in De Soto County in 1858. His widow returned to Arkansas, and after living for three years in Phillips County, moved to Tennessee, locating in Dyer County. Here our subject was reared, and when in his eighteenth year was married January 30, 1866, to Miss Martha J. Hall, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Jesse Hall. After their marriage they resided in that State up to 1870, then moving to Arkansas, and in October of that year settled on a farm near the town of Piggott, where he was engaged in tilling the soil up to 1888. Since 1872 he has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, having previously been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for eight years. In 1873 he was licensed to preach, and was ordained a minister the following year, and has had charge of a number of churches since that time. In 1889 he engaged in the mercantile business, and carries a good stock of drugs and groceries. He is a Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he has been Noble Grand, and has represented the former order in the Grand Lodge. One son, William J., is married and resides in Clay County.

Loda & Bro., proprietors of the Knobel House at Knobel Station, Clay County, Ark. This is one of the finest hotels in the State, and was erected in 1884 by the Iron Mountain Railroad Company at a cost of about \$10,000, and was first opened to the public in June of that year, being placed under the management of the Loda Bros., who are experienced hotel men. Eli, the elder member of the firm, was born in Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1853, and is the seventh of twelve children born to Leision and Adelaide (Boler) Loda, who were natives of Lower Canada. The father was a ship builder by trade, and later followed the business of hotel keeping, which occupation received his attention until his death, which occurred in 1865. His wife died in 1871. Eli Loda attended school until his father's death, and then secured employment on the lake steamers for several years, and after that was engaged in the railroad business for three years as fireman and engineer. In 1874 he came to St. Louis, Mo., securing employment on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and ran the engine of the pay-car for several years, and in 1884 made a run of over 3,900 miles with engine No. 380, of the Missouri Pacific, which is the longest run ever made by an engine; and on this trip he hauled the general manager of the road, Mr. A. A. Talmadge. He gave up railroad work in June, 1884, leaving an excellent record behind him, for during his experience on the road he never had an accident happen to one of his trains. In 1883 he assumed the management of the Belmont Hotel, at Belmont, Mo., it being conducted by his wife (whose maiden name was Miss Ida Cloud, and whom he married in 1877) and by his brother, Darius. The following year he and his brother assumed the management of the Knobel House, which they have since carried on with the best of success. The younger member of the firm, Darius, was also born at Cape Vincent, N. Y., in the year 1857. He was engaged in steamboating for about nine years, acting as steward the most of the time, but in 1878 he gave up this work and went to Colorado and opened a restaurant at Georgetown, where he remained for about three years, being also occupied

in mining to some extent. He next went to Wyoming Territory, and was engaged in hotel keeping at Laramie City for several months. In 1882 he came east as far as Missouri, and in partnership with his brother soon after opened the Belmont Hotel. These gentlemen are extensive stock raisers and farmers, but devote the most of their fine farm of 120 acres to stock raising, and give their principal attention to the propagation of horses. They purchased their fine Norman-Percheron stallion, St. John, in Illinois, in 1887, at a cost of \$600. He is a draft horse of about 1,800 pounds, and is a colt of St. Benoit, Jr., by the imported horse St. Benoit, owned by the Browns. St. John is one of the best animals ever brought into Northeast Arkansas. The Loda Bros. also keep twelve breeding mares. Owing to the enterprise of these men, there is a growing desire among the citizens for a better grade of stock, and this feeling is being shown by an improved class of stock on the farms. Eli Loda has about 140 acres of land under cultivation, which he devotes to raising such crops as are needed for his stock. In 1888, in partnership with W. P. McNalley and Harry Flanders, he purchased 100 acres of land adjoining the station and railroad land at Knobel, and they immediately had their land surveyed and laid out into city lots, and their enterprise will secure a fine town here as soon as this point is made the terminus of a division. Mr. Flanders is master of transportation for the South Division of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and Mr. McNalley is passenger conductor for the same division. Three children have been born to the marriage of Eli Loda and wife: Guy, who is deceased; Mabel, and Nellie Irene.

W. R. Looney, a popular druggist of St. Francis, Ark., and one of the most successful in the county, was born in Tennessee in 1853, and on account of poor health in youth received but a limited education, although he has in late years made this up to a great extent by observation and study. At the age of seventeen he came, with his father, mother, and brother, James W. (who died in 1873), to Clay County, Ark., and settled near Chalk Bluff on the 10th day of January, 1870. Here he remained until twenty-two years of age, and Feb-

ruary 23, 1875, he married Miss Susan E. Leigh, daughter of J. H. and Susan E. (Long) Leigh. After marriage Mr. Looney remained on the farm in Clay County until March, 1881, when he moved to Dunklin County, Mo., and was there engaged in the dry-goods store of Sheldon & Wright Bros., at Malden. Afterward, in June, 1883, he was employed by J. S. Kochtitzky & Co. to run a steam corn-sheller, and on the 20th of November met with a very serious accident. Having been caught in the main shaft of the machinery, his clothing was wound so tightly about him that it dislocated his left arm at the shoulder. He suffered excruciatingly from this, failed to get a night's rest for forty days, and is now a cripple in that arm. Embarking in the grocery business, in partnership with Mr. John Allen, under the firm title of Allen & Looney, six months later he bought Mr. Allen out and continued the business until April, 1886, when he sold out, and came to St. Francis May 19 of that year, then starting a drug and grocery store. One year later he closed out the groceries and now has the finest drug store in the county. The firm name is W. R. Looney & Co., and they enjoy a profitable, legitimate trade. Mr. Looney has been generally identified with the enterprises of the town and county. He is the owner of about 120 acres of land adjoining his father's place, some four miles from St. Francis, and is paying particular attention to the raising of clover, which he thinks is a successful crop and also renews the land. Mr. and Mrs. Looney became the parents of six children, all of whom died in infancy. He is a Democrat in politics.

Samuel W. McDonald, a progressive farmer and stock raiser, and one who has kept thoroughly apace with the times, was born in Randolph County, Ala., in December, 1844, being the son of Sebbon McDonald, who was born and reared in Georgia, but who was married in Alabama to Miss Rhoda Blackston, a native of the last mentioned State. Mr. McDonald served in one of the old Indian wars. He was a farmer, and followed this occupation in Alabama until his death, which occurred about 1864. Samuel W. McDonald attained his growth in Alabama, remained with his

father until grown, and in 1862 enlisted in the Confederate army, Seventeenth Alabama Infantry, serving until the final surrender of the Confederacy. He participated in the fight near Dalton, and was stationed nearly all the time at Mobile. He surrendered in 1865, and after being paroled returned to Alabama, where he engaged in farming in Randolph County. He moved to Arkansas in 1876, located in Clay County, remained there two years, and then moved to Boone County, Ark., whence after a residence of two years he returned to Clay County, and settled on his present farm in 1881. He has 120 acres of land, with about seventy-five fenced, and some forty under cultivation. Mr. McDonald has been married twice; first, in Clay County, in 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Sexton, a native of Illinois, who was reared in Arkansas. She died in 1885, and was the mother of four children, who are named as follows: William B., Riley S., Samuel W. and Ollie B. Mr. McDonald took for his second wife Mrs. Adaline Melton, in September, 1886, and the results of this union are two children: John E. and Reuben H. Mrs. McDonald is a native of Clay County, Ark., where she grew to womanhood. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. McDonald is a member of the Baptist Church.

Thomas Cary McGuire was born in Carroll County, Tenn., June 9, 1850, and is a son of Dr. J. M. McGuire, mentioned elsewhere in these pages. He became the architect of his own fortune at the age of twenty years, and was actively engaged in tilling the soil until twenty-seven years old, when he was married to Miss Louisa Jane Gossett, a native of Jefferson County, Ill., and a daughter of William and Mary Gossett, who were farmers. To Mr. and Mrs. McGuire have been born the following family of children: America Leota, born February 21, 1875, and died February 7, 1881; Melissa J., born November 18, 1877; William Martin, born March 25, 1879; Dora, born September 4, 1880, and died September 30, 1884; Mary J., born March 21, 1882; Louella, born January 8, 1884; John H., born December 18, 1885; Fred, born February 14, 1887, and died June 11, 1888, and Ida May, born November 18, 1888. Mr.

McGuire has a good farm of eighty acres, twenty-five of which are under cultivation, on which he raises corn and cotton. This farm is well improved with good buildings, fences and orchard, and in fact is one of the best improved places in the county. He also devotes a considerable amount of time to raising cattle and hogs, and is active in furthering the cause of education. He belongs to the Masonic order, is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and in his political views is a Democrat.

George M. McNiell, ex-sheriff of Clay County, Ark., was born in this county February 28, 1847, and is the son of Neal McNiell, who was a native of Tennessee. The father left that State about fifty years ago, emigrating to Arkansas, and settling in what is now Clay County. He was here married to Miss Nancy Thomas, daughter of Matthew Thomas, one of the earliest settlers of Arkansas. Mr. McNiell was for many years a leading stock dealer of Arkansas, and died in 1857, at Helena, Ark., while on a trip to New Orleans, with a large drove of hogs and cattle, valued at \$5,000. After the stock was sold in New Orleans the money was sent to his widow. She is still living, is eighty years of age, and has resided near Rector for the past thirty-eight years. George M. McNiell remained with his mother until his marriage, which occurred in 1880, to Miss Clara Rosaline Seegraves, daughter of J. H. Seegraves, of Oak Bluff, Clay County, Ark. Mrs. McNiell died in September, 1888, leaving three children: Ruth Edith, George A. and Ethel. The mother was a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in that faith. The children are now living with Dr. Seegraves, in Rector. In 1874 Mr. McNiell engaged in business in Oak Bluff, remaining there about a year, and then went to Bollinger County, Mo., where he accepted a position in the firm of Eli Lutes, and there continued eight years. He then left and took a place as deputy under his brother James, who was sheriff of Clay County, and filled this position for eight years. He was elected sheriff in 1886, and his brother was deputy under him for two years, ending in 1888. Mr. McNiell is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of the K. of H., in which he has

filled many important offices. During the late war he was a member of Capt. J. J. Allen's company, Davis' battalion, Clark's brigade, under Gen. Price, and surrendered at Shreveport, La., in 1865, this command being the last army of the Confederation to surrender.

James A. McNiell, ex-sheriff, and one of the sturdy sons of toil of Clay County, Ark., was born in this county at Oak Bluff, near where Rector now stands, February 7, 1849, his parents being Neal McNiell and Nancy (Thomas) McNiell, natives of East and West Tennessee, respectively. The maternal grandfather, Matthew Thomas, was a native of North Carolina. James A. McNiell attended such schools as the country afforded, which were very primitive up to the breaking out of the late war, when all the schools were closed. During that time he remained at home with his mother, and still continued with her until 1878, when he was elected to the office of sheriff of the county. He was re-elected four consecutive terms, holding that office until 1886, when his brother, George McNiell, was elected to the same office. Mr. McNiell was married November 19, 1879, to Miss Mary Luella Brake, daughter of Jesse Brake, of Clay County, and five children were the result of this union, four now living: Jesse McNiell, Lillian Lee, Ralph Alonzo and Rudy Eugene, all now at home. Since retiring from office Mr. McNiell has followed agricultural pursuits, and has been paying considerable attention to trading in stock. He has an excellent farm of 580 acres, is the owner of one and a half blocks in Rector, and is also the owner of his residence in Boydsville. He is an honest, upright citizen, and stands in the front ranks of his townsmen. He is a member of Boydsville Lodge No. 75, A. F. & A. M., is also a member of Boydsville Lodge No. 16, I. O. O. F., and is a member of the local Knights of Honor. Mr. McNiell is a Democrat in his politics. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Daniel W. McPherson, who is recognized as one of the county's best citizens, was born March 25, 1853, in Lee County, Miss., and received a good practical education in the common schools. At the age of about seventeen, he began working

on his own responsibility as clerk in a grocery store, and this continued until coming to Clay County, Ark., in 1879. After reaching this county he had \$2.75 in ready cash, and as soon as possible he began clerking for G. W. Spraygins, remaining with him and Capt. John J. Allen, for about fifteen months. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits on a limited scale, having but \$77 in cash, and doing business on a cash basis, as his capital would indicate. He thus continued for about five years, meeting with merited success from the beginning. He is now conducting a general mercantile business, and is also engaged in the liquor trade. Mr. McPherson is the son of William B. and Fidelia W. (Ringo) McPherson. The father was born in 1797, in Blount County, Ala., was of Scotch parentage, and after growing up followed the occupation of a farmer. In 1849 he moved to Lee County, Miss., where he died in 1881. His wife was a native of Kentucky, and to them were born ten children: Frank, Lot W., Wallace W., Charles, James M., Daniel W., Mary, Josephine, Ellen and Catherine. Daniel W. McPherson was married in October, 1881, to Miss Lura Johnson, a native of Middle Tennessee (where she received her education), and the daughter of John R. Johnson. She came to Arkansas when grown, and by her union to Mr. McPherson, three children were born, two now living: Ella and Lena. Mr. McPherson is one of the progressive young men of Arkansas, and is doing well at his adopted calling. He is a Democrat in politics.

John S. Magee was born in Pope County, Ill., September 19, 1833, being a son of Thomas and Nancy Magee, who were born respectively in Tennessee and Kentucky. John S. Magee began working for himself at the age of eighteen years, first as a farm hand, and was married in that State to Miss Abbie, a daughter of Austin and Louisa Williams, who were farmers of Illinois. They were married March 21, 1850, and about a year later the mother and an infant died. Mr. Magee remained single three years, then moved to Clay County, Ark., and was again married, September 17, 1854, his wife's maiden name being Luvina

Watson, of Kentucky. She bore him four children, two of whom are living: W. R., born August 7, 1855, and Nancy J., who was born April 16, 1861, and is the wife of Robert Hasten, a farmer of Louisville, Tex. Eliza A. was born June 28, 1859, and died January 1, 1883. May 19, 1881, Mr. Magee wedded his present wife, Elisabeth Tittle, a daughter of Peter and Rachel Tittle of Missouri. The last marriage has been blessed in the birth of one son and one daughter: John H., who was born March 13, 1882, and Mary E., born August 6, 1885. Mr. Magee has made the following changes of residence: From Kentucky to Arkansas, in 1854; to Illinois, in 1863; to Kansas, in 1867; to Illinois, in 1868; to Clay County, Ark., in 1869; to Boone County, Ark., in 1875, and back to Clay County, Ark., in 1877, where he has since made his home, being the owner of 120 acres of land, forty-five of which are under cultivation, the rest being heavily timbered. He has good buildings, orchards, and fences, and is considered one of the prosperous farmers of the county. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a Republican in his political views. During the late war he served the cause of the Confederacy in the Home Guards.

J. F. Mahan is one of Clay County's worthy tillers of the soil, residing near Vidette. He was born in Ozark County, Mo., on the 30th of May, 1841, and is the eldest of eight children, five now living, of the family of Noah and Orinda Mahan, who were born in Tennessee and Missouri, respectively. The father emigrated with his parents to Missouri in 1840, locating in Ozark County, where he and his wife died, as did also his parents. They were among the early settlers, and experienced many hardships and privations in their endeavors to obtain a home. Noah Mahan cleared several farms, and became quite wealthy. His children who are living are: James F., William, Cynthia, Mary, Hansen. James F., the eldest child, was reared on a farm in Ozark County, but owing to poor school facilities at that day, received a somewhat limited education. In 1882 he enlisted in Company F, Greene's regiment, and served a little over two years, participating in the battles of Heli-

na, Little Rock, Camden, Shreveport, Gaines' Ferry and several skirmishes. In the fall of 1864 he stopped on furlough in Clay County, Ark., having but \$10 in Confederate money, and without a whole garment on his back. He fell into the hands of strangers, but was kindly cared for by his future wife's father. After recovering, he worked out for some time, and in 1869 bought a farm in Richwoods, on which he lived until 1884, when he sold out and bought the place where he now resides, consisting of 160 acres, about 100 of which are under cultivation and finely improved. He has put over \$1,000 worth of improvements on his farm in the last five years, and it is now one of the finest places in the county. He usually devotes about thirty acres to cotton, and raises about one bale to the acre. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Susan J. Cleveland, a native of North Missouri, and by her has five children: William T., Don, Mary, Hugh and Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Mahan are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he belongs to the Masonic order. He has been a resident of Clay County for twenty-three years, and is considered one of its best residents.

W. S. Malone is an agriculturist of prominence, who, notwithstanding many reverses and discouragements, has ever come boldly to the front, and, with the push and energy characteristic of him, surmounted all difficulties. He is a native Tennessean, moving with his parents to Mississippi when nine years of age, or in 1841. They settled in Yalobusha County, and here W. S. Malone remained until twenty years of age, after which he went to Panola County. He continued in this county until 1859, subsequently locating in Texas, where he remained until the breaking out of the late war. Then he came to Oak Bluff, in what is now Clay County, and enlisted in the Fifth Arkansas Regiment, Col. Cross commanding, and was elected lieutenant of the company. He served in that capacity until the winter of 1862, when he was discharged at Bowling Green, Ky., but re-enlisted in Capt. Allen's company, of which Mr. Malone was first lieutenant. Later he was put into Col. Hart's regiment, and took part and commanded the company during the battle of Helena, Ark. He was with

Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri, and took part in all the fights that occurred, always having command of the company. At one time he was shot in the mouth, and lost two teeth. He was disbanded at Cane Hill, and was paroled at Vicksburg. In 1863 he was united in marriage with Miss M. A. C. Daniels, daughter of John Daniels, of Clay County. They settled on a farm of 120 acres, where they have remained ever since. Shortly after marriage they were burned out, losing all their possessions and the first crop they had, and for a time had nothing but dry corn bread as food, and straw, with a limited amount of covering, for a bed. Now they are very nicely fixed, having a comfortable house and good outbuildings, and are prepared to enjoy life. In their family were seven children, two having died in early youth. Those now living are: Fannie L., married Andrew Langley, and is the mother of three children; she now resides near the home of her father; Margaret L., married Wade Thomas, a farmer who lives in Clay County, and is the mother of two children; Willie Genoa, a daughter, is now deceased; Lucy Ila, at home; H. Eddie, at home, and Bob L., an infant. Mr. Malone is a member of the Masonic fraternity: is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a Democrat in politics. He is now fifty-nine years of age, and never sued nor was he ever sued. He has not been in a fight since the war, but at the battle of Jonesboro, Ark., was shot in the mouth. During the entire time he has been engaged in farming Mr. Malone has never bought a pound of bacon, nor has he ever bought corn to eat, always raising sufficient for his family. Mrs. Malone, who is a daughter of Louisa and John Daniel, was born near Cottage Grove, Henry County, Tenn., and remained there until 1859, coming then to Arkansas. Three of the children which she has borne, as well as herself, are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church: Maggie, Fannie and Ila. The two sons, still small children, are being trained in the right way, the hope of their parents being to see them embrace religion before they enter their teens. Mrs. Malone carries them to Sunday-school each Sunday, where she has a class of fifteen scholars. Her father is

deceased. Her mother, seventy-eight years of age, but still quite active, resides with the oldest daughter, Nancy. Mrs. Malone has three sisters and one brother.

Patrick Martin's name is well known throughout Northeast Arkansas by the traveling public, for since September 10, 1885, he has been the proprietor of the City Hotel at Corning, which establishment, situated opposite the depot, is one of the best of its kind in Clay County, and is quite commodious, consisting of thirty good-sized rooms, with a large sample room. In addition to managing the hotel, he keeps a fine stock of liquors and cigars, having been engaged in this business since coming to the county, in the fall of 1883. He was born at Donegal, in the North of Ireland, March 17, 1858, his parents, Francis and Ann (Monday) Martin, being also natives of that country, where they are still living. In 1880 Patrick Martin emigrated to the United States, and landed at New York City in the month of May, but went directly from there to Philadelphia, where he remained three years, acting as clerk in a wholesale and retail liquor store, also serving part of the time as manager. Since coming to Clay County, Ark., in 1883, he has made his home at Corning, but September 7, 1885, was married, at Pocahontas, Ark., to Miss Nannie B. Lansdell, a native of Virginia, as were also her parents. Her father was a teacher of high standing in his native State, and there spent his life. After the war her mother came to Randolph County, Ark. After his marriage Mr. Martin opened his present hotel, which he has since very ably conducted. He possesses that feeling of kindly hospitality which characterizes the people of Arkansas, and has rendered the City Hotel a comfortable and desirable hostelry. He has always been quite active in politics, and has cast his vote with the Democratic party. He and his wife are the parents of one child, Andrew, and are rearing another child by the name of Hattie Lansdell. They are members of the Catholic Church.

Robert I. Masterson (deceased) was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., June 25, 1836, being a son of Samuel Masterson, who was a farmer by occupation. Robert I. served a short time in

the late war, and in 1866 removed to Clay County, Ark., locating where his widow and children are now living. At that time there was only a small portion of the farm under cultivation, and but few improvements made, but previous to his death, which occurred May 19, 1873, he did much to better the condition of his farm. He was married, about 1857, in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., to Miss Mary Collins, by whom he became the father of eight children, four of whom are living: Sarah L., Mary L., Robert F. and John H. After his death his widow, in 1878, married Elias Cunningham, who was shot December 2, 1878, by outlaws, while sitting by a window in his home, and died on the 8th of that month. The widow and family now live on the old homestead, which consists of 160 acres, about eighty of which are under cultivation. Robert F. and John manage the farm, and are experienced and intelligent young men. They give the most of their attention to raising corn and cotton, their annual yield being very large. It is one of the best farms in the northern part of Clay County, and the house, which is on a high elevation, is surrounded by natural shade trees.

Joseph Mellert, hotel proprietor and farmer of Knobel, Clay County, Ark., was born in Germany, in 1836, and is the fifth (with a twin brother) in a family of twelve, born to P. and Mary Mellert. Joseph was reared on a farm and attended school until fourteen years of age, when he began learning the cigar-maker's trade, and in 1859 came to the United States and settled in St. Louis, where he worked at his trade for about ten years, six years of that time being engaged in business on his own account. In 1870 he moved to Illinois, remaining there for six years; then moved to Randolph County, of the same State, where he remained six years more. He then located in Cape Girardeau, Mo., and after working at his trade there for three years, went to Pilot Knob for about one year, and in 1881 came to Knobel, Ark., and opened his present hotel. He farms about twenty-five acres of land and keeps quite a number of cattle and hogs. In 1861 he married Miss Wilhelmina Branica, a native of

St. Louis, and by her has two children: August and Louisa. Mr. Mellert is not very active in politics, but usually votes with the Democratic party. Although he has only resided in the county a short time, he has seen many improvements made, and has aided materially in advancing all enterprises for the good of his section.

Stephen C. Michell was born in Obion County, Tenn., September 21, 1860, and is the third of nine children, four now living, born to the marriage of Stephen Michell and Emeline Watts, who were born in Tennessee and Indiana, in 1829 and 1844, respectively. Their marriage took place in 1857, and they removed from Tennessee to what is now Clay County, Ark., at an early day, and became the owners of a good farm comprising 160 acres of land, eighty of which they succeeded in putting under cultivation, and greatly improved their property by good buildings, fences and orchards. During the Rebellion, Mr. Michell served for about six months in the Confederate army, and after the surrender returned home, where he resumed farming. He was a member of the Grangers, the Masons, and the I. O. O. F., and he and wife were first members of the Methodist Church, but afterward became connected with the Christian Church. His death occurred on the 1st of November, 1884. The following are his children: Docia (Deckard), who died at the age of twenty years; Wapallan, who died in Arkansas when fifteen years of age; James D., who was accidentally killed by a pistol shot when twelve years old; Margaret E., who died at the age of eight; William, who is now twenty years of age and resides in Clay County; Mary T. (Moran); Elizabeth, who died when five months old; Robert Theo., who lives at home, and Stephen C. The latter owns a farm of 120 acres in Clay County, on which he has resided for the past fifteen years, and has fifty acres under cultivation, and devotes much of his time to raising cattle and hogs. He is a member of the Christian Church, a Mason, a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and in his political views is a Democrat, having been elected on this ticket to the office of justice of the peace, on the 3d of September, 1888. He has also been constable of the

same district a number of terms. April 10, 1887, he married Miss Alice Dennison, a native of Arkansas.

J. T. Miller is a substantial farmer of Clay County, who has become well known for his honesty, energy and intelligence. His birth occurred in Hardin County, Tenn., in September, 1844, his parents, James and Jane (Black) Miller, being also natives of that State. In 1850 they emigrated to what is now Clay County, Ark., coming through in wagons, and located on the Little Black River, and here the father died in the fall of 1866, his wife's death occurring in Tennessee. They were the parents of two children, John T. being the only one now living. He grew to manhood on a farm, and received such education as could be obtained in private schools. In 1882 he purchased the farm where he now lives, consisting of 160 acres, about seventy of which are under cultivation. He has made a great many improvements since locating, and devotes the most of his land to corn and cotton, but also gives much attention to stock raising, being extensively engaged in this business at times. He is intelligent and enterprising, and is counted one of the influential and prosperous farmers of his locality. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Amanda Mulhullen, who bore him three children: Pauline L., Lewis A. and Vandella, who is deceased. In 1877 Mr. Miller wedded Miss Sarah M. Mulhullen, and by her is the father of six children, five of whom are living: Lucy I. (deceased), John R., Leoter, Rosa M., Gertie C. and Thomas J. Mrs. Miller is a member in good standing of the Christian Church.

Harvey W. Moore. Among the prominent and numerous attorneys of Clay County may be mentioned Mr. Moore, who was born in Fulton County, Ind., May 27, 1864, his parents being Milton M. and Mary A. J. (Stone) Moore, natives, respectively, of Indiana and Ohio. They were married in Montgomery County, Ind., in 1855, and in 1863 located in Fulton County, where they made their home until 1881, removing in January, of that year, to Randolph County, and in the fall of the same year to Clay County, Ark. For five years young Moore was here engaged with his

father in changing a dense forest into a farm, and during this time all of his spare moments were spent in the study of those branches that were required to be taught in the common schools. After having taught school successfully he entered the Corning high school, where he took a course in the higher branches of study, commencing the study of law in February, 1888, with F. G. Taylor, the leading attorney of Clay County, and after reading until August, 1888, he was admitted to the Clay County bar. He located in Greenway, in the fall of 1888, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession and is doing well, giving fair promise of becoming one of the leading lawyers of Northeast Arkansas. He is well versed on all of the general topics of the day, is a hard student, and is a young man of exemplary habits and character.

John H. Mowls, Jr., a farmer of Clay County, Ark., was born in Roanoke County, Va., March 29, 1853, and is a son of Henry and Polly Mowls, the former of Scotch-Irish and the latter of Dutch-English ancestry. The father was a colonel in the Confederate army during the Rebellion, and acted as recruiting officer, and throughout life has followed the occupations of farming, distilling, merchandising and mechanics, he and wife being now residents of California. John H. Mowls began fighting the battle of life for himself at the age of eighteen years, working as a teamster at the Cannelton Coal Mines of West Virginia for one year, after which he moved to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he was engaged in engineering a tug-boat. He next moved to St. Louis, thence to Kansas City, and from there to Topeka, where he joined a trading expedition, being thus connected for eighteen months. The following two years he spent as a cow-boy at Galveston, Tex., and then returned to St. Louis and made three trips on the Mississippi River as engineer on the tow-boat "Elliott." He next operated a shingle-yard and farmed in Mississippi, spending one year at each occupation, but was inundated by the great overflow of 1873, which compelled him to move. He went first to Cape Girardeau, Mo., then to Union County, Ill., and was engaged in farming four years. He was

married there on the 13th of February, 1876, to Miss M. A., a daughter of Daniel and Ann Cook, natives of North Carolina and Australia, respectively. On the 10th of August, 1877, Mr. Mowls left Illinois and located in Nevada City, Mo., where he worked as a painter and mechanic until February 27, 1878, when his wife died, leaving him with an infant only two months old to rear. He took the child to his mother, who cared for it until its death at the age of six months. Mr. Mowls next went to Chicago, and from there to Waterloo, Ill., where he was occupied in engineering three months. He next began railroading, continuing this three years. The nuptials of his second marriage were celebrated on the 25th of December, 1879, his wife's maiden name being Miss Emma A. Griffith, of Union County, Ill., a daughter of W. T. and Jane Griffith, who are natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Illinois. In 1880 Mr. Mowls removed to Butler County, Mo., and in 1881 came to Clay County, Ark., and is the owner of a saw, grist and cotton-mill in Kilgore Township. He has been engaged in managing various mills ever since removing to Missouri in 1880, and has also been interested in farming some of the time, and is at present following this occupation, his principal crops being cotton and corn. He is a Mason, a member of the Agricultural Wheel, is independent in politics, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. The following are their children: Elmer R., born February 11, 1882; Lily M., born February 3, 1887, and Joseph J., born July 13, 1887. Mr. Mowls was educated in the common subscription schools, and expects to give his children good educational advantages.

J. M. Myers, mayor of St. Francis, and one of the most enterprising men of the town, was born in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and is the son of Michael Myers, who came with his father from Pennsylvania, settling in Ohio, and was there married to Miss Susan McClane, a native of Ohio. J. M. Myers remained in Sandusky until 1886, when he came to St. Francis, where he engaged in the lumber business and has continued this calling since. He is the owner of 380 acres of land in his na-

tive State, and 8,000 acres of timber and coal land in Morgan County, Ky. After arriving in Clay County, Ark., Mr. Myers joined the firm of Juvenall, Myers & Co., operating Mr. Rosen-grant's mill. Afterward in company with W. S. Bryon, of St. Louis, he built a mill and opened under the firm name of J. M. Myers & Co. This he still continues and has now completed one of the largest and best equipped mills in the county or State. When the town of St. Francis was organized in 1888 Mr. Myers was elected to the office of mayor to fill the interim until the first municipal election, when he was re-elected, and is now holding that position to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He has built, in addition to the two mills, the finest residence in the county. Although not a member of any church he has assisted materially in the building of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to which he contributed very liberally. He was married in Ohio to Miss Ella Bair, who came from Pennsylvania with her parents, Jacob and Amy (Uber) Bair, a number of years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Myers have been born five children: Edith Floy, Sadie Grace, Gail Roena, Grover C. and an infant unnamed. Mr. Myers is a Democrat in politics.

Bertrand Nicolas, farmer and stockman of Clay County, Ark., was born in France in 1844, being the second of a family of eight children born to Bertrand and Catherine (Johnson) Nicolas, who were also born in France and came to the United States in 1847, landing at New Orleans, and afterward settling at St. Louis, Mo., where the father engaged in weaving. In 1858 they moved to the country about twelve miles from the city, where they lived ten years, and afterward located about six miles north of Kirkwood, where both parents died. Bertrand Nicolas, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to a farm life and attended the schools of St. Louis, receiving a good education. At the age of twenty-eight years he began working for himself, and was married at the age of thirty-two to Miss Rebecca Towe, a native of Missouri, by whom he became the father of two children, and at the birth of the second child Mrs. Nicolas died. George, the elder, is attending school in St.

Louis. Katie died in infancy. In 1884 Mr. Nicolas married his second wife, whose maiden name was Miss Julia Mercille, a native of Missouri. After his second marriage he remained in Missouri one year, and then came to Arkansas in the spring of 1885, settling near Peach Orchard, and at the end of two years located upon his present farm, where he is now tilling an excellent tract of fifty acres.

Dr. J. Marshall Orr, physician and surgeon of Greenway, Ark., is a native of Lee County, Miss., where he was born on the 5th of August, 1861. He was reared to manhood here, and received a good English education, at the age of eighteen years, commencing the study of medicine under his father, Dr. Harvey C. Orr, and took his first course of lectures in the University of Louisville, Ky., in the winter of 1882-83. After finishing his course, he returned to Mississippi, and practiced his profession with his father one year, when he located in the county and began practicing on his own responsibility, continuing there up to February, 1886. He then took another course of lectures in the Hospital College of Medicine, at Louisville, Ky., and graduated June 17, 1886. After completing his course, he located at Greenway, Ark., and has built up a large and paying practice, which is increasing steadily and profitably. His father was born in the "Palmetto State," and, after receiving his education and residing there until reaching manhood, he went to Mississippi, where he met and wedded Miss Mary E. Weatherall, who was born and reared in Mississippi. Dr. Orr became settled in Lee County of that State, where he has practiced for over thirty years, and is still successfully following his calling.

W. R. Paty, of Corning, Ark., was born in Humphreys County, Tenn., August 28, 1849, his parents being Matthew and Priscilla Roberts, of Tennessee. The former's birth occurred about 1814, and in 1838 he was married to one Miss Hendrix. They had three children born to them, of whom two are yet living. The wife died in 1845, and in 1847 he was married to Miss Priscilla Roberts. They had nine children, of whom W. R. Paty is the only living member. Matthew Paty was a land holder in his

native State. In the spring of 1858 he moved to Ripley County, Mo., where he bought a tract of land, consisting of 120 acres, on which he resided three years, and then moved to Butler County, of the same State, where he made his home until his death, on the 15th of February, 1865. He was a Democrat in his political views, and he and wife were members of the Methodist Church. In the spring of 1867 the widow, with seven children, moved to Randolph County, Ark., and by the 10th of May, 1884, they all had died, except W. R. Paty. On the 30th of November, 1873, he was married to Miss Caroline Watson, of Clay County, a daughter of Rev. Peter Watson. They had five children born to them, all of whom died in their infancy. Caroline Paty died October 12, 1883. On the 14th of September, 1884, W. R. Paty was married to Mrs. Ruth A. Alexander, a native of Tennessee. She was a widow with one child. Mr. Paty now owns a farm, and lives on the same, ten miles west of Corning, in Clay County, Ark., where he intends to remain the rest of his days. He received very little education in his youth, just learning the forms of the letters, but by self application he has made rapid strides in the acquirement of knowledge and acquaintance with current events. He is independent in his political views, and has served as school director and road overseer. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

Boswell B. Payne, Sr., retired farmer, is a native of Rutherford County, Tenn., born February 1, 1815, and is a son of James and Pernelia Ann (Hitchcock) Payne, born in North Carolina and Ireland, respectively, though they were reared, married, and resided in Tennessee, and died in that State about 1827 and 1828, respectively. Boswell B. Payne grew to manhood in Madison County, Tenn., and was married in Dyer County, March 4, 1836, to Miss Nancy Nettle, a daughter of Jesse and Catherine (Derosett) Nettle. Mrs. Payne was born in Franklin County, Tenn., July 30, 1817, and she and Mr. Payne reared a family of nine children, all of whom are married and the parents of families. They have forty-seven grandchildren and about eight great-grandchildren.

After their marriage they farmed in Tennessee for seven years, then moving to Poinsett County, Ark., in 1843, where they were engaged in farming for about four years, coming thence to what is now Clay County, and in 1847 locating near Greenway on the farm which he now owns. He built a good double log house, cleared a farm of sixty-five acres, and reared his family. He was a great hunter in his day, and has killed many bear, elk, deer, and a great amount of small game. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

John H. Payne. The genealogy of this family can be traced directly back to two brothers who, on coming to America, settled on James River, Va., and were among the early colonists. This family is among the old and much respected ones of the country. J. H. Payne was born in Greene County (now known as Clay County), Ark., April 20, 1850, and is the son of B. B. and Nancy (Nettle) Payne, and grandson of James Payne and wife, *nee* Hitchcock, the latter being of Irish extraction. In 1844 B. B. Payne came to Clay County, Ark., with his wife and family consisting then of three children, and is now living one and a half mile from Greenway. There were nine children in the family, five daughters and four sons, all now married, and six of whom were born after their parents came to Arkansas. There are seventy-five descendants to this family in children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, living at the present time. Jesse Nettle, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was of Welsh descent, and his wife, Polly (Derosett) Nettle, was of French extraction. J. H. Payne, one of the rising young men of the county, has filled the office of magistrate for three consecutive terms, and in 1885 he was elected to the XXVth General Assembly of Arkansas. At the present time he is occupied in timber speculations, but previous to this he had made farming a specialty. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, holding credentials as a preacher in the same, and at present is studying for the legal profession. He chose for his wife Miss Susan D. Nettle, a native of Clay County, Ark., and the daughter of William R. Nettle, of Tennessee. She died September 16, 1888, and

left five children: J. H., Jr., Laura J., David L., James C. and George. He is a Democrat and takes considerable interest in politics. He lives in Piggott, and practices in the inferior courts of the State.

Thomas L. Pierce, M. D., one of the many eminent practitioners of Clay County, who has ministered to the wants of the sick and afflicted of Clay County, Ark., is a native of Tennessee and went with his father, John J. Pierce, to Illinois in the spring of 1866. The father was a Union man in sentiment, but during the war he remained in Tennessee, and sided with neither the North nor South. After moving to Illinois he settled near Vienna, the county seat of Johnson County, where his son, Thomas L., grew to manhood. The latter received a good practical education in the schools of Johnson County, and in 1878, when twenty-two years of age, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. Previous to this he had studied in the office with Dr. T. L. Grissom, of Samoth, Ill., and after returning from Keokuk he commenced practicing with Dr. J. H. Norris, of Metropolis City, Ill. After remaining there one year he came to Boydsville, Ark., where he opened an office in 1879, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. Aside from the large practice that the Doctor has, he also finds time to pay some attention to his farms lying in the neighborhood. He was united in marriage, in 1880, to Miss Berlinda Betts, daughter of John H. and Martha (Ford) Betts, of Dunklin County, Mo., and the result of this union has been the birth of five children: Norris, Lillie Myrtle, John Edgar, Martha Lena (died at twenty-two months old) and Roy Dwight. In his political views Dr. Pierce affiliates with the Republican party.

Willis W. Pollard, druggist of Piggott, Ark., was born in Union County, Ill., in March, 1852, being the son of John and Nellie (Leight) Pollard, who were also of Illinois nativity. In 1854 they moved to what is now Clay County, Ark., where the father died in 1861, after which Willis W. Pollard moved back to Illinois with his mother, and there made his home until 1883. He was in

the family grocery business for two years prior to coming to Arkansas, and after removing to this State first engaged in the merchandise trade, and has been one of the prominent business men of the place. In July, 1884, he was appointed station agent for the railroad at Piggott, which position he is filling at the present time, being the first and only agent at this point. The firm of W. W. Pollard & Co., druggists, has just been organized, and they carry a well selected stock of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, cigars and tobacco. Mr. Pollard has been married twice; first, in Illinois in September, 1873, to Mary Casper, a native of Union County, Ill., who died there in December, 1876, having borne three children: Martha I., C. Otto, and an infant, deceased. In 1877 Mr. Pollard married his present wife, whose maiden name was Amelia Beaver, who was born, reared and married in Union County, Ill., and by her became the father of five children, Charles W. being the only one living, four dying in infancy. Mr. Pollard is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is also a member, and he has filled all the chairs in the I. O. O. F., and is the present District Deputy Grand Master.

Dr. Henry C. Redwine, physician at Vidette, Ark., was born in Graves County, Ky., June 15, 1854, and is a son of Jacob and Mary Redwine, the former a native of North Carolina, the latter of Tennessee. They moved to Graves County while young, and are still residing there on a farm. Henry C. remained on the farm until his seventeenth year, when he began teaching in the public schools of his native State, and continued this occupation for seven years, being engaged in the study of medicine in connection with his teaching, the last two years of his pedagoguism. In 1878 he entered Keokuk (Iowa) Medical College, from which he came to Randolph County, Ark., where he remained until March 1, 1880, then removing to Clay County, Ark., and locating within about two miles of where he now resides. In 1884 he bought his present property, and in 1888 became engaged in general mercantile business. In September, 1888, a postoffice was established in

his store, the place taking the name of Vidette, and he was appointed postmaster. He has a very extensive practice, and is also meeting with good success in the mercantile business.

Isaac Reed, a blacksmith and wagon maker at Corning, Ark., is a native of Lee County, Va., where he was born on the 12th of March, 1843, his parents, George and Mary (Grabill) Reed, being born in West Virginia. In 1849 they emigrated to Kentucky, locating in Pulaski County, where the mother died ten years later. Here the father resided, engaged in farming, until 1865, when he emigrated to Washington County, Ark., and there still makes his home. Of the eight children born to himself and wife, five are living: Isaac, Jane, Mary, Margaret and Nancy E. Isaac Reed was reared principally in Kentucky, and in that State received the most of his education. When the war broke out, he enlisted, on the 24th of July, in Company K, Third Kentucky Infantry, and served three years and four months, being in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Pumpkin Vine, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Siege of Atlanta and Jonesboro. He was mustered out of service and discharged October 14, 1864, at Louisville, Ky., after which he returned home and remained one month, then went to Lexington and was engaged in driving a post team for the Government. There was a train of 300 wagons made up to go to Mexico, but on reaching Louisville, all the men were discharged. He then returned home and was engaged in farming until 1869, when he went to Clark County, Ind., and engaged in blacksmithing and farming, remaining ten years, at which time he removed to Jefferson County, Mo. In 1880 he came to Corning, Ark., and has since been following his present business, in which he is meeting with good success. He does all kinds of repairing and his work is always well performed. He owns several lots in the town and a nice home. In 1865 he was married to Miss Nancy L. Brown, a native of Kentucky, who bore him ten children, six now living: Nancy A., William A. and Isaac M. (twins), George W. and Henry C. (twins) and Charles F. Mr. Reed is a member of the Agricultural

Wheel, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

The Rouse Springs Sanitarium, so intimately connected with the affairs of Clay County, is of such importance to the interests of this portion of the State, that no worthy history of the community could fail to make mention of it, or of its worthy and well-known owner, Dr. James Rouse. The experiences through which he has passed, the honors conferred upon him by rich and poor alike, the success which has attended his efforts almost without exception, proclaim him a man worthy of more than ordinary notice, so that a sketch of his eventful life cannot but be of interest to the many readers of this volume. Dr. Rouse comes from a noble ancestry, having descended from Rouse who was lord of admiralty during Cromwell's government. The Doctor's great-grandfather commanded an English ship in the wars between Spain, France and England prior to the American Revolution. His grandfather and three brothers served in the Revolutionary War in the army of Washington, one of the brothers falling at Yorktown while besieging that place. One of the brothers rose to be a general, and settled at Rouse's Point, N. Y. Dr. Rouse's father, James Rouse, served in the War of 1812 under Gen. Brown, and rose to a captaincy. He married Miss Helen Temple, of Aberdeen, who descended by both her parents from the house of Stuarts, her uncle being earl of Aberdeen. Dr. Rouse, who is now sixty-seven years of age, was born in Canada while his parents were there on business, but was taken back to Virginia when only a few weeks old. He was sent to school in Northern Ohio, and also attended schools in Pennsylvania and New York, studying medicine under Dr. Dustan, a French physician, and Dr. Johns, an English physician. The Doctor, although a Virginian, is cosmopolitan in sentiment. He was a young man at the breaking out of the Mexican War, but saw active service in that conflict, his return being through the locality which thirty-five years hence was to claim him as a resident. It was then that he discovered the rare curative qualities of the springs now bearing his name. The beginning of his extensive travels had been

made. Edinburgh College, of Scotland, had given him a diploma as a graduate, and being already possessed of an excellent knowledge of the science of medicine, he has since added to his learning by contact with different nations of the world, and by observing closely the diversified methods employed by various people. The experience thus gained has proved of incalculable benefit. While occupied at one time in three years of travel in Europe and Asia, he was called upon to perform an intricate and delicate operation upon one of Queen Victoria's army officers, for which he was knighted. Two years were spent in South America, and while there also the success attending his efforts in saving the life of the daughter of the emperor of Brazil, and restoring her to health, was rewarded by a gift (in addition to a magnificent fee) of a solid gold inkstand, weighing three pounds and three ounces, inlaid with fine rubies, each valued at over \$200. Besides this Dr. Rouse possesses a number of diamonds and other precious stones received from grateful potentates, who had been the beneficiaries of his ability. Amid constantly changing scenes time passed rapidly, and before conscious of it the Doctor had passed the three-score milestone, and was almost broken in health. The advent of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, through this locality in 1882 caused him to turn his attention in this direction, and in 1883 he settled here, and by personal experience determined the effects of the mineral waters so bountifully provided by nature. An analysis made by the Washington University, of St. Louis, indicates the presence of silica, iron, magnesium, iodine, potassium, sodium and manganese, ingredients sufficient to have wrought within the past six years some wonderful cures. One of the most noteworthy was the case of Joseph Cochran, son of J. Henry Cochran, banker of Williamsport, Penn., whose condition had baffled the skill of physicians of wide reputation for some six months. An abscess forming internally had burst into the cavity of the bowels, discharging and emptying large quantities of pus into the cavity of the abdominal and peritoneal membrane. From an incision ten inches in length through the ab-

dominal wall there was removed the matter discharged into the peritoneal cavity from an abscess in cæcum. The case was most critical as the constant discharge needed frequent cleansing, and any little exercise caused the bowels to protrude some six or eight inches. Hope had almost been abandoned when Dr. Rouse undertook the treatment. There were besides now two holes in cæcum, one three-quarters of an inch and the other half an inch in diameter, from which fæces were constantly discharged. By patient, untiring attention and the help of his good wife, with the aid of instruments constructed for this particular case, the young man was restored to sound health within three months, the medicinal properties of the water used aiding greatly in this result. The father, without considering the usual formality of a bill, presented the Doctor with a check for \$5,000. The Sanitarium is beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the track of the "Cotton Belt" Route. In it are contained many interesting and curious specimens, viz.: fossils, shells, minerals, etc., evidences of Dr. Rouse's taste as a geologist and paleontologist; one of these is a piece of rich quartz, containing \$700 worth of gold. He owns over 700 acres of land in the county, his home place containing some 2,000 peach and 200 apple trees, and a garden surpassed by none in this portion of the State. One variety of grape is produced from a vine the original of which he brought from Riga, Russia; other small fruit of Canadian origin grow profusely. It only needs a visit to his wine cellar to demonstrate his ability to preserve fruit after raising it, last year's crop producing over \$1,000 of wine. With opportunities for gathering berries from the verge of eternal snow to the tropics, and fruit from every clime, he claims that there is no country like Arkansas capable of producing such a variety of highly flavored and useful fruits, while the roses here are more fragrant than those of Persia. He already has one of the largest farm residences in the county, to which an addition will be built sufficient to accommodate fifty patients by the fall of 1889. In addition to his duties about the Sanitarium the Doctor is surgeon for the railroad, and also has a

large practice in the surrounding country. He is of untiring energy, ceaseless activity and persevering industry, of lithe and sinewy form, erect and of commanding presence, his hair tinged with gray indicating a dignified age. He has been three times married, his first wife bearing two children; by his second wife he had six, three now living. His first wife's children are both married; the eldest, Helen, to Mr. Edwin Lovitt, of Liberty, Me.; the second daughter to Mr. J. Henry Cochran, of Calais, Me., now of Williamsport, Penn. His second wife's children are also married: James W. Rouse, conductor on a railroad in Colorado; Lizzie, wife of Mr. Frank Miller, an electrician, of Philadelphia, Penn., and Eva Virginia, married to a Mr. Winslow, of Maine. The present Mrs. Rouse was born in 1855, and has proved of invaluable benefit to her husband in the treatment of cases. Pleasing in disposition, an agreeable companion and a welcome visitor to the sick room, she has shared very largely in the respect and esteem accorded her husband. She is a lady of intelligence and worth, having graduated from the normal school of her native town, Fredericton, N. B., Canada. She is of Scotch descent, her grandfather having been professor in Edinburgh University. Her father, William Anderson, is the recipient of a valuable gold medal given him as the best school-teacher in the Dominion of Canada. Dr. Rouse is a member of Orient Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M., of Thomaston, Me.

E. N. Royall, a self made man and one who merits the respect and esteem of all by his industry and perseverance, is a native of Carroll County, West Tenn., born October 17, 1836, and a son of Joseph A. and Ollie (Steel) Royall, the latter a daughter of John Arnold, of Virginia. After reaching manhood, Mr. E. N. Royall engaged in merchandising in his native State, and was there married to Miss Frances C. Ozier, daughter of Reuben Ozier, of Tennessee, formerly of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Royall came to Clay County, Ark., in 1869, settling on a farm about two miles north of Boydsville, on what is known as "Big Creek," and a little later he was appointed assessor of the county, when it was first formed as Clayton County, and held this position two years. He was also the first

sheriff here, serving a full term, and after two years was elected county and probate judge, in which office he remained four consecutive terms, or eight years. He has been agent for the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad for the past ten years, and is still acting as such. He engaged in merchandising with James Blackshare, with whom he continued for three years, and was then in the same business with W. S. Blackshare for some time. When first coming to Clay County, Ark., with his family he had about \$500 in money and a horse. He is now the owner of some 1,500 acres of land and has some good property in the village of Boydsville. To his marriage has been born one son, B. L. Royall, who has been sent to Cape Girardeau, Mo., and is also a graduate of the Commercial College of Lexington, Ky., and is now clerking in the store of A. L. Blackshare, of Boydsville. Mr. Royall is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Boydsville Lodge No. 75, and is a Democrat in politics.

James R. Scurlock, a successful and prominent merchant of Piggott, and the son of J. C. and Eliza (Davis) Scurlock, was born in Union County, Ill., February 27, 1863. J. C. Scurlock was a native of Illinois, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Davis, who was also a native of the same State. Mr. Scurlock was a prominent man of Union County, and held several local offices. He died January 1, 1872. Mrs. Scurlock died December 25, 1879. James R. Scurlock attained his growth in Union County, Ill., receiving a liberal education, and remained in Illinois until grown. He came to Arkansas in November, 1885, located at Piggott, and bought a mercantile house and has continued merchandising up to the present. He carries a stock of general merchandise, dry goods, hats, caps, queensware and glassware, and has built up a very good trade. In May, 1889, he formed a partnership and engaged also in the drug business. He was married in Illinois, Union County, July 19, 1888, to Miss Mary E. Lingle, a native of Union County, Ill., where she was reared and educated. She is a daughter of Moses Lingle, and a member of the Baptist Church.

Joseph F. Schneider, of the Arkansas State

Works, was born in Clermont County, of the "Buckeye State," June 20, 1857, his parents being Adam and Anna (Weindle) Schneider, both of German nativity. Joseph F. Schneider remained with his father in his native county until twenty-one years of age, and in 1879 moved west to St. Louis, Mo., where he continued working at the cooper business for about six years. In 1886 he came to Greenway, Ark., and engaged in the manufacture of staves and headings, and has been manager of an established business ever since. This enterprise gives employment to from fifteen to twenty men, and the establishment ships from eighty to 100 cars of stock annually. The Arkansas Stave Works pays, on an average, \$1,000 per month, for help and material. Mr. Schneider was married in St. Louis, Mo., May 15, 1883, to Miss Anna Schmitz, who was born, reared and educated in St. Louis, and is the daughter of Jacob Schmitz, of Union City, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider have two children: Cecelia and Clarence. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Dr. J. H. Seegraves, a prominent physician and leading citizen of Clay County, Ark., was born in Surry County, N. C., August 1, 1832, and is the son of Gilbra and Sarah (Wilson) Seegraves. Gilbra Seegraves was born in Virginia in 1800, of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a brick-mason and farmer by occupation. He immigrated to Macon County, Tenn., in 1839, and was one of the pioneers of that locality. In 1874 he removed to Arkansas, settling in Clay County, and there died May 27, 1887, in his seventy-seventh year. Sarah (Wilson) Seegraves was born in Ashe County, N. C., and was reared and married in that State. The nine children born to this union are named as follows: Louis, William, Maxwell, Samuel T., Henry, Gilbra, Sarah, Martha and John H. Mrs. Seegraves died December 31, 1885. Dr. J. H. Seegraves, the subject of this sketch, was principally reared in Tennessee, and had good school advantages. Later he studied for three years under I. M. Livingston, M. D., of Lafayette, Tenn., and then practiced in partnership with him for four years. About this time the war broke out, and he enlisted in the Federal army, as recruiting officer.

There being vacancies to fill, he, among others, applied as assistant acting surgeon, of the United States army, which required a man to be a graduate of some reputable college. There were four who applied for the position, but three failed to pass. Dr. Seegraves claimed an examination, and passed with honor, and although not a graduate, was appointed to the place. His commission was as below:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT TENN. MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., September 21, 1865.

Special Order 33:—Surgeon Thaddeus Donahue, One Hundred and Tenth United States Cavalry Troops, in charge of Post Hospital, Gallatin, Tenn., will be relieved of that charge without delay by Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. Seegraves, United States Army, and return to duty with his regiment. He will turn over his property to his successor. By order of the Medical Director.

JOHN E. MCGUIRE,

Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

Following this Dr. Seegraves was ordered to report the sale of property without reporting to superior officers, a new departure in military affairs. He then took charge of the hospital, after the abandonment of which he received orders to sell and turn over the proceeds, which was done, thus showing his standing. Below may be found his discharge from duty, and his standing:

PROPERTY DIVISION, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1866.

Sir:—I am instructed by the Surgeon General to inform you that your returns of public property belonging to the Medical and Hospital department of the Army, for a period commencing September 22, 1865, and ending December 31, 1865, with vouchers thereto pertaining, have been examined in this office, and found to be correct, and finally settled. Relating to Gallatin, Tenn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. SPENCER, *Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.*

Dr. Seegraves served in the medical department from 1864 until April 10, 1866, participating in the battle of Nashville, and was honorably discharged at Louisville. He then located in Illinois, began the practice of his profession, and was offered the position of chief surgeon of the West, but declined. Later he settled in Clinton County, Ill., practiced six years, then came to Arkansas, and settled in Clay County, where he has since practiced his profession. He is also engaged in the drug business.



CAPT. DAN MATHEWS

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

and is the local surgeon of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, which is an honor held by few physicians. Dr. Seegraves is also president of the Clay County Medical Examining Board. He was married, in 1859, to Miss M. A. Atkerson, a native of Macon County, Tenn., and the daughter of John W. Atkerson, now a resident of Macon County, Tenn. To the Doctor and wife were born four children living: Lydia A., Ida L., John O. and Cora E. Those deceased were named Clara R., Ethel, J. O., and an infant. The Doctor and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F., joining the last-named organization in Gallatin, Tenn., while surgeon of the army, and while almost a stranger, being struck by the grandeur of a procession. He also belongs to the K. of H. Aside from his profession and the drug business, Dr. Seegraves is one of the prominent farmers of the county.

B. H. Sellmeyer & Bro., merchants of Knobel, Ark. This firm is composed of Bernard H. and Joseph Sellmeyer, who were born in Franklin County, Ind., in 1850 and 1862, respectively, and were the sons of John H. and Elizabeth (Brugensmith) Sellmeyer, who were native Germans, and came to the United States, where they met and afterward married. The father is a tanner by trade, and is the owner of a tannery at Oldenburg, Ind., which is managed by his eldest son, John. Our subjects attended school in Oldenburg until a somewhat advanced age, then following clerking in their father's store. Bernard continued until about 1870, when he went to St. Louis and clerked in a store in that city for five years, later engaging in the grocery business for himself, which he continued until 1880, since which time he has resided in Knobel, Ark. He first engaged as a contractor in furnishing ties for the Knobel & Helena Branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad, in partnership with Crawford & Lintz, and in about eight months furnished 350,000, and during this time also did some grading on the White River Branch of that railroad. In the fall of 1881 he started the first store in Knobel, and it was practically the only store in the place for about

four years. In 1884 he was joined by his brother Joseph, and they formed their present partnership, and in connection with their store they are extensively interested in the timber business, making a specialty of piling, staves and ties, which industry gives employment to forty or fifty men. They are now about to erect a cotton-gin and saw mill, and owing to the erection of the former, the farmers have been encouraged to increase their cotton crop at least 400 per cent, which will prove of great benefit to the county. In 1882 Bernard Sellmeyer was appointed third postmaster of Knobel, and held the position several years, and in 1888 Joseph became postmaster, and is holding the office at the present time. Since 1884 Bernard H. has held the office of justice of the peace. In 1886 Joseph Sellmeyer returned to Oldenburg, Ind., and accepted the position of secretary of the St. Joseph Western Mill, of Oldenburg, in which his father is an extensive stockholder. In September, 1888, he was married to Miss Dinah Damhus, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Bernard and Philema Damhus, who reside in that State. The Sellmeyer brothers own over 2,000 acres of land, more than half of which is excellent farming land and susceptible of a high state of cultivation. They have about 100 acres under cultivation, and are constantly opening up new land, and their enterprise and energy form a commendable example to the citizens of the county.

Edward Silverberg, M. D., a physician and farmer of Clay County, Ark., was born in Columbia, Marion County, Miss., in 1829, and is the second of four children of Johnson and Sarah (Jones) Silverberg, who were born in Holland and Georgia, respectively. When about sixteen years of age the father emigrated to the United States, and soon after engaged in mercantile business in Columbia, Miss., where he remained twelve years, then removing to Canton, Miss., where he resumed business in 1833, continuing until his death in 1838. He and wife were married in 1825, the latter being a daughter of one of the early pioneers of Mississippi. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of New Orleans. Dr. Edward Silverberg received his

education in the common schools and the Masonic College at La Grange, Ky., leaving the latter institution at the age of eighteen years. He was engaged in clerking for two years and then began the study of medicine, graduating from the Medical University of Louisville, Ky., in 1855, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Jessamine County, Ky. He then spent one year in Columbus, Ky., two years in Louisiana, and came to Helena in 1858, where he was in the drug business, and from that time until 1861 resided in Helena. In May, 1862, he entered the Southern army as medical purveyor under Gen. Hindman, who had command of the Trans-Mississippi department, and later was under Gen. Holmes, and was stationed with his office at Little Rock, Ark. In 1864 he resigned this office and entered the field as adjutant of what was known as Dobbins' brigade, being in the battle of Big Creek, near Helena, and in a raid south; was with Price on his raid through Missouri, and took part in the battles at Iron Mountain, Big Blue, Kansas City and Fort Scott, then fell back to Benton County, Ark., and was in his last battle at Fayetteville, in the winter of 1864. The army was here divided and the Doctor's command was sent to Northeast Arkansas, and in the winter of that year the command started to Mexico with Gen. Shelby. He was taken sick at San Antonio, Texas, and, after the final surrender, returned to Kentucky. He was married in 1856 to Miss Sallie Lockart, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he became the father of three children: Sallie L., wife of Judge J. F. Humphries, clerk of the court at Helena, Ark.; Edward, who is married and resides with his father, and Ida, who died in infancy. In the spring of 1858 the Doctor brought his family to Arkansas and settled in Helena, where he was in the drug business when the war came on. In 1873, after coming to Northeast Arkansas, and practicing for a short time at Pocahontas, he went to Poplar Bluff, Mo., but returned to Corning, Ark., in 1876, remaining here six years, since which time he has lived at Knobel and Peach Orchard. In 1885 he bought a tract of land one-half mile south of Knobel, and on this farm he has since resided and made many improve-

ments. He raises considerable stock and has an excellent stallion for breeding purposes. In partnership with his son he is extensively engaged in the timber business, shipping staves, stave bolts and piling, and making cross ties. He takes an active part in politics, and has held the office of postmaster at Peach Orchard three years, and at Knobel about the same length of time. At both these places he carries on general merchandising. He is chairman of the County Democratic Convention, and was a delegate to the Congressional Convention at Helena in 1888. He takes quite an interest in the culture of fruit, and his orchard consists of 300 peach trees, fifty pear, fifty plum, twenty-five cherry and 200 apple trees, all of which are doing well, and those that are bearing show excellent fruit. His son, Edward L., was married to Miss Annie Ratcliffe, a daughter of Hon. T. J. and Huldah A. Ratcliffe. The father was a noted lawyer and politician of this section and held the office of State senator. He died in 1881, but his widow still survives him and resides on the old homestead, one and a half miles west of Peach Orchard.

G. W. Simmons, M. D., whose face is familiar in the homes of the sick and afflicted of this county, was born in Halifax County, N. C., in 1827, and is the son of Jesse H. Simmons, whose father, John Simmons, was a native of Scotland. Jesse H. Simmons married Miss Nancy B. Whitaker, also a native of North Carolina, and the daughter of James Whitaker. Her grandfather, John Whitaker, was a native of North Carolina and was a colonel of some note in the Revolutionary War, as was also John Bradford, Mrs. Simmons' maternal grandfather. Gov. John Branch, of North Carolina, who was secretary of the navy in the cabinet of President Jackson, was a cousin of Mrs. Simmons. The Whitaker family was one of the most illustrious in the State. G. W. Simmons moved to Wayne County, Tenn., at the age of seventeen, and later was married to Miss Martha J. Gee, daughter of Thomas Gee, of English and Welsh parentage. He then entered the office of Dr. T. L. Carter, where he studied medicine, and a few years later opened an office, but in 1856 came to

Clay County, and formed a partnership with Thomas J. Harris, at Oak Bluff, near where Rector now stands, and was the leading physician of the county. The partnership continued for three years when Dr. Simmons opened up business for himself, as his partner had entered the Confederate army. Since that time the Doctor has had the greatest practice of any physician in the county, and says that after an experience of thirty-three years, he can truthfully say it is an error to make the statement that this is an unhealthy country. In his earlier practice, when people were very poorly housed and very little attention was paid to the laws of health, they suffered from ill health, but just in proportion to their improvement did they become healthier. The Doctor's own family, consisting of six robust children, is evidence enough of the salutary condition of the country, and nowhere is to be found a better specimen of young manhood than William H. Simmons, who is clerking in his father's store. Dr. Simmons, by his first wife, was the father of six children, all of whom are now living: Jesse, married, has three children, and resides near his father; Alice married G. W. Webb, who is now living near Oak Bluff, is a carpenter, and they have three children; Ella married James Merriwether, son of Dr. Merriwether, of Paragould, and has two children; William H. is at home with his father and attends the store; Charles lives with his father and attends to the farm, and Mary married W. E. Spence, now circuit clerk of the county, whose sketch appears in another part of this volume. Dr. Simmons married Miss Carrie M. Lavender, of Rector, who came from Georgia when a girl, with her sister and brother-in-law, H. B. Cox. Her father, James Lavender, was a native of Georgia, and her mother, Malinda (Ansley) Lavender, was of Irish extraction. The Doctor takes an active part in politics and votes the Democratic ticket, as do his two sons who are old enough to vote. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and is a Royal Arch Mason, having passed through all the chairs in that order, and for six years was District Deputy Grand Master of the State. He has done much for the benefit of the county in which he lives, has built

several of the finest houses in the vicinity, and is now engaged in the general merchandise business, having one of the best selected stocks in the town, valued at from \$1,500 to \$4,000. When the Doctor first settled in the county very little attention was paid to education, but whisky was considered the staff of life and was sold at every cross-roads. Now a school-house takes the place at the cross-roads and the whisky seller receives a limited amount of patronage.

A. R. Simpson, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Lawrence County, S. C., August 25, 1860, being a son of D. D. and E. A. (Harris) Simpson, who were also born in the "Palmetto State," the father being a merchant and farmer by occupation. They are both living and reside in their native State. The following are their children: J. H., of Mississippi; Sallie R. (Blakely), T. S., R. I. (Janes), P. A. and Dr. A. R. The paternal grandparents were born in Ireland, and at an early day emigrated to America, locating in South Carolina, where they spent the rest of their days, and died when very old. Dr. A. R. Simpson is the youngest of his parents' children, and his youth was spent in attending school and assisting on the home farm. At the age of sixteen years he began the study of medicine, and in September, 1879, entered the University of Baltimore, Md., in 1881 entering as a student the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in March, 1882, being one of seventeen who graduated with honors out of a class of 115. He began practicing his profession in Lawrence County, S. C., and remained until 1884, when he went to Marshall County, Miss., but only continued here one year. In April, 1885, he came to Corning, Ark., where he has since resided, and has built up a large and lucrative practice. He is very public spirited and is ever ready to advance any good cause. He was married in October, 1886, to Miss Winnie D. Whitehead, of Crystal Springs, Miss., and by her has one child, Perry O. Dr. and Mrs. Simpson are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. B. Smith is a planter and stockman of Kilgore Township, Clay County. It is a remarkable

fact that the majority of those men of Kentucky birth, who have become residents of Clay County, have been peculiarly successful in the accumulation of worldly goods, and are considered superior farmers, and Mr. Smith is but another example of this truth. He was born in Calloway County, Ky., September 14, 1849, his parents, Gabriel and Agnes (Shotwell) Smith, being natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. The father was an honest tiller of the soil, and remained in the State of his birth until 1861, when he removed to Randolph County, Ark. (now Clay County), and opened a farm in Cache Township, on which he resided until his death in 1881, followed by his excellent widow two years later. Jasper B. Smith, the subject of this sketch, was brought up as a farmer's boy, and has ever devoted himself to that calling, and with a perseverance and industry which could not fail of favorable results. At the age of twenty years he began depending on his own resources to obtain a livelihood, and made his first purchase of land in 1875, which consisted of eighty acres near Black River. This farm he improved greatly, then sold it and bought his present farm of 160 acres, seventy being under cultivation, and forty of that being devoted to the culture of cotton. His attractive farm is especially fitted for the raising of stock, which occupation receives a fair portion of his attention, and his out buildings are all in excellent condition. He has always voted the Democratic ticket, and socially is a member of the Orient Lodge, at Corning, and the Agricultural Wheel. He was married in Arkansas on the 14th of March, 1869, to Miss Harriet Pitcock, a native of Tennessee, whose parents moved to Arkansas during the war; by her he is the father of these children: Nancy Ella (Mrs. Park), William Hastings, James Caswell, Marcus Vain, Bert, Enola, Ernest and Joseph G. and Elgin Eugene, both of whom died at the age of one year. Mr. Smith received poor school advantages in his youth, but knowing the value of a good education has given his children excellent opportunities for acquiring learning. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has been remarkably healthy, never having had to call a physician on his own account.

William E. Spence, circuit clerk of Clay County, also county clerk and probate court clerk, was born in Wilcox County, Ala., and is the son of Rev. Spence and wife, *nee* Evelyn Mc Niel, and the grandson, on the mother's side, of Hector Mc Niel, of Camden, who was of Scotch descent. Rev. Spence was a native of Tennessee, and moved to Alabama when a young man, where he married Miss Mc Niel. In 1876 he settled with his family in Greene County, Ark., where he remained for about one year, and then moved to what was known as Oak Bluff, locating about a mile north of the town, where he taught school. He was also a preacher in the Presbyterian Church, having been ordained about the time he moved to Alabama. He was of English descent. William E. Spence accompanied his parents to Greene County, and always attended school to his father until he attended the Commercial College, at Lexington, Ky., from which institution he graduated the same year. After this he took a position as book-keeper and salesman with the firm of Tatum & Bragg, of Malden, Mo., where he remained for about two years, or until the firm stopped business. He then went to work at the same occupation for I. Harris & Co., also of that place, remained about a year, and then came to Boydsville, where he is now located, and accepted a position with W. S. Blackshare & Co. He remained with this company for about a year, when he engaged in mercantile business for himself, thus continuing until elected to his present office. He then closed out his trade, and now devotes his whole time to his official duties. He was first married to Miss Dora Pollock, who bore him one child, which died with its mother in 1884. Mr. Spencer's second marriage was to Miss Mary Simmons, daughter of Dr. G. W. Simmons, of Boydsville, in December, 1888. Mr. Spencer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of the K. of H. While modest and unassuming in his demeanor, he is endowed with those very rare qualities of good sense and good judgment, which, together with his genial and pleasing manners, not only fit him for any position to which he may be elected, but congregate around him many warm friends.

Charles Stokes, farmer and mechanic of Haywood Township, Clay County, Ark., was born in Winston County, Ala., October 31, 1840, being a son of William Stokes, who was born in Georgia, and was reared in Warren County, Tenn. He was married in that State, and afterward moved to Alabama, where he farmed for a number of years and then came to Ark., locating in this State about 1877, his death occurring in February, 1884. Charles Stokes was reared in the State of Alabama, and made his home with his father until November 27, 1861, when he married Susan Smith, a native of Tennessee, who was reared in Alabama, and in August of the following year moved to Illinois, locating in Massac County. He resided in this and Pope Counties until the spring of 1868, when he moved to Arkansas, arriving on the 5th of April of that year. A short time afterward he homesteaded 120 acres, then bought 120, and has since increased his acreage to 600, all of which is in Mrs. Stokes' name. About 100 acres are under cultivation. They have a good residence, two good barns and an excellent orchard. Mr. Stokes has served as justice of the peace for about six years, and has been a member of the school board a number of years. He has filled several of the chairs in the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Agricultural Wheel. In addition to his farming he has been doing considerable mechanical work, such as wagon repairing, blacksmithing, carpentering, etc. He and wife are the parents of the following children: J. R., A. J., J. H., F. M., T. A., Queen C., Pearlie and Nancy A. Two children died in infancy.

Henry Swift was born in Orange County, N. Y., July 29, 1843, and is a son of John and Jane (Welch) Swift, who were born in Nottingham, England, the former's birth occurring in 1815. His father, William Swift, was a postman, and carried the mail from Longar to Elton, a distance of four and a half miles, making two trips per day, and in fifty-three years' service did not lose one day's time. John Swift served as a private in the Crimean War, and was in the siege of Sebastopol, being one of the only two surviving members of his camp. He died in 1882, having been a mem-

ber of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a well-to-do land holder. His wife was also a member of the Methodist Church, and in 1843 came to the United States, locating in New York State, but returned to England the same year, and died there in October, 1846. Henry Swift lived with his grandfather until his eleventh year, and received a good common school education in the schools of Longar. He then made a trip to the United States, and after living three years in York State returned to England and again attended school. Eleven years later he came again to the United States, and lived with an uncle in Jo Daviess County, Ill., for about three years, later working out and residing among the farmers in that county for two years more, attending school during the winter and doing farm work in the summer months. While the war was going on he traveled over the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and at the close of hostilities began working on the Mississippi River, being engaged in the construction of the Belleville Railroad, continuing such work until 1873, when he came to Arkansas. He was occupied in farming in Randolph County until 1885, since which time he has been a resident of Clay County, and owns 280 acres of fertile land, eighty-three of which are under cultivation, although all could be easily put under improvement. It was heavily covered with timber, but is now furnished with good buildings and fences. He gives much attention to breeding Poland China hogs, and is a thrifty and successful farmer and stockman. He was among the first to demonstrate the fact that swamp and overflowed land could be tilled as profitably as the sand ridges, and seven or eight of his neighbors have followed his example and now possess comfortable homes of their own. He is active in school matters, is a Mason, and in his political views is a Democrat. He was first married February 7, 1879, to Miss Malinda Smart, a daughter of Lemuel and Jane Smart, of Arkansas, and by her became the father of two children: Laura, who died at the age of fifteen months, and an infant, deceased. His wife died in 1882, and he took for his second wife, in 1884, Miss Retta Boyd, a daughter of William Boyd, of Shan-

non County, Mo. She died quite suddenly in February, 1885, having borne one daughter: Henrietta, who was born on the 22d of March, 1883.

Dr. C. C. Symonds. There are always, in the profession of which this gentleman is a member, some individuals who become eminent and command a large patronage, and among these deserving of especial recognition is Dr. Symonds, who is a skillful physician and surgeon. He was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., February 15, 1829, and was the fourth in a family of five children born to the marriage of Shubel Symonds and Mary Baker, natives of Rhode Island. They were early pioneers of Syracuse, N. Y., where the father followed tilling the soil, and resided for a number of years. He died in Allegany County, of the same State, in 1853, at the age of seventy-six years. His excellent widow still survives him, and resides at Flora, Ill., having reached the advanced age of ninety-three years. Dr. C. C. Symonds attended the common schools of Cayuga County, and after attaining a suitable age, began the study of medicine. May 4, 1832, he was married to Miss Sally Ann Sawyer, and soon after moved to Allegany County, N. Y., and in 1857 to Clay County, Ill., where he practiced medicine, and was also engaged in merchandising and shipping grain. In 1878 he emigrated to Corning, Clay County, Ark., where he has since been devoting his time to the practice of medicine and surgery. He assisted in incorporating Corning, and has been one of the foremost men in building up the town, being now a member of the city council. He has always been interested in educational advancement, and is independent in his religious views. He has never been very active in politics, but casts his vote with the Republican party. He owns a good farm in the western division of Clay County, besides other property. He and wife are the parents of the following children: Harriet (Mrs. Loppins), residing in Clay County, Ark.; Amanda (Mrs. Marrow), residing in Madison County, Ind.; Ida (Mrs. Noble Stacey), whose husband is a druggist at Du Quoin, and Marenous, who is married and resides with his parents. Mrs. Symonds was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., and is a daughter of Eben-

ezer and Laura (Smith) Sawyer, also natives of New York State. The father was a sturdy tiller of the soil, and remained in his native State until his death, in 1854, his wife having died in 1844. The Doctor has three brothers: Syrenous, who is married and resides in Cortland County, N. Y., seventy-three years of age; John S., who is married and lives at Flora, Ill., of which place he is a prominent resident (he represented his county in the State legislature, and is now inspector of the Southern Asylum), and Marenous, who resides in Sedgwick County, Kas., near Wichita, and is engaged in farming.

R. I. Taylor is a native of Henry County, West Tenn., and was born on the 9th of April, 1839, his parents being John and Sarah (Carey) Taylor, the father a native of West Tennessee and the mother of South Carolina. The paternal grandfather was a Virginian by birth, the maternal grandfather having come originally from South Carolina. John Taylor emigrated from Tennessee to what is now Clay County, Ark., about 1852, coming in a wagon drawn by an ox team, and settled on the farm now owned by Robert Hawthorne, in Carpenter Township, where he made improvements and resided until about 1859. Then he removed to Howell County, Mo., and died there in 1866. His wife died in Stoddard County, Mo., on her way to Arkansas. To them were born four children R. I. Taylor being the third in order of birth. He was but thirteen years of age when he came to this State, and received only limited educational advantages as there were but few settlers and no schools in the country at that time. Such knowledge of books as he possesses was obtained at home by self application. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Arkansas Regiment, and served until the close of the war, being a participant in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Mission Ridge and several hard skirmishes. He was wounded by a gun shot in the left arm at Shiloh, which has nearly ruined the use of that member, and was also wounded by a gun-shot at Murfreesboro, but soon recovered as it was merely a flesh wound. He served as second sergeant and was paroled in 1865. He returned

to Clay County, and about 1872 located on his present farm, which consists of 200 acres of land, with some sixty-five acres under cultivation. He raises corn principally, and gives considerable attention to stock. Having followed farming all his life he is thoroughly acquainted with its varied features. In 1867 he was married to Rebecca Howell, a native of Missouri, by whom he has three children: John, Lewis and Alma. By his second wife, whose maiden name was Annie Heath, he had two children: Rosa, living, and Rosella L., who is deceased. Mr. Taylor is a well-respected pioneer of Clay County, having resided here since the time when not more than a half dozen families were within miles of him. He has aided very materially in the advance and progress of the community.

Daniel D. Throgmorton, who is classed among the respected farmers and stock-raisers of Clay County, Ark., was born on a farm in Henry County, Tenn., January 20, 1850, and is the son of James W. Throgmorton, a native of North Carolina. James W. Throgmorton was reared in Tennessee, and was there married to Miss Eleanor Pollard, also of North Carolina nativity. After marriage he resided in Henry County, Tenn., until 1869, when he came to Arkansas and settled in Clay County, where he died June 18, 1876. His wife had died in Tennessee in 1866. Daniel D. Throgmorton grew to manhood in Henry County, Tenn., came to Arkansas in 1870, and later spent three years in Dunklin County, Mo. In 1874 he settled on the place where he now lives, and bought raw land, which he has since cleared, and the town of Piggott is laid out on his land. Mr. Throgmorton has about ninety acres, with some forty acres under good cultivation. He was married first in Dunklin County, Mo., February 15, 1873, to a widow, Mrs. Amanda E. Lively, who died May 23, 1883. Mr. Throgmorton was married in Clay County, Ark., December 27, 1883, to Miss Nancy B. Featherston, a native of Tennessee, who was reared in Dyer County, and a niece of his first wife. This last union resulted in the birth of three children: Thomas Edward, born November 24, 1884, and Nora B., born September 26, 1888. They lost one

child, L. Ora, who died October 15, 1887, at the age of thirteen months. Mr. Throgmorton has been elected to and held the office of justice of the peace for twelve consecutive years, and has also filled other local positions. Mrs. Throgmorton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Tisdial, a farmer residing near Corning, Ark., was born in Marshall County, Ky., July 22, 1837, and is a son of Sherrill and Julia (Casinger) Tisdial, who were also Kentuckians, and of German descent. The paternal grandfather, John, was an early settler of Kentucky, and there reared six children and resided until his death. Sherrill Tisdial was reared and educated in his native State and in 1838 emigrated to what is now Clay County, Ark., making the toilsome journey in wagons. He erected a little log cabin at Rockfield, weighted down with poles, in which he resided a few years, then locating one mile below on the river. In the winter of 1866 he was thrown from a horse and killed. He was an extensive stock dealer, and was leading a steer when he became fast in the rope. During the war he lost heavily, as all his stock was taken from him by the soldiers. His widow is still living, being in her seventy-fourth year. They were the parents of thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity and six of whom are living at the present time: John, Frank, Monroe, Elizabeth, Ellen and Margaret. John Tisdial was an infant when brought to Arkansas, and from earliest boyhood has had the welfare of his adopted county at heart. In his youth the country was nothing but a wilderness, with a few scattering log cabins long distances apart, and he assisted his father in clearing their farm and remained with him until he attained his majority. Although there were no schools at that time he applied himself to such books as came in his way, and became a well educated man. After his marriage in 1860 he moved to a place of his own, and in the spring of 1864 came to his present farm, which consists of 160 acres, eighty being under cultivation. He was married to Miss Polly Harriet, a native of Missouri, and by her became the father of five children: William J., Euphemia D., Julia A., John, and one deceased. He took for his second

wife Miss Fannie Leslie, who has borne him two children: Daniel H. and Thomas A. His third marriage was to Miss Long, who has borne him three children: Avey and Noverller living, and Bertha deceased. In 1863 Mr. Tisdial enlisted in Company E, Second Missouri Cavalry, and served until September 15, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability, and remained in the hospital until convalescent. On entering the army he weighed 175 pounds in his stocking feet, but on coming out only weighed ninety pounds. In 1864 he took his family away from Arkansas, though he returned in 1866 and has since lived here.

Marion J. Tucker, merchant and postmaster at Greenway, Clay County, Ark., was born in Nashville, Tenn., November 14, 1844, his father, Col. Thomas J. Tucker, being a native of Virginia. Upon remaining in the "Old Dominion" until a young man, the father went to Tennessee, where he was married to Nancy Nance, of that State, and after residing in Nashville, Tenn., for several years, moved to Haywood County, Tenn., where he became the owner of a plantation, and lived until his death, his wife having died some time before. He was a colonel of militia, and was a prominent and well-known man in his day. Marion J. Tucker grew to manhood in Haywood County, and when the war broke out, in 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service, Ninth Tennessee Infantry, and served until captured at Chickamauga, and was held a prisoner of war until the close of the conflict, most of the time at Indianapolis. He was at first in Nashville, Tenn., and was placed with 115 others in the top story of the Maxwell House, which broke through with them, and he and the others were carried clear to the basement. Mr. Tucker was badly wounded, and had one leg and an arm broken. After remaining in the hospital until convalescent, he was sent to Indianapolis. He was in the engagements at Belmont, Chickamauga, Murfreesboro and several others. After the close of the war he returned to his home in West Tennessee, and was married, in Lauderdale County, January 9, 1866, to Mary Jane Chambers, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Thomas Chambers. After following

mercantile pursuits in Alamo, Tenn., for one year, he, in 1867, moved to Lauderdale County, there being engaged in farming up to 1874, when he sold out and located in Clay County, Ark., purchasing a farm and engaging in tilling the soil, also following the occupation of merchandising. He established a postoffice at that point, of which he became postmaster in 1878. He continued this business until 1887, then gave the management of affairs into the hands of his son, and moved to Greenway, where he built a store and put in a stock of general merchandise. He has a general stock of goods, and in connection with this also owns and conducts a livery barn. Since September, 1888, he has held the office of postmaster of Greenway. He is a Master Mason, and is a deacon in the Missionary Baptist Church. January 20, 1889, his wife died, leaving him with a family of nine children: Edgar M., Columbus, Laura, Gaston, Wittie, Clyde, Lily, Luther and Lola. Mr. Tucker owns two farms in Clay County, amounting to about 300 acres, and has some 175 acres under cultivation. He married his present wife, a Mrs. Annie Gault, May 12, 1889. She was born in Illinois.

Dr. Wiley V. Turner, a retired physician and farmer of Greenway, Ark., was born in Humphreys County, Tenn., May 19, 1836, his father, Wiley Turner, being a native of South Carolina. He was reared in Wilson County, Tenn., and was married in Davidson County to Miss Maria Thompson, who was born near Nashville. He served in the War of 1812 under Jackson, and was at the battle of New Orleans, dying in Humphreys County. Dr. Turner grew to manhood in that county and until he attained his majority made his home with his father. He received a good practical education in Waverly Academy, and when twenty years of age commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Ellis, taking his first course of lectures in the winters of 1858-59 and 1859-60, in the University of Nashville, graduating from that institution in the spring of the latter year. He then practiced his profession in Houston County until the opening of the war, and in the fall of 1862 enlisted as a private in the Fiftieth Tennessee Infantry, Con-

federate States Army. He was soon after detailed as assistant surgeon, and served in this capacity until 1864, when he left the army and returned home and resumed practice. Here he remained until 1871, when he removed to Clay County, Ark., and continued the practice of his profession for nine years. About 1875 he was appointed postmaster of Clayville, and in 1878 became the first postmaster of Greenway. He kept a stock of general merchandise at his residence, and continued for one year after the location of the town of Greenway, when he moved his store to about one-half mile from his residence. He has also been engaged in farming for a number of years. August 4, 1864, he was married, in Tennessee, to Miss Louisa Skelton, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of A. B. Skelton. The Doctor and his wife have four children: James, Joseph, Charles and Robert. Minnie was the wife of B. B. Biffle, and died in December, 1884. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he is a ruling elder, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Wright Ward was born in Webster, Hancock County, Ill., July 18, 1849, and is a son of Zebediah and Arzilla (Wright) Ward, natives, respectively, of New York and Tennessee, the former's birth occurring on the 23d of March, 1816, in New York City. When a child he removed with his parents to Dearborn County, Ind., where he grew to manhood, and then located in Hancock County, Ill., where he apprenticed himself to the wagon-maker's trade, which calling has received his attention up to the present time. He is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. Their children are Wright, a farmer and mechanic; Lorinda, who lives in Carthage, Ill., and Mark, a farmer residing in Northeast Missouri. Wright Ward was married in Illinois, on the 1st of May, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth L. Pryor, a daughter of Lewis R. and Hannah J. Pryor, natives of Hancock County, Ill., and by her he has one child, Cora L., born October 21, 1874. Mr. Ward moved with his family to Marion County, Mo., in 1875, and in 1879 to Randolph County, Ark., where he rented land and farmed for four years, then

coming to Clay County, Ark., where he purchased a tract of land containing 200 acres. He has fifteen acres under cultivation. He has a good young orchard, and substantial fences and buildings, and is preparing to erect a new residence. He is a Democrat, is active in his support of schools and churches, and is an industrious farmer.

W. H. Watts, hotel-keeper at Boydsville, was born in Humphreys County, Tenn., in 1846, where he remained until after the war, although during that eventful period he joined Gen. Forrest's cavalry and participated in the battles of Athens, Ala., Johnsonville, Tenn., Paducah, Ky., Fort Pillow, Parker's Cross Roads, Gun Town, and was on the Hood raid from Florence, Ala., to Nashville, Tenn. He was in thirteen fights, among which was the Franklin fight, where fully one-third of the men in the company and regiment were lost, and in the Nashville fight, after which a retreat was made to Florence, Ala., continued skirmishing being experienced. During this time Mr. Watts had his clothes riddled with bullets, and his hat rim shot away in pieces, but he miraculously escaped without injury to himself. He was discharged in Mississippi, and sent to Nashville, Tenn., where he took the oath of allegiance to the United States. He was offered \$100 in gold by the officers to go to Texas and not to Nashville. He then returned to Humphreys County, Tenn., where he remained about two years, after which he moved to Graves County, Ky., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for about seven years. In 1868 Miss L. F. Simpson, daughter of D. M. Simpson, became his wife, and, in the spring of 1874, they moved to Clay County, Ark., and settled where Boydsville now stands. At that time the county seat question was not settled, but the object was to have it at Boydsville, and Mr. Watts built the first house on the ground. He lived in one part of this house and sold goods in the other, thus continuing until the fall, when he gave it up for the county records, built a log house and resided in that a number of years. In 1878 the county erected the building at present used as the county court-house. Mr. Watts now owns the house, a large frame one, which he and Judge Holifield built in 1876, and he has

bought and sold several farms in this locality. To his marriage were born four children, two of whom were born in Kentucky, and three are now living. They are named as follows: Laura C., wife of C. B. Johns, and the mother of two children, now resides in Boydsville, where her husband is engaged in the stock breeding business; William H. and Albert Sidney. Mr. Watts is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also a member of the K. of H., and he and wife belong to the Primitive Baptist Church.

H. J. Weindel, manufacturer of all kinds of staves, headings, also lumber and cooperage stock in general, always carries a large stock, and has on hand from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 staves. He runs the largest factory in Northeast Arkansas, and pays out about \$5,000 per month for labor. The factory was organized by L. Weindel and L. Wirthlin, in 1862, at St. Louis, and just at the completion of the Iron Mountain Road was moved to Corning, where in 1883 the name was changed to the Southern Cooperage Company. Mr. Weindel was superintendent of the company from 1881 to 1885, after which he purchased the business from the Southern Cooperage Company, and has had charge of it since that time. He has a large and extensive trade, and has made the business what it is by upright and honest dealing. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 9, 1861, and is the only son born to the union of John and Mary (Brobst) Weindel, also natives of Bavaria, Germany. The parents moved to St. Louis in 1882, but in the same year came to Corning, and here the mother died in 1882. The father is still living. H. J. Weindel came to this country in 1880, first settling in St. Louis, attended college, and there learned the English language. Prior to this he had received a thorough education in Europe, had taught school, was also a teacher of music, and held an excellent position. He came to Corning, Ark., in 1881, not with the intention of remaining, but being so thoroughly satisfied with the country, concluded to stay. He was married at Corning, in 1886, to Miss Jessie McKay, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of William and Mattie (Knowlen) McKay, the father a

native of Scotland, and the mother of Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. McKay came to this country at an early day, locating in Illinois, and in 1880 moved to Corning, Ark. The father died in the spring of 1882, but the mother is still living, and resides in Corning. After marriage Mr. Weindel settled where he now lives, and there he has since lived. He has always taken an active interest in building up the town, and in all enterprises pertaining to the good of the country. He is not particularly active in politics, but votes with the Republican party. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. To his union with Miss McKay were born two children, one living, named Hermina. The one deceased was Winifred.

Joseph Whitaker is one of Clay County's most prosperous farmers and stockmen. His birth occurred in Crawford County, Penn., in 1838, he being the second of a family of ten children born to the marriage of John Whitaker and Euphemia Ann Johnson, originally from New York State. After their marriage in their native State, they immediately moved to Crawford County, Penn., where they bought land and were engaged in farming for about fifteen years, then purchasing land in Erie County, twenty miles from the city of Erie. Here the father is still living, but the mother died in 1882. Joseph Whitaker attended school until he was about nineteen years of age, and on the 6th of May, 1861, enlisted in Company D, First Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, which was known in the field as the "Old Buck-tail Regiment." He was in the First Army Corps, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of Drainsville, the Peninsula Campaign, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and was with Grant until the battle of Cold Harbor, which was the last combat in which he took part. He received his discharge on the 4th of July, 1864, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, but soon after re-enlisted in the service, joining the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and was sent to the front after Johnston, in North Carolina. When the latter surrendered, he returned to Washington, D. C., but was mustered out at Philadel-

phia. After returning home he went to Warren County, Penn., where he was engaged in the lumber business for some time, and operated two saw-mills. In 1883 he sold out and came to Clay County, Ark., and bought eighty acres in what is now the village of Knobel, being occupied in sawing lumber for a mill company from Burlington, Iowa. There were no improvements whatever on his land, but Mr. Whitaker immediately erected a comfortable house and out-buildings, and cleared about twenty-five acres, which are under cultivation. He has a good young orchard. He has sold considerable of his land for town lots, and during his residence here has taken considerable interest in raising the grade of stock, and in December, 1888, imported two registered Durham cattle, a cow and a bull, which are the only registered animals in Clay County. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Searl, a native of England, and an estimable lady, who died in February, 1886, having borne the following children: Richard, in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, his headquarters being at Jefferson City, Mo., and Adelle, a young lady who manages her father's household affairs.

Elvis B. Whitehorn, a successful fruit grower and farmer of Clay County, Ark., was born September 30, 1846, in Carroll County, Tenn., being a son of Jacob H., who was born in Virginia, May 13, 1815, and grandson of George Whitehorn, also born in Virginia, his birth occurring October 17, 1779. The latter moved with his family to Tennessee in 1829, being among the pioneers of Carroll County, and when the War of 1812 broke out he enlisted and served throughout that struggle. Jacob H. Whitehorn grew to manhood in Carroll County, but was married in Humphreys County, to Miss Keziah A. Petty, a native of Tennessee. They resided in that State, near Huntington, until their respective deaths, and there reared their family. The father's death occurred in 1878. Elvis B. Whitehorn remained with his father until about eighteen years of age and August 4, 1864, enlisted in the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, Company M, serving until he received his discharge October 7, 1865; he participated in the fight

at Pulaski, and was with Hood on his thirteen days' raid, being in the battle of Franklin. After this battle he was in the hospital a short time, and was then sent to the Kansas frontier, being discharged at Fort Leavenworth. After returning home he resumed farming, and August 11, 1867, was married in Carroll County, to Miss Pearlle Williams, who was born, reared and educated in Carroll County. Mr. Whitehorn is a carpenter by trade, and was engaged in house carpentering and railroad bridge building for a number of years. In the winter of 1880 he moved to Arkansas, and located on his present home farm consisting of 200 acres, about 100 of which are under cultivation. Besides this he owns 80 acres more. He has a comfortable home and substantial buildings for his stock and grain, and has an orchard consisting of 3,000 peach trees, 400 apple trees, and also many plum and cherry trees. He raises strawberries in abundance. The year following his arrival here he engaged in railroading, being employed on the construction of the "Cotton Belt" Line for about thirteen months. Mr. Whitehorn is a member of the Agricultural Wheel and was elected President of the County Wheel in 1888, being the second man in the county to join that society after its organization. He and wife are the parents of the following family: Mary Alvira, Hester Caroline, Henry B., James G., George T. and Joseph B.

H. H. Williams, manufacturer of lumber for agricultural implements, first saw the light in Oneida County, N. Y., in September, 1841, being one of nine children, eight living, born to the marriage of Herbert Williams and Jane Hughes, natives of Wales, who came to New York State at an early day, where they both spent their lives; the father being a farmer by occupation. Their children who are living are: William H., Evan H., Catherine, Mary, Amos, Sarah, Hattie and Hugh H. The latter is the youngest of the family and was reared and educated in Oneida County, receiving an academic as well as a common school education. From early childhood he was reared to a farm life, which he followed until January, 1864, when he went to Jacksonville, Ill., and was employed in the Insane Asylum. From that time until 1876 he

was engaged in the lumber business in Pulaski and Alexander Counties, and at the latter date moved to Scott County, Mo., locating near Morley, where he remained two years, since which time he has lived in Clay County, Ark., being a resident of Corning the first year. He has since been occupied in the lumber business in Williams, which he conducts on a very large scale, and employs on an average about thirty men, shipping his product north. In 1887 he shipped from his mill \$32,000 worth of lumber. This mill is one of the largest in the county, and besides he owns a large farm and several thousand acres of timber land. In September, 1888, he had a postoffice established at his mill, which is called Williams' postoffice. Mr. Williams is wide-awake and enterprising, and takes an interest in all movements to benefit the county. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and in 1863 was married to Miss Kate B. Billings, a native of Oneida County, N. Y. They have no family.

Francis A. Williams, one of the well-to-do farmers and stockmen of the county, is a Carroll County Tennessean, and was born January 5, 1844, being a son of Benjamin Williams, who was born in North Carolina, but was reared in Tennessee. In this State he was married to Hester C. Enix, a native of the State, and settled on a farm in Carroll County, where he resided until his death, in the summer of 1871. Francis A. Williams made his home in Carroll County until twenty-three years of age, and was married August 11, 1868, to Mrs. Martha Wynn, a daughter of John Foster. She was born and reared in Gibson County, Tenn. After marriage Mr. Williams made three crops in Carroll County, and in the fall of 1870 moved to Arkansas and located in Clay County, where he bought the tract of land where he now lives three years later. It consists of 240 acres in one body, about 135 acres being cleared and improved with a good frame residence and out-buildings. He has two cotton-gins on his farm and for the past ten years has been engaged in ginning cotton. He has been a member of the Agricultural Wheel ever since the organization of that society in the county, and held some local offices in his township.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of nine children: Hester, wife of Lee Wiley; Benjamin E., Mary F., wife of Samuel Blackshare; Elbert, Ada, Edwin, Lola, Lura and Alfred D.

Wilson Bros., proprietors of the Piggott Stave Factories, at Piggott, Ark., are deserving of high tribute for the enterprise and influence which have contributed to the commercial success of this section. All manufacturing establishments of modern times have embraced many features of practical utility, and the concern with which these brothers are associated is worthy of high consideration. They located here in the spring of 1884 and established at this point one stave factory, but two years' experience was sufficient to demonstrate the need of increased capacity, and another factory was started in the summer of 1886 two miles from Piggott. Even this has not proved adequate, and at the present time another is being pushed forward. Each factory has a daily capacity of ten cords of timber, and forty men are actively occupied in various capacities. The quality of work turned out is unexcelled, and the attention given by the proprietors to their product is a sufficient guarantee as to its sale. It is evident that they have only tried to make the merits of the work satisfactory to all. Charles, Cyrus F. and H. S. Wilson are Kentuckians by birth, and natives of Fulton County, their father now belonging to Hickman, of that county. Dr. H. H. Wilson was born, reared and educated in Tennessee, and there commenced the study of medicine, subsequently graduating from one of the medical colleges of Philadelphia. Afterward he located at Hickman, Ky., and entered upon the successful practice of his profession. He was first married in Tennessee to Miss Lucy Davis, of that State, after whose death he married again. Besides the three sons living there is one daughter, a resident of Kentucky. Cyrus F. Wilson grew to manhood at Hickman, to which place he afterward returned and married, February 29, 1888, Mrs. Bettie Pilant, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Judge Riley, of Hickman. She was partially reared in Louisiana. One child was born to this union, Nannie Belle. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the

Presbyterian Church. H. S. Wilson was married at Martin, Tenn., March 28, 1878, to Miss Jennie Anderson, of Tennessee, and the daughter of Edwin Anderson. They have five children: Cora, Lucy, Claud, Stanley and Aleck.

John S. Winstead, farmer and stock raiser of Haywood Township, Clay County, Ark., is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Person County May 4, 1836. His father, Seth M. Winstead, was also of North Carolina birth, and was there married to Miss Mary Winstead, daughter of John Winstead. The Winsteds were prominent pioneers of that State. Seth Winstead moved to Tennessee about 1838, settling in Weakley County, engaged in farming, and there reared his family. He died in that State in 1882. John S. Winstead is the second in order of birth of three sons and one daughter born to his parents. He attained his growth in Weakley County, remaining with his parents until twenty-three years of age, and was married, in Obion County, November 18, 1860, to Miss Victoria Rucker, a native of Middle Tennessee, and the daughter of S. W. and Eda Rucker. After marriage Mr. Winstead farmed in Obion County for a number of years, but later sold out and moved to Arkansas in 1872. Two years later he bought and settled on his present farm, which he has greatly improved. He has 100 acres cleared and sixty acres in timber, all one tract. He has fair buildings and a good orchard. This is a very desirable farm, and is located one mile due west of Greenway. To Mr. and Mrs. Winstead were born these children: Erasmus, Charles, William Samuel, Minnie Ballard, John, Zachariah T. and Victoria. They lost one daughter, Emma, who grew up, was married, and died in February, 1888, leaving one child. Mr. and Mrs. Winstead are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Winstead belongs to the Agricultural Wheel.

Louis M. Wolf, of the firm of Long & Wolf, merchants, of Greenway, Clay County, Ark., was born in the city of St. Louis October 12, 1863, and is a son of Raphael Wolf, who was born and reared in Germany. After reaching manhood he emigrated to the United States, and was married, in St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Minnie Schoen, also a na-

tive of Germany. He was a stock dealer, trader and merchant in St. Louis until his death, in 1871. Louis M. Wolf remained in St. Louis until he was eight years of age, and was then sent to Cleveland, Ohio, and was educated in a Jewish college of that city. After completing his studies, at the end of seven years, he returned to St. Louis and was engaged in clerking there for a short time, going thence to Topeka, Kas., and later to Missouri. After clerking in Malden, Mo., for J. S. Levi & Co., for a number of years, he, in April, 1887, came to Arkansas and located at Greenway, where he bought property and built a business house, and in connection with Louis Long, of St. Louis, Mo., conducts a general mercantile establishment, their stock of goods being large and well selected, and their annual sales amounting to \$2,500. Mr. Wolf is an enterprising young business man, and is doing a prosperous business. He is also a member of the K. of P., and is connected with the Hebrew Synagogue. His mother is residing with and keeping house for him.

C. W. Woodall. Among the planters and stock dealers of Kilgore Township, Clay County, Ark., who have attained the highest round in the ladder of success, and are counted among its worthy and honored citizens, may be mentioned Mr. Woodall, who was born in Marshall County, of the "Blue-grass State," in 1845, being the second of eleven children born to the marriage of Roland Woodall and Nancy Drennon, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Springfield, Ill. The father was taken to Kentucky by his parents when three years of age, and was there reared and educated, and spent his days. He was an extensive planter, and owned a large farm of 500 acres, successfully managing it until his death, which occurred in 1864, and throughout life he was an active politician. His estimable wife survived him many years and died in 1886, at the age of sixty-nine years. Her father was one of the first settlers of Marshall County, Ky., and was the first one buried in the family cemetery in that county. C. W. Woodall, whose name heads this sketch, was reared on his father's plantation and educated in the schools of his native State, but in 1863 left school, and August

29 of that year went to Paducah, Ky., where he enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, for three years, and afterward participated in the battles of Spring Creek, Murfreesboro, and several skirmishes, serving as orderly for Maj. W. W. Waller. He served until the close of the war, and after receiving his discharge at Paducah, Ky., returned home and engaged in farming, and was married here on the 29th of August, 1867, to C. A. Brazell, a native of Kentucky, by whom he is the father of five children: Mary A., wife of J. Dudgeon; Sarah Elizabeth, Ida Belle, Amy and Nora Arlena. After his marriage Mr. Woodall purchased a plantation in Kentucky, on which he resided until 1871, when he came to Clay County, Ark., and settled on the plantation which he now occupies. November 12, 1872, he bought 120 acres of raw land, which he has since improved and added to until he now has 467 acres in the home plantation, and besides this property has forty-one and a half acres at Corning, and his old farm in Kentucky, besides selling 300 acres. On an average he devotes 100 acres to cotton raising and about the same to corn, and the greater portion of the remainder of his land is given to stock, of which he is the heaviest buyer as well as raiser in Clay County. He stall-feeds about sixty head of cattle each year and from fifty to seventy-five hogs, besides what he buys and ships. His property is nicely improved by a good house and barns and a fine apple and peach orchard. He has always taken great interest in enterprises tending to benefit the county, and has given much attention to school matters and to the church. He is an admirer of the Jeffersonian system and supports the Democratic party, and has served on the United States grand jury two terms, and the county grand jury nearly every year. Socially he belongs to Orient Lodge No. 297, at Corning, Ark.; I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 78, and he and wife belong to the Eastern Star Lodge at Reno. Mrs. Woodall's parents, Pleasant and Mary Jane (Hunt) Brazell, were born in North Carolina and Virginia, respectively, but removed with their parents to Kentucky at a very early day, where they were reared, married, and spent the remainder of their days.

William Wynn. In giving a history of the prominent citizens of Clay County, Ark., the biographical department of this work would be incomplete without mentioning the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, for he is deservedly ranked among its prominent planters and stock dealers. His birth occurred in West Tennessee in 1857, being the fifth of thirteen children born to W. J. and Mary (Barker) Wynn, who were natives of the "Old North State" and Tennessee, respectively. W. J. Wynn became an early resident of Tennessee and eventually acquired considerable wealth, owning some 1,500 acres of land, and he and wife are now residents of Tiptonville. William Wynn while young aided his father on the plantation, receiving his education in the district schools and the schools of Tiptonville. In October, 1885, he was married in Benton County to Miss Arabelle Walker, a native of Tennessee, and soon after this settled on his farm in Clay County, Ark., which he had purchased in 1884. It then comprised 160 acres of land, but since locating he has greatly improved and increased his property until he is now the owner of 696 acres in Kilgore and Carpenter Townships. He has cleared about 200 acres and has 400 under cultivation. He puts in annually 150 acres of cotton, and devotes the rest to the cereals and to the pasturage of a large number of cattle, horses, and mules, in which he is an extensive dealer. He has the largest amount of land in a tillable condition of any one in Kilgore Township, and has done his full share in developing and furthering the interests of Clay County, being especially concerned in the cause of education, to which he gives his liberal support. He has never been a very active politician, but has always given his influence to the Democratic party. In March, 1888, he lost his excellent wife, who had borne him two children: Thomas William and John Henry, and he was afterward wedded in Clay County in September, 1888, to Mrs. Margaret (Allen) Toms, who was born in Kentucky, and is a daughter of Daniel Allen. The father was also a Kentuckian, but in 1880 became a resident of Carpenter Township, Clay County, Ark., where he and wife are living at the

present time, being worthy and successful tillers of the soil. Mr. Wynn is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and during his short residence in the county, he has become well known for his intelligence, enterprise, and liberality, not only in a business way, but socially, and commands the respect, confidence and esteem of all who know him.

William L. Yancey, another prominent farmer and stock raiser of Oak Bluff Township, and son of Robert and Parthena Yancey, was born in Fayette County, Tenn., September 22, 1837. Robert Yancey was born in Mecklenburg County, Va., grew to manhood there, and was there married to Parthena Yancey, who was also a native of Virginia. After marriage they moved to Tennessee, settling in Fayette County, and here the father followed farming and reared his family. He died in 1849, and his widow in 1865. In their family were two sons and one daughter, all of whom grew to mature years. Both brothers grew up in Fayette County, Tenn., and both served in the Confederate army. William L. enlisted, in March, 1862, in Col. Jackson's cavalry regiment, commanded by Gen. Forrest, and served until the final surrender. He was paroled at Gainesville, Ala., in 1865, and was a participant in the following battles: Jackson, Miss., Holly Springs, Miss., Guntown, Miss., Nashville and Franklin, Tenn., and was in a number of minor engagements. After the war he returned to Tennessee, farmed in Fayette County for two years, and then moved to Arkansas in the fall of 1866, where he remained for one year, when he bought the place where he now resides, five acres being cleared. He is the owner of 240 acres, all in one tract, 180 acres cleared and one-half bottom and very rich land. He has good buildings on his farm, five acres of bearing orchard and five acres in young orchard. Mr. Yancey has been three times married; first, in 1859, September 22, to Miss Susan Bradsher, a native of North Carolina, and five children were born to this union, four now living. Mrs. Yancey died in Arkansas, and Mr. Yancey took for his second wife Miss Jane Wooten, a native of Arkansas, reared in Greene County. She died in August, 1877, leaving one son. Mr. Yancey married

his present wife, Mrs. Martha Virginia Owen, in January, 1878. She was born in Tennessee, and is the daughter of Rev. A. M. Pickens, a minister in the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Yancey had one daughter by her former marriage, Edgeworth, wife of Matthew Thomas, and Mr. Yancey's children are named as follows: Sarah P., wife of James Wooten; Willie Ann, deceased; Mary E., wife of John Wamble; Robert J. and James, by his first wife, and Stephen H. by his second wife. Mr. Yancey and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Dannelley Lodge No. 300, also belonging to Evergreen Lodge No. 66, I. O. O. F.

Bustamente Yates, merchant, emigrated to Greene County, Ark., in 1876. Going from Weakley County, Tenn., to Texas, he remained three years engaged in the photograph business, that being his profession, and while in that State was quite successful financially. Mr. Yates was born in Henry County, Tenn., February 15, 1844, and when small came with his parents to Weakley County, of the same State. He is the son of Joseph M. and Ann W. (Davis) Yates, and grand son of Lloyd Yates, who lived to be one hundred and four years of age, and never had an ailment until his death. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Joseph Yates was born in North Carolina, and is now living four miles from ReCTOR, in his eightieth year, and is hale and hearty. He is of Irish descent. During his trip to this country from North Carolina he was taken with measles, and was unconscious for seven days, subject to the severe weather, snow, etc., during that time. While in North Carolina he was planter and overseer, having charge of a large number of negroes. Ann W. (Davis) Yates, was also born in North Carolina, probably Orange County, but was married after going to Tennessee, in Obion County. She was the mother of eleven children, nine now living: Lavinia V., Bustamente H., Roan, Cazelia F., Dalphin W., Lanora M., John C., William H. and Emma. DeWitt and an infant are deceased. The mother of these children is still living. Grand father Davis was from Orange County, N. C., and emigrated to Tennessee many years ago. He was

a farmer by occupation, and followed this industry in Tennessee until his death. Grandmother Davis was also from Orange County, N. C., and died a number of years ago in Tennessee. She was probably of German descent. Bustamente Yates was principally reared on a farm in Tennessee, and received a common school education. After growing up he went to Dresden, Tenn., and clerked for some time, after which he engaged in merchandising until coming to Arkansas, thirteen years ago. Since then he has been interested in many different pursuits, and is now in the mercantile business,

being occupied also in the liquor trade, and is the owner of considerable property. In 1877 Mr. Yates was married to Miss Sarah L. Eason, daughter of Alfred and Emily E. Eason, both natives of Virginia, but reared in Tennessee, where their daughter was born. Mr. and Mrs. Yates are the parents of six children, four now living: Robert H., George, Joseph and Annie L. Rose and an infant are deceased. Mr. Yates is not active in politics, but affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also a member of the Masonic fraternity.



CHAPTER XVII.

FULTON COUNTY—ITS FORMATION, ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS—ITS CAPITAL AND BUILDINGS—POLITICAL RECORD—THE BENCH AND BAR—SITUATION OF THE COUNTY—IMPORTANT STATISTICS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF IMMIGRANTS—REAL AND PERSONAL TAXATION—AGGREGATE POPULATION—EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS ADVANCEMENT—SELECTED FAMILY RECORDS—THE GREAT REBELLION—MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATIONS.

O, the pleasant days of old, which so often people praise!
True, they wanted all the luxuries that grace our modern days:
Bare floors were strewn with rushes, the walls let in the cold;
O, how they must have shivered in those pleasant days of old.—*Brown.*



FULTON COUNTY was organized in 1843, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State approved December 21, 1842.

The first officers under the organization head the list of county officers following in this work. The territory composing the county formerly belonged to Izard, and was originally a portion of the old county of Lawrence. In 1855 a part of Fulton County was set off to Marion, and a part of Lawrence was attached to it. In 1873 territory from Fulton was taken off in the formation of Baxter County.

Soon after the county was organized, the site of the present town of Salem was selected for the seat of justice, where it has ever since remained. A log court house containing one room was soon erected on the public square. After being used for a number of years it was replaced with a larger log structure containing a court-room and clerk's office. This building, together with all of Salem

except one log cabin, was consumed by fire during the Civil War. The fire was supposed to have been the work of a marauding party. Afterwards another log court-house was erected and stood until the fall of 1870, when it, together with all records saved to that time, was also consumed by fire. After that time, the present court house, a medium-sized, two-story frame structure, with a hall and offices on the first floor and the court-room on the second, was erected. It stands in the center of the large public square: and the jail, a wooden building, the walls of which are made of planks lying flatwise—one upon another and securely spiked together—is located in the southwest corner of the square.

The following is a list of the names of county officers, and dates of term of service, from the organization of the county to the present writing:

Judges: E. C. Hunter, 1843-46; John Plumlee, 1846-48; S. Billingsley, 1848-50; L. Bowling, 1850-54; R. L. Brantley, 1854-56; S. Billingsley, 1856-58; E. C. Hunter, 1858-60; L. Bowling, 1860-62; W. R. Chestnut, 1862-64; J. D. Isham, 1864-66; W. R. Chestnut, 1866-68; H. Turner, 1868-70; J. W. Ball, 1870-72; commissioners,

1872-74; T. J. Cunningham, 1874-80; S. H. White, 1880-82; R. E. Richardson, 1882-84; T. N. Chestnut, present incumbent, first elected in 1884.

Clerks: Isaac King, 1843-52; W. M. Bennett, 1852-54; J. A. Simpson, 1854-56; J. C. Todd, 1856-58; S. W. Davis, 1858-62; T. N. Estes, 1862-64; J. P. Cochran, 1864-68; Wiley King, 1868-71; A. R. Brantley, 1871-72; W. P. Rhea, 1872-82; L. P. Kay, 1882-86; H. F. Northcutt, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Sheriffs: F. Tolbert, 1843-44; Daniel Beck, 1844-46; C. E. Simmons, 1846-48; S. H. Tolbert, 1848-50; N. L. Barker, 1850-54; R. Benton, 1854-56; L. D. Bryant, 1856-58; T. Martin, 1858-60; L. D. Bryant, 1860-62; E. O. Wolf, 1862-64; M. V. Shaver, 1864-66; E. O. Wolf, 1866-68; W. E. Spear, 1868-72; W. T. Livingston, 1872-74; B. R. P. Todd, 1874-76; W. T. Livingston, 1876-80; D. P. Tunstall, 1880-82; W. T. Livingston, 1882-84; D. P. Tunstall, 1884-86; W. T. Livingston, 1886-88; A. F. Basham, 1888, present incumbent.

Treasurers: D. Hubble, 1843-44; W. Falkenberry, 1844-60; J. Montgomery, 1860-64; S. Billingsley, 1864-66; J. M. Archer, 1866-68; J. Andrews, 1868-70; T. Chestnut, 1872-74; E. D. Hays, 1874-76; T. W. Chestnut, 1876-84; S. P. Welden, present incumbent, first elected in 1884.

Surveyors: B. Archer, 1843-46; H. Long, 1846-50; W. E. Davis, 1850-52; J. O. Brown, 1852-58; J. T. Livingston, 1858-60; S. H. Tolbert, 1860-62; M. F. Billingsley, 1862-64; S. Vanatta, 1864-68; William Raines, 1868-72; S. H. White, 1872-76; C. C. Torrence, 1876-80; William Anderson, 1880-82; W. C. Anderson, 1882-84; C. C. Torrence, 1884-88; C. C. Davis, 1888, present incumbent.

Assessors: J. W. Kennedy, 1864-66; W. H. H. Orr, 1866-68; J. W. Cleghorn, 1868-72; J. M. Archer, 1872-74; A. L. Pearson, 1874-76; S. H. White, 1876-80; M. T. Price, 1880-82; C. C. Torrence, 1882-84; W. C. Anderson, 1884-86; T. H. Hammond, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Representatives in constitutional conventions: 1861, S. W. Cochran and George C. Watkins;

1868, William A. Wyatt; 1874, Edwin R. Lucas.

At the September election in 1888 the number of votes cast in Fulton County, for the candidates for governor, were as follows: James P. Eagle, Democrat, 1,011; C. M. Norwood, opposition, 612. At the presidential election in November, 1888, the number of votes cast within the county for the several candidates were as follows: Cleveland, Democrat, 873; Harrison, Republican, 272; Streeter, Union Labor, 195; Fisk, Prohibition, 29.

Just when, or in what particular house the sessions of the county and probate courts were held prior to the selection of the site for the seat of justice, and before the first court-house was constructed, can not now be given, for the reason that all records of the county prior to the fall of 1870 have been destroyed. It is presumed, however, that they were held in Salem very soon after the county was organized. The regular sessions of the county court now begin on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year, and of the probate court on the first Mondays of March, June, September and December.

The Fulton circuit court belongs to the Fourteenth judicial district, and its regular sessions begin on the fourth Mondays of March and September of each year.

The legal bar of Fulton County is composed of the following named attorneys: C. A. Phillips, B. H. Castleberry, J. L. Short, R. B. Maxey and J. M. Burrow.

Fulton, like all sections of country, has, to some extent, been afflicted with criminals. A few murders have been committed, but no legal executions of the offenders have taken place. They have, however, been punished with terms of service in the penitentiary. Society is now well regulated, and the safety of persons and property is secured.

The county of Fulton, located in Northeast Arkansas, on the southern slope of the Ozark Mountain Range, is bounded north by Ozark, Howell and Oregon Counties in Missouri, east by Sharp County, Ark., south by Sharp and Izard Counties, and west by Baxter County, and has an area of 600 square miles, with only about one tenth of

it improved. Its boundary lines are as follows: Beginning on the State line between Arkansas and Missouri, where it crosses the line between Ranges 4 and 5 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian; thence south on the range line to the line dividing Townships 19 and 20 north; thence west on the township line to the line between Ranges 5 and 6 west; thence south on the range line to the line dividing Townships 18 and 19 north; thence west on the township line to the middle of Range 11, west; thence north on section lines to the north line of the State; thence east on the State line to the place of beginning.

Spring River is formed by the Mammoth Spring at the town of Mammoth Spring, at the State line, about three miles west of the northeast corner of the county, and flows in a southerly direction across its eastern portion. Myatt's Creek rises near the center of the northern boundary of the county and flows southeasterly and empties into Spring River in the east central part. South Fork enters the county from Missouri a little west of the middle of the northern boundary, and flows south and east to its junction with Spring River in Township 19 north, Range 5 west. Strawberry River and the tributaries forming it rise in the south central portion of the county—the river itself flowing in a southeasterly direction. The creeks in the extreme western division of the county flow in a southwesterly direction and partially form the Big North Fork of White River. The streams above named, together with their tributaries, furnish excellent drainage for the entire county, and on the larger ones there are many good mill sites. Numerous pure mountain springs abound everywhere, the most noted of which are Mammoth Spring, at the head of Spring River, and Sharp's Spring, in the southern part of the county. Good well water can be obtained at an average depth of thirty feet, and many wells are in use, as are also cisterns. These sources furnish an abundant supply of water for all purposes.

The entire surface of the county is more or less hilly and mountainous, though the knobs and ridges do not reach to any considerable height. Many of the hill sides are sufficiently level for

cultivation, and on the tops of the ridges are found a number of comparatively level tracts. Valley lands abound along the larger streams. The south central and southwestern portion of the county is not so hilly and broken as elsewhere, and in this and in the valleys of the streams the best farms are found. In the extreme southwestern portion, where pine timber abounds, the soil is thin and sandy. On Myatt's Creek and South Fork the soil is a black sandy loam, while on Spring River it is mostly a clay soil. On Strawberry the soil is called a "mulatto soil," and is that kind best adapted to the raising of cotton. It is a loamy clay, composed largely also of vegetable mould. The soil of the uplands consists principally of clay and vegetable mould, and in many places is exceedingly stony. The stone, however, is small and loose upon the surface, and easily removed. Lead and zinc have been discovered in different places within the county, but no mines have been opened.

The first land entries date from 1836, but not many were made prior to 1850. During the 50's more entries are noticed than at any other period of similar length. Large tracts of land are owned by non-residents. Many of the citizens have made homestead entries, and many have already "proved up" and secured their titles. There are thousands of acres of Government lands in each of several Congressional districts yet subject to homestead entry, and to the home-seeker who desires to secure a home under the homestead laws, this county presents many advantages over those of the cold, bleak and barren regions of the West and Northwest.

The timber of the valley lands consists of walnut, sycamore, burr, white and "sour" oak, linden, ash, hickory, sweet and black gum, cottonwood, box-elder, etc. On the uplands black jack, post, black and white oak and hickory abound. The best saw-timber is found in the valleys. Good pine timber is also abundant in the extreme southwestern portion of this territory. The timber has not been shipped out of the county to any considerable extent. A few saw-mills are in operation, all of which are doing good business.

The principal resources of the county, as now developed, and the principal vegetable productions are corn and cotton. According to the United States census of 1880, there were within the county 866 farms and 24,629 acres of improved land, and from these the vegetable productions of the previous year were as follows: Indian corn, 299,930 bushels; oats, 20,827 bushels; wheat, 10,924 bushels; hay, 166 tons; cotton, 2,438 bales; Irish potatoes, 95 bushels; sweet potatoes, 681 bushels; tobacco, 3,400 pounds. Thus it will be seen that corn and cotton were extensively raised, while but little attention was given to the growing of other crops. The soil is well adapted to the development of all kinds of vegetables named, and the tame grasses and clover. Clover, timothy and herds grass (red top) have recently been introduced, but have not been raised to any considerable extent. The reason for this is the liberal range upon which the stock lives and fattens, requiring only a little feed through the short winters. The number of live stock within the county, as shown by the census of 1880, was as follows: Horses, 1,615; mules and asses, 567; neat cattle, 5,934; sheep, 4,189; hogs, 16,427. The number assessed for taxation in 1888 is as follows: Horses, 2,471; mules and asses, 891; neat cattle, 12,426; sheep, 5,764; hogs, 16,483. The apparent small increase in the number of hogs is attributable to the fact that the number given by the census of 1880 includes all slaughtered and sold during the previous year, while the number given in 1888 includes only those on hand when assessed. The real increase of hogs must have been enormous. Fulton County is excellent for stock raising, the climate being mild, the water supply good, and the range for pasturage extensive. It is also well adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of fruit common in this latitude; but fruit growing has not been very largely followed, at least not for shipping purposes. It could be made a very profitable industry, and the opportunity is here for all who may wish to engage in it.

According to the United States census of 1880 the assessed value of real estate in Fulton County was \$201,186, and of personal property, \$205,836,

making a total of \$407,022. The total taxes charged thereon for all purposes amounted to \$7,008.

The taxable wealth of the county in 1888, as shown by the assessment rolls, is as follows: Real estate, \$617,821; personal property, \$519,371, making a total of \$1,139,192; and the total taxes charged for all purposes is \$17,150.92. Thus it is seen that from 1880 to 1888, the taxable wealth of the county nearly trebled. The assessment of 1889 will undoubtedly show it more than trebled. These figures prove that the county's resources are being rapidly developed.

The aggregate population of the county at the end of the several census decades has been as follows: 1850, 1,819; 1860, 4,024; 1870, 4,843; 1880, 6,720. The colored population was, in 1860, 88; 1870, 85, and in 1880, only 36.

The only railroad here is the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, which was completed in 1883. It enters the county, from Missouri, at Mammoth Spring, and runs thence in a southerly direction across its territory for between thirteen and fourteen miles. It was assessed for taxation in 1888 at \$141,765. It has been and will continue to be of great advantage to the county.

Prior to the actual settlement of the section now composing Fulton County, it was occupied by a few adventurous and migratory hunters who subsisted upon wild game, wild honey, berries and other articles of food that they sometimes procured by returning to the frontier settlements and stealing. This class did not long remain after the permanent settlement began, which, according to best information, took place during the 20's and early in the 30's. Among the early settlers that may now be mentioned were G. W. Archer and his family, consisting of nine sons and three daughters, who settled on South Fork, four miles east of Salem, and Daniel Hubble, William Wells, Moses Brannon, Mr. Cobb, the Barkers, John Nichols, the Eatons and the Lewises, all of whom located with their families on South Fork. "Tilt" Hubble settled on the Nesbit place, four miles south of Salem, and Moses Steward in the same neighborhood. It is said of the latter that he raised a family there without any

beds except beds of leaves. Enos C. Hunter, the first judge of the county court, took up his residence in 1840 on Indian Camp, six miles east of Salem. Milton Yarberry settled eight miles northwest of Salem, near the State line. A Mr. Morrison located on the site of Salem, and John C. Claiborne near that place. John D. Isenhour, Ferd. and Daniel Shaver, Dr. A. Cantrell and Samuel W. Cochran were pioneers near the present town of Union.

A few Indians remained here until after the settlement began, and it is related by surviving old residents that one of the pioneers, whose name, for the sake of his descendants, shall not be revealed, stole a pony from the Indians, for which offense the Indians caught and punished him in a novel manner. Placing him astride of a pony, they tied his feet together under its body, with his hands behind him, attached a halter around his neck and the other end of it to a tree, then removed the bridle from the pony and quietly left him to his fate. As the pony began to graze, the halter became stretched, and the man was about choking to death just as a party of his friends arrived and by freeing him saved his life.

The early settlers suffered many hardships and privations. They wore their own homespun clothing, and upon attending preaching service in a private house or in "God's first temples, the groves," the rich, as they were called, wore moccasins on their feet, while the poor went barefooted.

In this county the cause of education has been greatly benefitted by the stanch public sentiment in its favor. About the year 1850 a subscription school lasting only a few weeks was taught in Salem. This it is believed was the first school taught here, and only a few others were in existence until the free school system was established, after the close of the Civil War. The old citizens of the county—those who were children when the settlements began, or were born soon afterward, never had an opportunity to attend school, but grew to manhood with such education as they could acquire at home. The following statistics, taken from the report of the State superintendent of public instruction for the year ending June 30,

1888, indicates the advancement made in the public schools of the county: Scholastic population—white 3,560, colored 32, total 3,592; number of pupils taught in the public schools—white, 1,647; colored, 16; total, 1,663; number of school districts, 69; number reporting enrollment in the schools, 48; number of teachers employed—males, 20; females, 18; total, 38; average monthly salaries paid teachers—first grade, males, \$34; females, \$27; second grade, males, \$24.75; females, none; third grade, males, \$26; females, \$20; amount of revenue expended for the support of the schools, \$6,208.51. These figures show by comparison that of the scholastic population less than one-half were enrolled in the public schools; but the figures do not include the pupils of schools where the directors failed to make reports. The wages paid teachers are much less than in many other counties. County Examiner S. H. White said in his report to the State superintendent for 1888: "The public schools have no opposition in this county at this time, and the tax books show that thirty-nine of the districts voted a tax last year ranging from two and one-half to five mills."

In addition to the public schools there are two well sustained academies in the county, the Salem Academy and the County Line Academy, the latter in the northwest corner.

Of the several religious denominations, the Methodists and Baptists were the pioneer workers hereabouts. About 1840, the former had preaching at the Hubble place, three miles north of the present site of Salem, and a little later the latter held services at Indian Camp, some six miles east of Salem. Churches then began to be organized, but the few that were formed prior to the war period became disorganized during that time.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now embraces one circuit and three missions. Salem circuit contains seven appointments, with an aggregate membership of 394, including three local preachers. Rev. J. S. Watson is the pastor in charge at this writing. Viola Mission includes six appointments, with a total membership of 233, including six local preachers. Rev. R. D. Moon is the present pastor. Mammoth Spring Mission has

three appointments, whose membership has reached forty-five. Rev. J. F. Troy is present pastor. State Line Mission has seven appointments, with an aggregate membership of 187. The present pastor is Rev. J. R. Edwards. These all belong to the Batesville district of the White River conference, from the minutes of which the statistics have been taken.

The Methodist Episcopal Church embraces within the county the whole of one and a portion of another circuit. Viola Circuit contains six appointments, with an aggregate membership of 105. Wild Cherry Circuit has two appointments in the county—Wild Cherry and Gum Springs—the two having a membership of about 125. Rev. J. W. Slusher is pastor. Viola Circuit has no pastor at this writing. These churches belong to the Harrison district of Arkansas conference, of which Rev. W. C. Evans is presiding elder. There are a few organizations in the county of Methodist Protestants.

Of the Missionary Baptist Church there are the following organizations: Mount Zion, at Union, Liberty Hill, Little Strawberry, Enterprise, Gum Springs, Shady Grove, Mount Vernon, Salem, Viola, Oak Grove and Shiloh, with an estimated aggregate membership of 443. These organizations all belong to Big Creek association of Missionary Baptists. There are not less than eleven Christian Church organizations scattered throughout the county, having an aggregate membership of about 350. At Mammoth Spring is the St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, with a membership of twenty-five. It was organized in November, 1887, by Dr. Lawson, of Mississippi, and is the only one of that denomination in the county. Of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, there are at least three organizations in the county, viz: Hickory Grove, Fairview and one near Pleasant Valley. One Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church is in the county—Prosperity, four and a half miles southwest from Salem. It has a membership of about forty-five. Rev. J. C. McDonald, of Izard County, is the present pastor. All the settled portions of the county are supplied with churches and school-houses.

At the outbreak of the Civil War nearly all the citizens of Fulton County were in favor of establishing the Southern Confederacy. A very few who remained loyal to the Union departed to the North. Several companies of soldiers, commanded respectively by Capt. M. V. Shaver, Harry Tracy, L. D. Bryant and others, were raised within the county and served in the Confederate army during the war. In the early part of that period a skirmish took place on the Simmons farm in the northern part between a battalion of Confederate and a battalion of Federal troops, on which occasion the latter were routed, with a loss of six killed and a few wounded. The Confederates lost but one killed. Another skirmish occurred toward the close of the war, on Little Strawberry Creek, about four miles south of Salem, between a battalion of Clayton's command of Federal troops and a battalion of Confederate troops, under Col. Cloud, on which occasion the latter were completely routed. There was a small loss on each side. These were the only engagements worthy of mention within the county between the contending forces, but scouting and marauding parties frequently scoured the country, killing individuals and taking or destroyed much property. The county was over-run and laid waste, and before the war closed it was almost deserted. There was no bushwhacking among its citizens.

Towns and villages of commercial importance have sprung up here and there, forming necessary trading points for the surrounding country.

Afton, a station of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, five miles south of Mammoth Spring, contains a depot, store, hotel and saw-mill.

Camp is seven miles northeast of Salem. Here are a store, grocery, grist-mill and cotton-gin.

Elizabeth, eighteen miles southwest of Salem, has a general store, drug store and a cotton-gin, with three saw-mills in the near vicinity.

Mitchell, fifteen miles southwest of Salem, has one general store.

Myatt, in the northeastern part of the county, has one store, grist-mill and cotton gin.

Mammoth Spring is located on the Kansas

City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, at the famous spring of that name. The old town, containing a small cluster of houses and a saloon, on the Missouri side of the State line, located at the Harry Tunstall Spring, about half a mile west of the big spring, was established many years ago, but the new town, near the big spring and the railroad, has been almost wholly constructed since the completion of the railroad, in 1883. It now contains three general stores, three groceries, two drug stores, a hardware and furniture store, a jewelry and a millinery store, three hotels, two restaurants, a livery stable, a weekly newspaper, two real estate offices, a building and loan association, a lumber yard, a fish farm, the Calumet Cotton Factory, two church edifices, a large brick school-house, a complement of mechanics' shops, a lodge each of Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, etc., etc., and a population of about 800. The town is "booming," the immigration is rapid and the population will soon double and treble. The place is designed by nature for a health and summer resort, and is being fitted up for that purpose. A commodious hotel, commanding splendid views, recently under construction, is now completed, and is especially adapted for the accommodation of health and pleasure seekers. The Mammoth Spring Monitor, a Democratic newspaper, is published weekly by its proprietors, Culp & Deadrick. It is now in its second volume, and is well supported, as its ably written columns and substantial local matter deserve.

The great spring from which the river flows is about 180 feet in diameter, but the Mammoth Spring Improvement Company have constructed a huge dam across the river at a proper distance below the spring, thus forming a reservoir, completely submerging the spring and containing an area of eighteen acres. The sheet of water that flows over the dam is 107 feet wide, the depth of fall is fourteen feet, and the quantity that falls is over 45,000 cubic feet per minute, enough to turn all the mills and factories that can be built adjacent to it. The supply is constant and does not vary with the change of seasons. The river, with this great body of water, for a distance of eleven and

three-fourth miles from below the dam has a fall of 134 feet. In this distance many dams could be constructed and hundreds of mills operated. Mammoth Spring and the river that flows from it form one of nature's greatest wonders. The Calumet Cotton Factory stands by the dam mentioned. It is a two-story brick building, 50x250 feet in size, with a one-story wing attached, 40x90 feet, and at this writing is well supplied with looms and other machinery. The number of looms is about 120 and the number of spindles 5,000. One hundred and fifty hands are employed and all the finer grades of colored cotton goods manufactured. These hands and their families add much to the population of the place.

Salem, the county seat, is near the geographical center of the county, and has a beautiful site at the foot and south of Pilot Hill. It had its origin with the county's organization. As previously mentioned, it was destroyed during the Civil War. It now contains two general stores, a drug store, grocery, school-house, church, two hotels, the county buildings, two newspapers, etc., and twenty-two families. The Fulton County Banner, published weekly at Salem, is now in its fifth year. It is published by Lee Davis, is Democratic in politics, and has a fair circulation. The Salem Informer, now in its thirteenth volume, is published by Jesse Matthews. It advocates Republican principles and has for its motto, "Whatever will advance the laborer's interest."

South Fork, in the eastern part of the county, has a general store, a drug store, flouring-mill and cotton-gin.

Union, ten miles south of Salem, contains a general store and school-house.

Viola, in the western part of the county, contains two general stores, a drug store, flouring mill, two cotton-gins, blacksmith shops, a school house and Masonic hall.

Wheeling, four miles south of Salem, has a grocery, a saw and grist-mill and cotton-gin, a church and school-house.

Wild Cherry, in the southwest portion of the county, contains two general stores, two churches, a grist mill and cotton-gin, blacksmith shop, a

Masonic hall and Odd Fellows' hall. At each of the towns and places above named there is a post-office.

James M. Archer, senior member of the general merchandise firm of Archer, Daniels & Co. Fulton County has within her borders many men to whom she may point with pride: men, who, for getting their own interests, have labored assiduously, bending all their efforts to one great end—their country's advancement and welfare. These men, in braving the dangers and privations incident to a pioneer's life, have pressed rapidly forward, paving and preparing the way for the advantages now reaped by a younger generation. Such a man is James M. Archer, who was born in Lawrence County, Ark., June 10, 1832, and when but five years of age removed with his parents to Fulton County. He suffered the loss of his mother when still a mere lad, and a few years later his father was stricken down with paralysis, lingering a helpless cripple for sixteen years. This was a terrible blow for young Archer, as it robbed him of his support and reduced him to a state of destitution. It was in this trying ordeal that the boy showed the metal of which he was made. Born of a sturdy line of ancestry, he inherited a vim which refused to bow under adverse circumstances, and here were developed that determination of purpose and untiring energy which has characterized his after life. He is first found occupying the humble position of knife rubber on a steamboat, which he followed for three years, never once complaining of his hard lot. Later he was engaged in labor upon a farm, receiving for his work the mere pittance of four dollars per month, which he saved for the purpose of attending school. His small amount of funds was soon exhausted, and he was compelled to resume his labors, and for five years more was engaged in various occupations. When the war broke out he was not long in making his decision, and, espousing the cause of the Confederacy, he organized the first company of Confederate troops in Marion County, Ark., where he was then located. He

assumed the captaincy of this company, which was mustered into service in the Seventh Regiment Arkansas Infantry, and for a short time was stationed at Pocahontas, Ark. He next joined the Regulars and was commissioned regimental adjutant of the Fourth Cavalry, participating in many engagements, among which were the battles of Fitz Hugh's Woods, Iron-ton, Boonville, Independence and others. After the close of the war he embarked in agricultural pursuits near Salem, Ark., and in 1869 he engaged in business at that town, where he remained until 1882. In 1887 he obtained control of Mammoth Spring, and at once devoted his attention to the general improvement of the place. He is now general manager and secretary of the Mammoth Spring Improvement & Water Power Company, and director of the Calamity Cotton Mills. In 1879 Mr. Archer was elected representative of Fulton County, and re-elected in 1881. His wife was Miss Laura Tunstall, of Arkansas, a daughter of Thomas T. and Elizabeth Tunstall, early settlers of this State. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are held in the highest esteem. In political faith Mr. Archer is an ardent adherent of Democratic principles. He is also a member of the K. of P.

A. F. Bassham is the present efficient sheriff and *ex-officio* collector of Fulton County, Ark., and is well-known throughout the county as a man of ability and honor. He was born in Lawrence County, Tenn., January 25, 1859, and is a son of S. H. and Elizabeth (Ray) Bassham, who were born in Tennessee and Alabama, September 9, 1829, and January 1, 1830, respectively. The former grew to maturity and was married in his native State, being there engaged in the pursuit of farming, but after the late war, in which he served on the Confederate side, he emigrated to Arkansas, in 1874, where he followed the same occupation, but is now residing in Salem. He is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. His father, Richard Bassham, was a native and a farmer of Tennessee, and was married to a Miss Pennekuff, who died in Lawrence County, Tenn. In all probability the maternal



Very truly,
J L Abernethy

SHARP COUNTY, ARKANSAS

grandfather, Benjamin Ray, was a native of Alabama. A. F. Bassham was reared to the age of fourteen years in Tennessee, since which time he has been a resident of Fulton County, Ark. Being desirous of supplementing the primary education which he received, in the vicinity of his home, with a more thorough knowledge he entered the graded school at Mountain Home, Ark., where his career was marked with rapid advancement. Now thoroughly qualified to enter upon a professional career, he engaged in teaching school, and was one of the popular educators of Fulton County for several years. He gave up this work, however, to assume the responsible duties of his present office, to which he was elected September 3, 1888, by the Democratic party, of which he has always been an active member. He is a Master Mason, and is secretary of Viola Lodge No. 399; also belonging to Salem Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F. October 15, 1881, he was married to Miss Allie Brown, who was born in 1862, and by her has an interesting little family of three children: Frederick, Maude and William. Mr. Bassham owns a good farm of 120 acres.

W. W. Brooks, now in the employ of the Mammoth Spring Fish Farm, was originally from Troup County, Ga., where he was born in 1851. His father, Capt. Henry Brooks, was born in Jackson County, Ga., in 1816, and was married in Troup County, of the same State, to Miss Eliza Wideman, a native of Troup County, born in 1824. The mother died in 1856, and two years later Mr. Brooks removed to Tallapoosa County, Ala., from there to Pontotoc County, Miss., in 1868, and in 1870 to Independence County, Ark., where he died in 1874. He had been married twice. During his entire life he followed the occupation of a farmer, and was very successful in this pursuit. During the late war he was captain of Company G, Fourteenth Alabama Infantry, Confederate Army, and was with the Army of Virginia until 1862, when he resigned on account of poor health. He then joined Young's company of Alabama State troops and served until the close of the war. He was captured at the surrender of Selma, Ala., and paroled. He was major of the militia in an early day, and held the position of justice of

the peace for a number of years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity for years, and also belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His father, John Brooks, was born in Jackson County, Ga., and died in Troup County, of the same State. He was of English descent, was a member of the Baptist Church, and was a soldier in the early wars. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a native of South Carolina, and died in Troup County, Ga. W. W. Brooks was the third of four sons born to his parents. Like most of the youths of his vicinity, as he grew up he devoted his time and attention to labors on the farm, and in the meantime received a fair education in the common schools. He began for himself at the age of twenty-one and went to the Lone Star State, where he went at braking on the railroad. Later he clerked in a store at Batesville for two years, and was then made deputy sheriff of Independence County. After this he engaged in the milling business, railroading, and was also in the railway mail service for a number of years, or until in March, 1889, when he was employed by his present company. His marriage to Miss Mollie Jeffery occurred in 1882, and two sons were the result. Mrs. Brooks was born in Izard County, and is the daughter of Daniel M. Jeffery, who was also a native of Izard County, where he died in 1888. He was a farmer, also being a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. Mr. Brooks came to Fulton County, Ark., in 1880, lived at Salem three years, and while there was engaged in the milling business. Since then he has resided at Mammoth Spring. He was appointed by President Arthur postmaster at Mammoth Spring, and filled this position in a satisfactory manner for two years. He was justice of the peace from 1884 to 1886, and was postmaster at the same time. In 1885 he was a member of the equalization board of Fulton County, appointed by Gov. Hughes. He was formerly a member of the I. O. O. F. He is an active worker in the Democratic party, and voted for Horace Greeley in 1872.

Hon. S. A. Brown, ex-member of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, and one of the largest land owners and farmers of Bennett Bayou, was born in

the Buckeye State, and is the son of Matthew and Hannah (O'Key) Brown, natives of Ohio. They were married in their native State, and remained there until 1866, he engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1861 the elder Brown joined the United States troops as first lieutenant of Company D, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, and served about one year, participating in the following battles: New Madrid, Island No. 10 and Corinth. When the call for 600,000 troops was made, Lieut. Brown came home, raised a company, was made captain, and joined the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, Company F, and remained with that company for three years. He took part in several noted engagements: Winchester, Cedar Creek, Piedmont, Petersburg and Richmond. He was wounded at Winchester while on picket duty, being shot in the arm. He was discharged at Harper's Ferry in 1864, and came home. In 1866 he went to Southwest Missouri, and in 1869 came to Fulton County, Ark., and bought the place on which his son, Hon. S. A., now resides, for \$2,000. Three years later he sold this farm to his son, and bought one on Big North Fork of White River, in Baxter County, Ark., where he died in 1876. He was public administrator of this county for three or four years, and was also county judge of the same county. He was not an office seeker, and was appointed to the positions he held by the Governor. Previous to the war, he had been a strong Democrat, but after that his ideas coincided with those of the Republican party. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Nine children were born to his marriage, eight of whom lived to be grown, and seven are now living: Edward, S. A., born December 28, 1839; Catherine, A. R., Nancy (deceased), Mary A., Jennie D. and Josephine. S. A. Brown was a soldier in the late war, having joined Company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio, in his twenty-first year, and served three years. He was discharged on account of a wound, and was afterward captured at Staunton, Va., and kept in prison three months. He was in Libby prison a short period, but the principal part of the time was spent in the hospital. He was paroled at Richmond, Va., on the 12th of August, 1865.

While in service he participated in the following battles: Winchester, Gettysburg, and at Piedmont, Va., where he was wounded by a musket ball in the arm. He held the rank of orderly sergeant of his company during the war. After his return home in 1865, he remained there for about a year, and then, in company with his father, moved to Polk County, Mo., where he continued for three years. After this he taught school, and in 1869 came to Fulton County, Ark., where he taught the first free school in this section after the war. Subsequently he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has continued the same up to the present. On the 8th of December, 1870, Miss Lou Baker became his wife, and to them have been born three children: Claud, born on the 19th of September, 1871; Bettie, born on the 2d of November, 1873, and Bertha, born on the 4th of February, 1881. Mrs. Brown died on the 28th of April, 1882, and Mr. Brown married Mrs. Josie Simpson, *nee* Tuttle, August 4, 1884, and they have two children, Roscoe C., born on the 16th of August, 1885, and Archie, born on the 16th of April, 1887. Mrs. Brown is the daughter of Capt. T. C. Fluty, of Tennessee, a captain in the Confederate army, and one of the prominent farmers of Baxter County, Ark. Mr. Brown has represented his county in the legislature, and has held several minor offices, filling the position of commissioner of public accounts for two terms. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Queen Elizabeth Lodge No. 360, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Vidette Lodge No. 94. He belongs to Simp. Mason Post No. 228, G. A. R., Department of Missouri, and was appointed on the staff of John E. Phelps, commander of the State of Missouri. He is a Republican in politics, and he and Mrs. Brown are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thomas J. Brown. No name is more properly placed in the history of the county than that of Mr. Brown, who is not only one of the most enterprising farmers of the county, but is of such a social, genial nature, that he has made many friends. He owes his nativity to the State of Tennessee, where his birth occurred January 5, 1854.

His parents, John and Caroline (Harber) Brown, are natives of Tennessee. The elder Brown was a sturdy son of toil and followed this occupation in his native State until his subsequent removal to Dunklin County, Mo. His death occurred April 30, 1858. He had been constable in Tennessee and filled the position in a highly satisfactory manner. His marriage took place in 1844, and six children were the result: Henry N., born September 27, 1846, died October 23, 1846; Martin W., born September 30, 1847, died October 14, 1848; Martha J., born December 22, 1849, died May 4, 1886; Joseph M., born January 26, 1852; Amanda C., born July 30, 1858, died February 22, 1876. John Brown, the father of these children, was born on the 19th of July, 1824, and his wife was born on the 20th day of October, 1825. She died August 23, 1888, and was a worthy and consistent member of the Christian Church. Thomas J. Brown commenced life for himself at the age of nineteen years, and his marriage to Miss Eliza J. Pumphrey was consummated on the 24th of August, 1873. She was born in Ozark County, Mo., October 10, 1852. With his parents he left Dunklin County, Mo.; came to Fulton County, Ark., in 1858, and has been a resident of this county ever since. In 1874 he purchased his present property, and is now the owner of 320 acres of land, 150 under a fine state of cultivation. Over his broad acres roam cattle, sheep and horses and mules, which he makes a specialty of raising. To his marriage were born six children: John W., born on the 13th of June, 1874; Richard W., born on the 12th of February, 1877; Elizabeth C., born on the 20th of August, 1879; Ollie M., born on the 7th of May, 1885; Thomas M., born on the 21st of March, 1887; James E., born on the 6th day of August, 1889. Mr. Brown has made the principal part of his property by his own labor. His wife is the daughter of William G. Pumphrey and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Pumphrey, both natives of Tennessee. They came to Missouri at an early day, settling on The Big North Fork of White River, in Ozark County, Mo., and were married there in 1848. After remaining in that county until 1887, he moved to Boone County, Ark. His first marriage was to Miss

Fannie Holt, of Tennessee, who bore him two children, one living at present: Mary. By his marriage to Miss Hawkins he became the father of six children, four of whom survive: Benjamin J. (deceased), Eliza J., George W., Sarah A., M. T., and William (deceased). Mr. Brown is a Democrat and has filled the office of deputy sheriff of his county for two years. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Charles J. Brunson's life from his earliest recollections has been passed on a farm, his early days being spent in assisting his father on the old homestead in Georgia, in Twiggs County of which State he was born January 7, 1827. His parents, Jarrett N. and Mary M. (Stephens) Brunson, were born in South Carolina, the former's birth occurring about 1797. He was a farmer by occupation, of Scotch descent, and died in Georgia near 1842, being one of thirteen children (eleven sons and two daughters) born to Peter Brunson, who lived and died in South Carolina. Mrs. Mary M. Brunson died in the State of Georgia about 1829, having borne a family of four children, of whom our subject is the third. After his father's death Charles J. began making his home with his elder brother, and while living with him attended school one year, making good use of his opportunities. He then went to his uncle's, Marion Brunson, in Alabama, and again entered school, attending about three months, after which he took charge of his uncle's plantation, and overseered his slaves, who numbered about sixty, for two years. Being offered better wages, he became an overseer for a neighboring planter, remaining with him one year. In 1848 he was married, in the State of Alabama, to Miss Mary Hickman, who was born in Twiggs County, Ga., October 23, 1833, and died in Fulton County, Ark., January 1, 1872. She left, besides her husband, a family of three children to mourn her loss: Charles J., James L. and Anna E. (wife of J. H. Nichols.) Three children are deceased. In the latter part of 1872 Mr. Brunson took for his second wife Mrs. Margaret (Huffman) Willcox, who was born in Davidson County, N. C. November 19, 1837. They have one son, Joseph A. In 1854 Mr. Brunson moved with his family

to Ashley County, Ark., and there resided until 1865, when he settled in Jefferson County, where he spent two years. Since that time he has been a resident of Fulton County. By his own unaided efforts he has become the owner of a fine farm comprising 280 acres, with about 130 under cultivation, and has made all the improvements, such as building fences and houses, and clearing the land, himself. He served two years in the Confederate army during the Rebellion, and has since been a Democrat in politics. He has held the position of constable both in Alabama and Arkansas, and has been solicited to accept other local offices, but has declined. He and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he has been a member since twenty-one years of age. His first wife was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

George C. Buford, dealer in general merchandise, farm implements, etc., Mammoth Spring. Of the many names that make up the strength of the business portion of Mammoth Spring that of Mr. Buford is foremost. His business was established in 1885, and the value of the stock is estimated at about \$12,000. Mr. Buford was born in Fredericktown, Mo., October 20, 1849, and is the son of Christopher Y. and Mary (Nifong) Buford, natives of South Carolina and Pennsylvania, respectively. The parents were married in Missouri, and there spent the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Buford died in 1855 and Mr. Buford in 1879. Her father, George W. Nifong, was a native of Pennsylvania, and moved to Southeast Missouri at a very early day, where he died at the age of ninety-eight years. Mr. Buford was married twice. He was a well-to-do farmer, stock raiser and general trader, and was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. His father died in Louisiana at the age of eighty years. George C. Buford was one of six children born to his parents, and received a thorough education at Fredericktown, and at Washington University, St. Louis. He also graduated from Reed's Commercial College, of St. Louis, in 1869. Subsequently he taught school for several years in Fredericktown, Mo., until 1871, when he removed to Newport, Ark., and there engaged in merchandising

and general trading with marked success until 1884. He then came to Mammoth Spring, where he purchased the first business and residence lots sold by the town syndicate. He immediately erected buildings, and built the first brick business house in that town, besides investing largely in real estate there. He is also the owner of considerable real estate in and around Newport, and is one of the most thoroughgoing and active business men in Fulton County. He enjoys an immense trade. He was the assessor of Jackson County, Ark., for four years, and filled that position to the satisfaction of all. He has been married three times; first, in 1874, to Miss Lena Claridge, the daughter of Dr. H. B. Claridge, who came from Tennessee to Jackson County, where he was one of the leading physicians. Mrs. Buford died in 1879, and in 1883 Mr. Buford married Miss Della Harrison, who died in 1884. In 1886 he married Miss Nettie Anderson, daughter of J. L. Anderson, who came from Iowa to Arkansas, where he is living at the present time, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Buford is a Democrat in politics, and his first presidential vote was for Horace Greeley in 1872. He has been a member of Mammoth Spring Lodge of the I. O. O. F. for twelve years. He and wife are much esteemed members of the Christian Church.

G. A. Bundren, farmer and stock raiser of Washington Township, was born in Tennessee, January 30, 1847, and passed his youth and early manhood in that State and in Illinois. His parents, G. C. and Lucinda (Keyton) Bundren, were natives of Virginia, the father born in 1807, and the mother in 1823. In their family were five children, four of whom lived to be grown. They were named as follows: James C., who died in the Union army in 1863, and whose family now reside in Johnson County, Ill.; Surena, wife of George Everett, a resident of Williamson County, Ill.; Melissa, wife of David Sollis, living in Duquoin, Ill., and G. A. The father of these children was a successful agriculturist, and followed this occupation in Tennessee until 1851, when he moved to Illinois. He entered land in that State and continued tilling the soil until his death, which occurred in 1882. He was a Democrat in politics.

but was not an aspirant for office, nor was he active in politics. He was a member of the United Baptist Church, as was also his wife. G. A. Bundren, like so many of the substantial citizens of this county at the present time, was initiated into the mysteries of farming from the very first, and this has since continued to be the calling to which his attention has been directed. He received a fair education in his native State, and in the State of Illinois, and at the age of seventeen began for himself, attending to farm duties in Illinois until 1866, when he moved to Kentucky. Two years later he went to Cape Girardeau, Mo., resided there two years, going thence to Dunklin County, thence in 1876 to Scott County, Mo., and from there, in 1878, to Peach Orchard, Clay County, Ark., where he engaged in the practice of medicine, and also started a drug store. At the same time he filled the position of postmaster. In 1882 he left Peach Orchard, and moved to Knobel the same county, where he embarked in merchandising, and this continued for two years. From there he moved to Woodruff County, Ark., and in connection with farming, practiced medicine, conducting also a mercantile store at Howell Station, on the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad. He remained there but a short time, and in 1885 came to Fulton County, and here attends to his practice in connection with farming. By his marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes *nee* Thompson, January 1, 1863, he became the father of six children, three now living: James A., born February 26, 1865, and now living at home; C. W., born February 3, 1869, and also at home, and M. B., whose birth occurred on the 3d of February, 1869, and is at home. The other children died in infancy. Mrs. Bundren died at Knobel, Ark., in 1883; she was a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Bundren was married the second time in May, 1885, to Mrs. Sarah J. Wilson, *nee* Young, a native of Kentucky, and the mother of four children, the fruit of her former union. They are named as follows: Hannibal Wilson, living at Alicia, Ark.; W. V., also at Alicia, Ark.; Mary, wife of H. Hensley, residing at Alicia, Ark.; and Celia, wife of T. B. Caple, a resident of Fulton County, Ark. Mr.

Bundren is not active in politics, but votes the Democratic ticket. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

J. M. Burrow, a prominent attorney-at-law at Mammoth Spring, is among those who contribute to the strength of the Arkansas bar. He is a native of Tennessee, born in Bedford County in 1854. His parents, Freeman and Louisa (Nichols) Burrow, were born also in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1834 and 1833, respectively. They resided in that county until 1857, when they came to Sharp County, Ark., where Mrs. Burrow died in 1874. Mr. Burrow is still living, and has followed tilling the soil for many years. He filled the position of justice of the peace for four years, and served four years in the Confederate army with Gens. Price and Freeman. He has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. since 1857, and belongs to the Methodist Church, of which his wife was also a member. Of the six children born to their union J. M. was the eldest. He was educated in the log school-houses, and like the majority of farmers' boys, assisted on the farm. When about twenty one years of age he taught school, and followed this occupation for two years. When twenty-two years of age he began the study of law, and diligently continued this in connection with farming for several years. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar, and since 1883 has lived at Mammoth Spring. He is one of the most substantial attorneys of Fulton County, and also practices in Sharp and Izard Counties. He was married in September, 1878, to Miss Josie Whiteside, daughter of Allen and Sarah Whiteside, who came to Fulton County from Illinois at an early day, and there the father died. The mother is still living. In politics Mr. Burrow is a Democrat, his first presidential vote being for S. J. Tilden, in 1876. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Myatt Lodge No. 401, and also belongs to Spring River Lodge No. 49, K. of P., at Mammoth Spring. He has a very pleasant home on Eminence Hill, Archer Avenue.

James Marion Butler. Ever since his location in this county in 1870, Mr. Butler has enjoyed the reputation of being not only a substantial and progressive farmer, but an intelligent and thoroughly

posted man in all public affairs; and a short sketch of his life will be of more than passing interest to the citizens of this locality. He was born in Chambers County, Ala., October 15, 1838, and is a son of Nathan H. and Francis R. (Hogue) Butler, who were born in Elbert and Waltham Counties, Ga., respectively, the former's birth occurring in 1818; and like his father, Daniel Butler (who was born in South Carolina, and died in Georgia), he was a worker in wood and a skillful wagon-maker. He and wife were married in Paulding County, Ga., and resided in that State and in various counties in Alabama, until 1855, when they came to Arkansas, locating in White County, but only remained a short time and then moved back to Alabama. In 1863 or 1864, they went to Mississippi and Tennessee, and in 1875 located in Fulton County, Ark., where the father died the same fall. His widow is now residing in Viola, of that county, and is enjoying good health. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, as was her husband, and to them were born eight children, of whom James Marion was the eldest. Of these only four are now living: M. L., a blacksmith of Viola; Louisa M., wife of William Smith; William P. H., residing in the State of Colorado, and our subject. Those deceased are Napoleon B., Martha A. E., George W. and Mary J. James Marion Butler received his schooling in the State of Alabama, and while growing to manhood learned the blacksmith and wagon-maker's trade of his father. At the age of twenty-one years he began depending on his own resources for obtaining a livelihood, and from that time until the opening of the Rebellion worked in Alabama. Although his father served in the Union army for some time, he espoused the cause of the Confederacy and first joined the Alabama Legion, which was consolidated and thrown into other regiments, the Twenty-third Alabama Battalion of Sharpshooters being a part left over. He served two years as sergeant, participating in many battles, among which were Chickamauga, Petersburg, being intrenched in the ditches of that city for nine months; Hatch's Run, and the Virginia campaign. He received a flesh wound in

the leg at Chickamauga, and at Appomattox Court House, about two hours before the surrender, he received a very severe wound in the right arm. After the war he remained in Alabama until 1866, when he went to the State of Mississippi, and from there came to Fulton County, Ark., in 1870, and here has since made his home. In 1879 he moved to his present location, which is a farm consisting of 360 acres of as good land as there is anywhere, and in addition to looking after this property still continues to work at his trade. He is a Democrat in his political views, and in 1885-86 served as justice of the peace. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and as a citizen of Fulton County has been identified with its advancement and growth ever since locating here. He was married in 1860 to Miss Rhoda Ann Bryant, a daughter of Alexander Bryant, and her death occurred in Izard County, Ark., in 1875, when thirty-seven years of age. Of the eight children born to her union only four are now living: Charles D., of Texas; Elizabeth E., wife of James A. Talley, a farmer of the county; Nancy E., wife of Abraham L. Reed, a farmer residing near Mansfield, and Nathan D., at home. Mrs. Butler was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Thomas B. Caldwell is possessed of those advanced ideas and progressive principles regarding agricultural life which seem to be among the chief characteristics of the average native Missourian. He was born in Franklin County of that State on the 16th of October, 1840, and is a son of James Patten and Ann (Caldwell) Caldwell, the former of Irish descent, born in the State of Missouri, in the year 1816. He was a well known agriculturist of his region, and died in Fulton County, Ark., in 1863. His wife was also born in Missouri, and died when her son, Thomas B., was about seven years of age, her demise occurring in Franklin County. The paternal grandparents were Andrew and Nancy (Farrow) Caldwell, the former being a native Kentuckian. He moved to Franklin County, Mo., during the early history of that country, and died there at his son's home in 1847. His wife, Nancy, died there also. The

paternal great-grandfather, Kincaid Caldwell, was born in the "Emerald Isle." The maternal grandfather also bore the name of Andrew Caldwell, but the two families were not related. Thomas B. Caldwell is one of two surviving members of a family of five children, the other being a sister residing on the Iron Mountain Railroad in Missouri. He was reared in his native State, but never received any educational advantages in youth, being compelled to assist his father in tilling the home farm; but by contact with the world and by self-application he has become a well posted man. He was twenty years of age when he enlisted in the army, and was a member of Capt. B. B. Bray's Seventh Division of Missouri Volunteers. He participated in the engagements at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, and in numerous skirmishes. He was second sergeant of artillery for about twelve months prior to the close of the war. On the 9th of March, 1862, he was captured at Mountain Grove, Mo., and was sent to St. Louis, thence to Alton, Ill., and from there to Vicksburg, Miss., where he was exchanged on the 22d of September, of the same year. Nearly ever since the close of the war he has been a resident of Fulton County, Ark., and has been actively engaged in tilling the soil. On the 5th of March, 1865, he was married to Miss Lucintha M. Smith, who was born in South Carolina in 1842, a daughter of Inman and Mary A. Smith. The father died in the "Palmetto State," but the mother is still living and resides in Fulton County, Ark., the wife of a Mr. Hutcheson. To Mr. Caldwell and his wife the following children have been born: James Henry, Benjamin H., Thomas J. (deceased), John H., Mary A. (deceased), Ruthie J. and Joannah. The greater part of Mr. Caldwell's time has been occupied in farming, and he is now the owner of 310 acres of land, with about eighty acres under cultivation. He is a Democrat, his first presidential vote being cast for Douglas, and he was elected on that ticket to the office of deputy sheriff and constable. He and wife are connected with the Christian Church, and he is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Caldwell is a man universally respected, and to know him is to have a high

admiration for him, for he is possessed of those sterling principles which make a true man and a valuable citizen.

Capt. John G. Carroll, a farmer of Fulton Township, is now successfully following the occupation to which he was reared and which has been his life work, a calling that for ages has received undivided efforts from many worthy individuals, and one that always furnishes sustenance to the ready worker. He was born in North Carolina in 1834, and is the son of Green and Priscilla (Earles) Carroll, natives of South Carolina and North Carolina, and born in 1802 and 1808, respectively. The parents removed to White County, Tenn., and in 1859 came to Fulton County, Ark., where Mr. Carroll died in 1870. He was the son of Jesse Carroll and the grandson of William Carroll, who was of English descent, went through the Revolutionary War, and died in North Carolina at the age of nearly one hundred years. Jesse Carroll was born in North Carolina, and died in Georgia at the age of ninety-eight years. He was a millwright by occupation. This family is of the same as that Carroll who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The paternal grandfather, William Earles, was born in North Carolina and died in Tennessee at about the age of one hundred and two years; he was of Welsh descent. His father was a Revolutionary soldier. Capt. John G. Carroll, the second of eight children born to his parents, received very meager educational advantages. He came with his parents to Fulton County, Ark., in 1859 and in 1861 Miss Auerilla Copeland, a native of Tennessee, became his wife. She died in 1879, leaving six children, three sons and three daughters. Capt. Carroll then married Miss Eliza Baize, a native of Missouri and the daughter of George Baize. To this union were born four children, a son and three daughters. Capt. Carroll is one of the prominent agriculturists of Fulton County, is the owner of 520 acres of land, with 300 under cultivation, and also possesses considerable property in Viola, all the result of his own industry. When the war cloud hovered over the United States he enlisted in Company F, Fourteenth Arkansas Infantry.

Confederate Army, and served three years and eleven months. After the first nine months he was promoted to the rank of captain in his regiment and operated in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. He took a prominent part in the battles of Elkhorn, Augusta, Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, Port Hudson, etc. He was captured at Saltillo, Miss., but after sixteen days escaped and rejoined his regiment at Tupelo. At the close of the war he returned to farm life. Politically a Democrat, his first presidential vote was for Buchanan in 1856. He filled the office of deputy sheriff two years, justice of the peace for four years and constable two years. He has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. for twenty-eight years, now belonging to Viola Lodge No. 399, and was master and senior warden for sixteen years of that time. He is also a member of the Eastern Star lodge at Viola. He and wife belong to the Missionary Baptist Church, he having experienced religion at the age of sixteen, and he is a deacon in the same.

B. H. Castleberry is another excellent example of what can be accomplished through energy and perseverance, for he has won his way up to his present enviable position through his own unaided efforts. He was born in the State of Georgia, on the 1st of July, 1854, and is a son of S. G. and Jane E. (Bell) Castleberry, both of whom were Georgians, the former born in 1821. He was a farmer and a miner, but made milling his principal occupation through life, and is still the owner of some gold mines in Georgia, near Cleveland. His father, who was a native of the State, owned some mines there and was also an extensive slave owner at the time of his death. The great-grandfather was a Georgian, but the great-great-grandfather and six brothers emigrated from the Old World, and settled in the Southern States. B. H. Castleberry was one of seven children, and his youth and early manhood were spent in his native State. He received his literary education in the North Georgia Agricultural College, and principally through his own efforts secured means with which to prosecute his studies. In December, 1876, he emigrated to the State of Arkansas, settling in Fulton County,

where he began the study of law, and the same characteristics which marked his progress at school, were prominent in his legal studies. After a thorough preparation he was admitted to the bar and entered upon his practice at Salem, and his patronage steadily and substantially increased during his two years of practice. At the end of that time he engaged in merchandising with his brother, their stock of goods amounting to about \$8,000, and besides this they each own a half interest in 500 acres of land. Our immediate subject also owns 1,500 acres in his own right. He was married on the 10th of April, 1881, to Miss Laura P. Wainwright, by whom he has two interesting children: William Lessie and Rex. Mr. Castleberry is a Democrat, and a member of the I. O. O. F. William Castleberry, his brother, a member of the general mercantile firm of Castleberry & Co., was born in White County, Ga., in 1856, and during his youth and early manhood worked with his father. He received an excellent education in Dahlonga College, Ga., and also at Nacoochee Valley, and after leaving school engaged in mercantile pursuits as clerk in a general merchandise store in the latter place, but eighteen months later went to Rabun County, where he began merchandising in partnership with C. W. Oakes. Two years later they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Castleberry came to Salem, and in 1881 embarked in business with his brother and William Wainwright, keeping a grocery. At the end of one year this association was terminated, and the two brothers started a general mercantile establishment of their own. They thoroughly understand the enterprise in which they are engaged, and have done much in their line to increase the trade and influence of the town. They are thoroughly reliable and honest in all their transactions, and as a result enjoy a large and lucrative custom. William Castleberry is also a Democrat politically, and a member of the I. O. O. F. He is unmarried.

William D. Chase, one of the prominent millers and farmers of Elizabeth, was born in Maury (now Gordon) County, Ga., in 1839, and is the son of Hon. Dean W. and Alley (Johnson) Chase. The father was born in Pawtucket, R. I., and re-

ceived an unusually good education. At the age of nineteen he was sent to Georgia to erect a spinning factory, which he operated for a number of years. He was married and spent the remainder of his days there and in Tennessee, where he manufactured cotton goods all his life. He died in Gilmore County, Ga., in 1881. He was justice of the peace many years and once represented Gordon County in the legislature. He was also for thirty-five or forty years a traveling minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and besides was an officer in the Mexican War. His wife was a native of North Carolina, and died in Gilmore County, Ga., July 8, 1886. She, too, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her father, James Johnson, was a native of North Carolina, who died in Walker County, Ga. He was a soldier in the Mexican War. William D. Chase, the second of ten children, born to his parents, received his education in the common schools. He was reared to the arduous duties on the farm, and in 1861 Miss Adeline Sprouell became his wife. She was born in Fulton County, Ga., and was the daughter of Wilson E. and Eliza J. Sprouell, natives of Abbeville District, S. C., but who moved to Georgia, where Mrs. Sprouell died. To Mr. and Mrs. Chase were born eleven children, seven sons and three daughters now living. Mr. Chase served over four years in the Confederate Army, Company E, Georgia Volunteer Infantry, was at Cumberland Gap, Richmond, Siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kingston, Calhoun, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, etc. He was captured several times, the last time at Peach Tree Creek, and imprisoned at Nashville. He was afterward taken to Indianapolis, where he was at the time of the surrender. He never received a wound during his time of service. After the war he returned to the farm and in 1872 came to Fulton County, Ark. He followed agricultural pursuits for five years and then engaged in merchandising at Newburg, Izaud County, for three years. This not suiting him he entered into the milling business there for six years, after which he returned to Fulton County, and continued merchandising at Elizabeth for four years. Since then he has been occupied in milling

and farming and has two flour and saw, shingle and planing mills. He is also the owner of about 900 acres of land in Missouri, Fulton, Izaud and Lawrence Counties. All his property is the result of hard labor since the war. He has been a Democrat in his political views all his life, and his first presidential vote was for Gen. McClellan. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Elizabeth Lodge, and is also a member of Newburg Lodge of the I. O. O. F. in Izaud County. Mrs. Chase has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years.

Hon. Samuel W. Cochran. For a period upwards of thirty-three years, he whose name heads this sketch has been a resident of Fulton County, and during this time he has enjoyed the reputation of being an honest, upright man in every respect, fully deserving the good opinion with which he is regarded by all who know him. His life up to the time of his location in Arkansas was rather unsettled, but notwithstanding the old saying that "a rolling stone gathers no moss," Mr. Cochran has been quite successful in accumulating worldly goods, and is one of the leading merchants of this county. His birth occurred in Abbeville District, S. C., May 20, 1820, and he was left an orphan when an infant. Until ten years of age he was cared for by an uncle, J. C. Wharton, and from that period until sixteen years of age was taken care of by his guardian, Samuel Jordan. At this time he went with his uncle, Mr. Wharton, to Tennessee, and located at Raleigh, near Memphis, but shortly after went to Tipton, and still later to Columbia, of the same State, where he remained two years. He then returned to his old home in South Carolina, where he attended school for one year, after which he came back to Columbia, and was a salesman two years for the mercantile firm of G. Frierson & Co. At the end of this time he again returned to South Carolina, where he remained with his guardian for some time, and was married there to Miss Julia A. Chiles, moving with her at a later period to Cass County, Ga., where he gave his attention to farming until 1856. In that year he came to Fulton County, Ark., and located in the neighborhood of where he now lives, continu-

ing his farming operations up to 1881, when he opened a store at his present stand, and has met with the best of success in this enterprise. In 1861 he was a member of the State convention, and voted for secession, and in 1863 was elected to represent Fulton County in the State legislature. His wife was a daughter of William Chiles, of Abbeville District, S. C., and was born October 7, 1827, being killed at Rolla, Mo., November 6, 1864. To them were born four children, three of whom are living: William C., a farmer of Fulton County; J. C., also a farmer of the county, and J. D., farming near his father. Samuel W. died in 1863, when twelve years of age. In 1865 Mr. Cochran wedded Miss Martha E. Livingston, a daughter of James Livingston, who was also born in Abbeville District, S. C., her birth occurring in 1831. In 1848 Mr. Cochran was licensed to preach the gospel, having joined the Missionary Baptist Church three years previous, and his wife and children are also members of this church. He is a Democrat politically, and previous to the war held the position of postmaster at Union, and received his last appointment in 1887. When a young man he taught school in Georgia, and also in Fulton County, Ark. Mr. Cochran's parents, Clark and Sarah (Wharton) Cochran, were born in Abbeville District, S. C., where the father was engaged in merchandising and farming until his death. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a son of John Cochran, a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He died in South Carolina. The maternal grandfather, Pleasant Wharton, was born in the "Palmetto State." A large extent of land in South Carolina was given his ancestors by George III, and has been in possession of the family ever since that time.

Alvah L. Cooper, farmer and stock raiser, and the recently appointed postmaster of the thriving little city of Mammoth Spring, was born in Tompkins County, New York, April 1, 1842, and was the fourth of ten children, eight now living, born to Laban D. and Sarah M. (Woodin) Cooper, both of whom were born in Dutchess County, N. Y., the former in 1780, and the latter in 1812. In the primitive days of the Republic, the Coopers were

among its most valiant defenders. In the gloomy days of 1778, when the notorious Tory refugee, John Butler, defeated his cousin, Col. Zeb Butler, and so unmercifully massacred the inhabitants of Wyoming, Penn., the paternal grandfather became one of the victims. Laban Cooper was of English descent, and a soldier in Gen. Scott's brigade, receiving four different gun-shot wounds. At the memorable battle of Lundy's Lane or Bridgewater, he was wounded twice, one of which was received while assisting Col. Miller in his historical charge on the British batteries on the heights, the key to the British position. In the no less eventful battle of Chippeway he was wounded. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant for services rendered during the war, and as his wife is still living, she now receives a pension. She resides at Mountain Lake, Penn., at the age of seventy-seven years. Alvah Cooper's youth was spent in Bradford County, Penn., and his education was there received in the public schools. He and two of his brothers served nearly four years each in the late Rebellion. Alvah enlisted May, 1861, in Company F, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was elected captain and transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-Second Pennsylvania Volunteers of the Second Army Corps. From the battle of Bull Run to the closing scene at Appomattox, he was in all the principal battles in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, never receiving a wound. Mr. Cooper has been in the employ of the Government as special pension examiner and other positions almost continually since the war, and has ever been a consistent, hard working Republican. It was in recognition of his services and abilities as a political organizer that he was recently appointed postmaster at Mammoth Spring. He is thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Republican party, and is an indefatigable political worker, and has probably done more than any other single man toward organizing the Republican party of this part of the State. He was one of the first to join the G. A. R., and has held many offices of trust in that order. Before coming to this State he was elected commander of the Soldiers' and Sailors' encampment of Bradford

County, also chairman of the Bradford County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monumental Association, for three years. On leaving his native State he resigned both positions, but was held in such high esteem by his comrades that his resignation was not accepted, and he continued to hold his office until the expiration of his term although out of the State. For a number of years he was a director of the Agricultural Society of Bradford County. In 1866 he was married to Miss Sarah Ann Larcom, a native of Bradford County, Penn., born in 1843, and dying in 1883; to them were born these children: Mintie M., wife of F. L. Sayles; Elmer C., Woodard C., killed when fourteen years of age; Gracie, Fred. C., Nellie, Warner and Grant. In 1886, like many of the hardy sons of the East, desiring a more congenial clime and soil in which to care for his family, he started toward the "Sunny South" to try his fortunes. The woodland of Arkansas pleased him. He and his son each homesteaded 160 acres, and have purchased 240 acres in addition, making in all a ranch of 560 acres of land. In every day life Mr. Cooper is looked upon as an energetic, honest citizen. He spends his time closely in building up his farms and superintending the postoffice, and if fortune continues to smile on him, in a few years he will be one of the most prosperous as well as one of most prominent citizens of North Arkansas.

Charles W. Culp, M. D., is one of the rising young members of the medical fraternity of Fulton County, Ark. He was born in Izard County, of the same State, May 14, 1858. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Benbrook) Culp, were born, reared and married in Izard County, the former's birth occurring in 1831, and his death March 8, 1880. The paternal grandfather, Thomas B. Culp, was a Tennessean, who removed to Izard County, Ark., at an early day and took a prominent part in aiding in the growth and development of this region, and both he and his son Thomas were physicians. They were of German descent, and all the male members of the family have been Democrats in their political views. Of the family of eight children born to Thomas and Elizabeth Culp, four are now living, two sons and

two daughters, all of whom reside in Fulton County, with the exception of a daughter, who is a resident of Izard County. Dr. Charles W. Culp received his literary education in the common schools of Izard County, after which he entered the Memphis Hospital Medical College, from which institution he was graduated as an M. D., February 25, 1885. Previous to graduating he had practiced the profession (since 1879), and has won an enviable position among the medical fraternity of Fulton and surrounding counties. December 22, 1880, he was married to Miss Joannah C. Sharp, who was born in Sharp County, Ark., December 4, 1861, and is a daughter of Ephraim Sharp, whose sketch appears in this work. Dr. Culp is a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to Rural Chapter No. 50, Evening Shade, Sharp County. He is also a member of Ash Flat Lodge No. 159, F. & A. M., Ash Flat, Ark. He is a Democrat, his first presidential vote being cast for Hancock, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His mother is a resident of Fulton County, and is the worthy wife of J. M. Cook.

W. H. Culp, editor and proprietor of the Mammoth Spring Monitor, at Mammoth Spring, Ark., is of German descent, the name originally being Kolb, but it was changed to Culp when the family became Americanized. He was born in Izard County, Ark., November 5, 1863, and after acquiring a fair education in the common schools he entered the office of the Clipper, at Melbourne, Ark., and learned the printer's trade. In 1882 he bought a half interest in the Izard County Register, at Melbourne, and in August, 1884, purchased the remaining interest and conducted the paper with highly satisfactory results until November, 1886, when he leased the press and moved to Lee County, Ark., where he spent a part of the following year in an unsuccessful attempt to raise a cotton crop. Moving to Mammoth Spring, Ark., he established the Mammoth Spring Monitor, the first number being issued February 2, 1888. This paper has proved a decided success financially, and is one of the spiciest, best and most ably edited business papers in Northwest Arkansas, and Mr. Culp has become well known throughout the State

as one of its most successful editors. He established the Thayer Tribune at Thayer, Mo., in 1888, but has since sold it and is now devoting his time and energies to the publication of the Monitor. He was married in 1884 to Miss Amy D. Owen, of Forrest City, Ark., she being a daughter of Dexter Owen, who was born in Providence, R. I. They have two children: Homer and Madge. Mr. Culp is a son of Dr. T. B. and Elizabeth (Benbrook) Culp, the former's birth occurring in Izard County, Ark., in 1835, and his death in Melbourne of the same county in 1880. His widow still survives him and is a resident of this county, being forty-five years of age.

Judge Thomas J. Cunningham, a prosperous Fulton County farmer, came originally from Randolph County, Mo., his birth occurring December 31, 1837. His father, Robert H. Cunningham, was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., in 1808, and in 1834 emigrated to Randolph County, Mo., where he was one of the earliest settlers. He was an active tiller of the soil there until about 1867, and from that time until his death, in 1868, he resided in Fulton County, Ark. His parents, James and Jane Cunningham, removed from Tennessee to Randolph County several years prior to their son, and both died in Adair County of that State. The wife of Robert H. Cunningham was born in Tennessee in 1810, and died in Fulton County, Ark., in August, 1886, having borne a family of ten children, nine of whom grew to mature years, and eight of whom are yet living. Four sons and one daughter reside in Fulton County, one son lives in the State of Texas, a daughter in Randolph County, Mo., and one son in Macon County, Mo. Thomas J. Cunningham is the fourth of the family, and from his earliest recollections has been familiar with the details of farm life; while growing up he learned lessons of industry, frugal habits and economy, which he has never forgotten. His rudimentary education was acquired in the common schools, and was supplemented by a collegiate course in Macon County, Mo. He remained with his father and mother until 1861, when, full of zeal and enthusiasm for the land of chivalry and the cause of the South, he joined Gen. Price's com-

mand, whose division was commanded by Gen. John B. Clark, Sr., and served two years, participating in the battle of Lexington and numerous other engagements. In 1863 he went by mule train to California, in which State he remained until 1870, being engaged in farming, and in that year he left California and came to Fulton County, Ark., and located near where he now lives. In 1866, while in California, he was married to Miss Mary E. Proctor, who was born in Randolph County, Mo., in 1841. She died in 1873, in Fulton County, Ark., having borne a family of four children: Julia, wife of William T. Cunningham, of Texas; Jennie D., wife of John D. Isenhour, of Fulton County; Rollen P., now in Texas, and Robert H. (deceased). In 1875 Mr. Cunningham united his fortunes with those of Miss Sarah E. Jeffery, a native of Izard County, Ark., born October 26, 1853. Her parents are Rev. Daniel and Nancy Jeffery. To Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham were born the following children: Robert C. (deceased), James C., Edgar, Margaret Ann, Ida, Thomas J. and Henry K. Mr. Cunningham has resided in Fulton County sufficiently long to enable his many sterling qualities to become well known. About forty-five acres of his 180 acre farm are under cultivation. He is a Democrat, and in 1874 was elected judge of the county court, and served six successive years, making an able and efficient officer. His first presidential vote was cast for John C. Breckenridge. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Charles C. Davis, surveyor of Fulton County, and one of the enterprising agriculturists of Mammoth Spring Township, was born in Webster County, Mo., January 22, 1854, receiving a very meager education in the common schools. He followed the plow for his father until nineteen years of age, and was then united in marriage to Miss Nancy C. Young, a native of Oregon County, Mo., August 11, 1872, the daughter of J. L. Young. Mrs. Davis died April 17, 1885, and September 18 of the same year Mr. Davis married Martha, sister of his first wife. Her parents were natives of St. Francois County, Mo., now of Oregon County, Mo., and Mr. Young served in the Confederate army as

a private. By his first marriage Mr. Davis became the father of five children, three sons and two daughters, and to his second union were born two children, both sons. Since his first marriage he has lived on his present farm, one mile east of Mammoth Spring, where he has 900 acres of good land, with 130 under cultivation. He followed farming and also dealt in stock until the railroad was built, after which for some years he was local agent, locating settlers, etc. He has been a practical surveyor for some time, surveying for the county, and in 1888 was elected county surveyor for two years. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party, and his first presidential vote was for S. J. Tilden in 1876. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Myatt Lodge No. 401, and was Junior Warden one year. Mr. Davis is pleasant and agreeable in his demeanor to all with whom he comes in contact, and is a man who attracts the regard of all who approach him. He is universally respected by his fellow-citizens. He is the son of Eliphaz and Permealey Davis, and the grandson of Charles C. Davis, who was born in Jackson County, Ill., in 1800, and died in Oregon County, Mo., in 1878. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, was justice of the peace and also county judge for some years. He was of Welsh descent. Eliphaz Davis was born in Randolph County, Ark., January 1, 1822, and was married in that county to Miss Edwards, a native of Indiana. From there they moved to Webster County, Mo., and in 1858 to Oregon County, where Mrs. Davis died in 1863. Mrs. Davis is still living there. He is a member of the Christian Church (as was also his wife), and is a successful farmer.

Lee Davis. Under the efficient management of Mr. Davis the Fulton County Banner has come to be regarded as one of the representative journals of the county, and although he has only been its editor since 1887, he has proven himself to be a man of good judgment in directing the editorial policy of his paper. He is a native of the county in which he is now residing, his birth occurring in 1865, but received his education in La Crosse, Izard County, Ark., and as the school was good, he acquired an excellent education. After train-

ing the "young idea" for some time, he first entered the journalistic field in 1884, in Elizabeth, Ark. In 1887 he purchased the Banner, at Salem, Ark., a paper which he has since edited in a very efficient manner, and through the columns of this journal he has wielded no slight influence in directing the proper steps to be taken for worthy movements. As the worth of his paper becomes known the circulation increases accordingly, and he has won the patronage of all the better class of citizens in the county. He was first married, at the age of nineteen years, to Miss Josie Lytle, a native of Tennessee, who died ten months after her marriage, and after remaining a widower until 1889, he wedded Miss Mary Jeffery, whose birth occurred in Izard County, Ark. Mr. Davis is one of eight children born to Solomon M. and Eliza (Pipkin) Davis, who were born, reared and married in the State of Tennessee, and who lived there until a number of their children were born, after which they moved to Missouri, being among the pioneers of that State. After residing there a number of years they came to Arkansas, being among the first settlers of Fulton County. The father was an officer in the Confederate army, and died in 1880, at the age of forty-nine years. He was a farmer by occupation, and is still survived by his widow. Our subject's paternal and maternal grandfathers, G. A. Davis and G. F. Pipkin, were also Tennesseans by birth.

Dr. D. S. Deaderick, real estate agent, Mammoth Spring. In that proud series of names which have aided materially in developing the business interests of Fulton County, that of Mr. Deaderick holds a leading place. He was born in Saline County, Mo., in 1842 and is the son of John S. and Ellen (Cotter) Deaderick, and grandson of David Deaderick, who was a native of Tennessee. John S. Deaderick was born in Georgia in 1819, and in 1840 was united in marriage to Miss Cotter, at Potosi, Mo. She was born in Pittsburg, Penn., in 1820. After marriage the parents removed to St. Louis, where the father was interested in the shot tower. In 1848 they moved to Saline County of the same State, and there he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1857, when they

moved to Platin Rock, in Jefferson County. During the year 1861 they were in different parts of the South, and in 1865 returned to St. Louis, where Mr. Deaderick was occupied in wool manufacture for several years. In 1874 they came to Mammoth Spring and were the first settlers here. He erected a flour mill and cotton-gin, which he operated until June, 1887, when he sold out. He was a thorough-going business man and was at one time quite wealthy. His death occurred in 1887. Florence Cotter, the grandfather of Dr. Deaderick, was a native of Ireland and came to the United States about 1796. He settled in Pennsylvania, where he died early in the present century. Dr. D. S. Deaderick, the eldest of two sons and one daughter, received his education in the St. Louis University. During the late unpleasantness between the North and South he served four years in the Confederate Army, Company E, Second Missouri Cavalry. He enlisted as a private and came out as adjutant of the regiment. He operated in Missouri, Tennessee and Mississippi with Gen. Forrest, and was wounded several times. After the war he engaged in the lumber business in Iron and St. Francois Counties, Mo., and in 1870 took up the study of medicine and graduated at the St. Louis Medical College in 1872. He then practiced in that city until 1874, when he came to Mammoth Spring, and in company with his father embarked in milling and merchandising, and was also for a number of years interested in the real estate business. He has continued the real estate business in town and besides is the owner of several farms in Missouri and Arkansas. In his political views he affiliates with the Democratic party, and his first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Hancock in 1880. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Myatt Lodge No. 401, and Evening Shade Chapter No. 50. He is also a member of Mammoth Spring Lodge No. 48. I. O. O. F. His only sister is the wife of J. D. Lucas, of St. Louis, and his brother, Dr. James S., is a practicing physician of De Soto, Mo. His mother is still living and resides at Mammoth Spring. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

William Deatherage, one of the foremost farmers of Mount Calm Township, on Bennett River, owes his nativity to Tennessee, where he was born in 1842. His father, A. J. Deatherage, was born in Tennessee, about 1811, and died in Roane County, of that State, in 1847. The latter was married in his native State to Miss Sarah Jackson, also a native of Tennessee, born about 1822. Three children were the result of this union, William being the eldest. One was drowned in the Tennessee River, by the overturning of a skiff, when only seven years of age, and Martha, became the wife of O. B. Fuller, and is now living in Tennessee. Mrs. Deatherage was married the second time, in 1850, to W. F. Ellis, and by this union became the mother of eight children, six daughters and two sons: Sarah (deceased), Margaret (deceased), Minerva, wife of George Jones, and now living in Tennessee; Nancy and Becky (twins), were married to twin brothers, Samuel and Elijah Kelon, and live in Tennessee; Caleb, Franklin, and Mary, at home with her mother. A. J. Deatherage was a major in the United States army when the Indians were moved to Indian Territory. William Deatherage commenced for himself in life by joining the Confederate army, Company A, Twenty-sixth Tennessee Infantry Regiment, on the 15th of June, 1861, and served about four years. He participated in sixteen hard-fought battles, the principal ones being Fort Donelson, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Taylor Ridge Gap, Swamp Creek, Resaca, New Hope, Marietta, Jonesboro, Columbia, Franklin, Nashville; was with Forrest at Murfreesboro the second time, Columbia, Bentonville, Chickasaw Mountain, etc. He surrendered on the 5th of April, 1865, at Greensboro, N. C., after which Mr. Deatherage returned to Greeneville, Tenn., and from thence home, where he commenced farming. He started out after the war with nothing but a Confederate suit of clothes, with forty-eight bullet holes in it. He was married, May 28, 1868, to Miss Rebecca Hall, of Tennessee, and in the fall of the following year he came to Fulton County, and settled on Bennett's Bayou, and there remained three years. In 1873 he moved to his present fine property, con-

sisting of 267 acres, with 100 acres improved. He has good buildings, and a comfortable home. As he has had but little help since commencing for himself, he is the architect of his own fortune. To his marriage were born eleven children, eight living at present: Susan, born October 12, 1870; E. J., born February 9, 1872; G. W., born on the 3d of September, 1874; Lydia M., born on the 8th of September, 1876; Sarah A., born on the 5th of December, 1878; W. S., born on the 5th of March, 1880; James K. P., born on the 12th of October, 1885, and Nancy, born on the 11th of June, 1888. Mr. Deatherage has been justice of the peace of his township for one term. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, County Line Lodge No. 373, and in his political opinions is with the Democrats. Mrs. Deatherage is the daughter of Elijah and Lydia Hall, who were the parents of eleven children, the following living: Samuel, Elisha, Mollie, Elijah, Lydia, Thomas, Rebecca D. and J. K. P.

James Dinwiddie is a man whom nature seems to have especially fitted to be a farmer, for he has met with good success in his farming operations. He was born in Greene County, East Tenn., on the 14th of August, 1856, and is a son of Calvin and Mary (Carr) Dinwiddie, the former being also a native of East Tennessee, his birth occurring February 23, 1828. He was a school teacher in his youth, and by trade was a tailor, and these occupations he followed in his native State until 1859, when he moved to Arkansas. While at Greenfield, Mo., in 1864, he was captured by the Federal troops and taken to Indianapolis, Ind., where he died the same year from the effects of a wound received from a sabre at the time of his capture. He was a son of James H. Dinwiddie, who died in East Tennessee. Mary (Carr) Dinwiddie was born in Knoxville, Tenn., April 5, 1836, and died in Arkansas on the 13th day of December, 1885. Of her two children, James, the subject of this sketch, was the elder. His youth was spent in Arkansas, and in this State his early scholastic advantages were enjoyed, though only such as the common schools of that period afforded. He has resided in Fulton County since February 11, 1862, and has thoroughly identified himself with the interests

of this section, owning an excellent farm comprising 160 acres of land. He is industrious and enterprising, and his present farm denotes him to be possessed of thrift and energy. He is a Democrat in his political views. Miss Elizabeth Taylor became his wife on the 16th of February, 1888. She was born in Fulton County, Ark., in 1871, and is a daughter of C. C. and Mary Taylor, both of whom are now deceased.

John L. Golden. Among the prominent farmers of Washington Township appears the name of the above mentioned gentleman, whose success as a tiller of the soil is second to none in the township. He was born in Weakley County, Tenn., on the 27th day of July, 1849, and since early youth has applied himself steadfastly to agricultural pursuits, and with what success may be inferred when the fact is mentioned that he is the owner of one of the finest tracts of land in this section of the county. He is the son of J. C. and Mary (Winn) Golden, both natives of Mississippi, and of English parentage. The father was born in 1824, was a tiller of the soil, and moved to Tennessee at a very early day. They were the parents of ten children, seven living to be grown: S. D. (deceased), W. W., lives in Lawrence County, Ark.; James H. (deceased), J. L., Martha, wife of Alexander Cannon; Jesse F., Lydia J., wife of George Dunivan. Mr. Golden was a Democrat during his life, and had accumulated considerable property which he lost during the war. John L. Golden commenced work for himself at the age of twenty one, and has tilled the soil assiduously ever since. When first starting out for himself he was possessor of \$85, one horse, a few hogs, and a little corn. He is now the owner of 249 acres of land, with about 140 acres under cultivation, besides having his farm well stocked with horses, cattle, hogs, and all else to be seen on a well conducted farm. He left Tennessee in 1872, settling in Independence County, Ark., and there remained for three years. In 1875 he came to Fulton County and followed farming on rented land. He then bought a farm of eighty acres, improved the same, and in 1884 sold out and bought his present property. He was married on the 6th

of January, 1879, to Miss Rachel M. Anderson, and two children have been born to this marriage: Lula A., born August 2, 1883, and Luther F., born May 20, 1889. Mrs. Golden is the daughter of J. M. and Martha J. (Kelton) Anderson, natives of Tennessee, and the parents of five children, four now living: J. C. (deceased), Rachel M., Lucy A. M., wife of Jasper Rives, of Fulton County; Martha C., wife of Alexander Sanders, and Harriet L., wife of James Lingle, of Fulton County. Mr. Anderson came to this State in 1874, settling first in Stone County, and in 1875 moved to this county, where he has since resided. He has been postmaster at Ten Mile postoffice for thirteen years, and is a much esteemed citizen. John L. Golden votes with the Democratic party, and Mrs. Golden is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Amos E. Golder has passed the uneventful life of the farmer, continuing steadily to pursue the even tenor of his way, and is now ranked among the prosperous farmers of Fulton County, being the owner of 312 acres of land in the home place, of which forty-eight are under cultivation, and seventy-five acres in Myatt Township. He was born in Phillips County, Ark., October 27, 1842, and is the second of eight children born to Dr. James B. and Mary (Bond) Golder, whose births occurred in Richmond, Va., October 3, 1816, and Knox County, Tenn., May 27, 1813, and died in Randolph and Fulton Counties, Ark., December 26, 1861, and January 9, 1888, respectively. Dr. James Golder removed to Phillips County, Ark., at an early day, and was there married, moving in 1852 to Fulton County, of which he was one of the early settlers. Politically he was a Democrat, and held the office of justice of the peace, and was also postmaster in Fulton County. He served in the Confederate army, and just prior to his death was to have been appointed regimental surgeon. Amos E. Golden and his brother, J. M., are the only ones of their parents' family who are now living, and both reside in Fulton County. The former has lived here since ten years of age, but before reaching his twenty-first birthday he received only few educational advantages. In July, 1861, he

enlisted in Company I, Seventh Arkansas Regiment of the Confederate States Army, and served until he was captured at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., in 1864. He was taken to Chicago, Ill., and after being kept in captivity five months, was liberated and soon after joined the United States army, and served from 1865 to November, 1866. After receiving his discharge he returned to Arkansas and resumed farming in Fulton County. On the 5th of September, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary R. Partie, who was born in Izaud County, Ark., on the 6th of April, 1843, and by her has had a family of eight children: James (deceased), Elisabeth R. (deceased), George A., Laura (deceased), Martha, Emma (deceased), Peter E., and Amos G. (deceased). Mr. Golder is a Democrat, his first presidential vote being cast for Greeley. He is a Master Mason, belonging to Myatt Lodge No. 407. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mrs. Golder's parents, George and Mary Partie, were born in Kentucky and Tennessee, November 25, 1811, and March 4, 1814, respectively. They were married in Arkansas. The maternal grandfather, Louis Partie, was born in Kentucky in 1763, and in 1814 emigrated to Arkansas, locating near Mount Olive, being one of the first settlers of that part of the State. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Ramsey, was born in Maryland, in 1768, and was of English descent. Mr. Partie was a French Canadian. They were married in 1787. Soon after the former joined the United States army, and served three years in the defense of the Union. The great-grandfather, Charles Ramsey, spent seven years of his life in fighting for the liberty we now enjoy. This has been handed down to the present generation by Mrs. Golder's grandmother, who now rests under the sod on the bank of White River.

J. R. Green, farmer, Bennett's Bayou, Fulton County, Ark. The father of Mr. Green, William Green, was a native of Alabama, and after reaching manhood was united in marriage to Miss Rosanna Deshazo, a native of Tennessee, in 1857 or 1858. To this marriage were born four children, two now living: J. R. Green, born on the 24th

of May, 1859, and Susan, wife of L. C. Woods. The parents moved to Arkansas in 1861, settling in Izard County until after the war, and then, in 1866, moved to Fulton County. They purchased a farm on Bennett's River, and this he improved in every respect. During the late Civil War the father served in the Confederate army nearly the whole time of the conflict, and was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri. He was a Democrat in politics, and although a man who had received but limited educational advantages, had improved his time to such an extent that he was considered well-informed on all subjects. Mrs. Green was married the second time, about 1870, to Mr. W. Harber, by whom she had two children: Rebecca Jane, born in 1872, and Mary E., born in 1874. Mr. Harber was born in Crockett County, Tenn., and was married to Mrs. Green in Greene County, Ark. He died in 1874. He was a man who had taken a prominent part in the politics of the county, and voted the Democratic ticket. He was a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. Harber was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. J. R. Green's chances for an education were very limited and the principal part of his youthful days were spent on the farm. On the 10th of July, 1884, his marriage to Miss F. A. Wilson, of Alabama, took place. She, also, had received rather limited advantages for an education, but, like her husband, she has improved her time by study and observation. They are the parents of three children: M. C., born on the 6th of July, 1885; W. H., born on the 17th of March, 1887, and Rebecca, born on the 29th of April, 1889. Mr. Green commenced farming in 1884, and has continued this pursuit up to the present. He is the owner of a fine farm of 280 acres, which he paid for by the honest sweat of his brow. Although of limited education himself Mr. Green is always in favor of public schools, and is a liberal contributor to that and all other laudable enterprises. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Waterville Lodge No. 50. He is also a member of Vidette Lodge No. 94, I. O. O. F. In politics his political preference is with the Democratic party. His wife is the daughter of W. H.

and M. J. (Driscoll) Wilson, natives of Alabama, and the parents of only one child, Mrs. Green. Mrs. Wilson died on the 4th of January, 1870, in full communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Wilson married the second time, Miss Martha Graves, of Alabama, on the 25th of December, 1870, and they became the parents of four children, three deceased. The one living is William H., whose birth occurred on the 25th of December, 1874. Mr. Wilson resides in Baxter County and is in very comfortable circumstances. He takes quite an active part in politics and is a Republican. He was in the Confederate army during the war, was a commissioned officer and was taken prisoner, remaining in prison for some time. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to County Line Lodge No. 373, and also the Chapter at Mountain Home.

Thomas Hall has been a resident of Fulton County, Ark., for the past nineteen years, and his example of industry, and his earnest and sincere efforts to make life a success, are well worthy the imitation of all. The condition of his farm, which consists of 280 acres, shows the thrift and energy which are among his chief characteristics, and all necessary buildings and fences form a prominent feature of the improvements. Thomas Hall was born in Morgan County, Tenn., February 25, 1849, and is one of eight surviving members of a family of eleven children, born to Elijah and Lydia (Scott) Hall, who were born in Morgan County, Tenn., and Kentucky, in 1797 and 1812, respectively. Elijah Hall was a farmer by occupation, and about 1870 moved to Fulton County, Ark., where he passed the rest of his days, dying in 1881. His widow still survives him, and resides in Baxter County, Ark. The paternal grandparents were North Carolinians, who removed to Tennessee at an early day, and there died. The youthful days of Thomas Hall were divided between farm work and attending the common schools, where he received a fair education only. He remained with his parents until he attained his majority, and was then married August 14, 1870, to Miss Dorcas E. Kerr, who was born in Tennessee October 30, 1850, and is a daughter of William and Jane Kerr.

both natives of Ireland, who died in Fulton County, Ark. To Thomas Hall and his wife eight children have been born, six of whom are living: Katie, born August 3, 1872; Clory Ann, born January 26, 1875; Mary Alice, born May 20, 1877; John L., born May 13, 1879, died January 13, 1880; Ada Gordan, born April 21, 1881; Myrtle Eva, born October 30, 1883; Sabra Dorcas, born October 9, 1886, and Victor Thomas, born August 13, 1889. Mr. Hall has always voted the Democratic ticket, and his first vote was cast for Horace Greeley for the Presidency. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and his wife is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They are intelligent and enterprising citizens, and would give life to any community in which they might settle.

W. S. Hamilton. A history of any community, large or small, is made up, to a greater or less degree, of the lives of its citizens, and it is apparent to any intelligent observer that the history of this county is only such as has been made by those who have been identified with its development for some time. Mr. Hamilton can safely be classed among the pioneers of the State of Arkansas. His father, Thomas Hamilton, was a native of Ohio, born in 1822, and came to Kentucky at an early day. He was a miller by trade, and followed this pursuit during the principal part of his life. He was married in Kentucky, in 1846, to Miss Sarah Bunton, a native of Virginia, born about 1828. Eight children were given them, five of whom are now living: W. S., John W., David, farmer in the Indian Nation; William, resides in Independence County, Ark., and is a farmer; and Melissa, wife of John M. McCandlass, a farmer of Fulton County. Thomas Hamilton left Kentucky in 1856, and moved to Illinois, where he resided until 1869, but subsequently he located in Greene County, Ark. After remaining there two years he moved to Fulton County, Ark., and engaged in the milling business at Elizabeth, where he remained thus occupied until his death, which occurred on the 20th of October, 1887. He had been justice of the peace of his township in this county for some time, and was a man universally respected. He

and wife were both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The mother died March 3, 1861. W. S. Hamilton came to this county with his father, and settled on Spring River, in the east portion for some six years. He then moved to his present property of 160 acres, eighty acres under cultivation, and there he has since remained. He has made all the improvements, and has a fine farm. His marriage occurred in 1868, in Illinois, to Miss Mary A. Green, a native of Tennessee, and to them have been born ten children, nine now living: Sarah E. (deceased), Philip T., born April 7, 1871; N. J., born on the 22d of July, 1873; Melissa, born January 22, 1876; Emily F., born on the 7th of November, 1878; George W., born on the 17th of March, 1880; Nancy E., born on the 22d of June, 1882; H. W. and Letha A. (twins), born on the 6th of November, 1885; and Susan M., born on the 23d of April, 1888. Mrs. Hamilton is the daughter of Thomas and Mary A. Green, natives of Tennessee, who were the parents of two children: Mary A., born on the 12th of January, 1852, and Philip, who resides in Illinois. Mr. Green died in 1852, and in 1855 his widow married Thomas Nipper, by whom she had these children: Sarah J. (deceased), Emily C. (deceased), J. H., and Thomas (deceased). Mr. Nipper died in 1865, of smallpox, and all the children, but the two mentioned above, died of the same dread disease. Mr. Nipper was in the Union army, but was so disabled from exposure that he was discharged about 1863. Mr. Hamilton has filled the office of constable, has also been justice of the peace, and, like his father, is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of Lodge No. 94, of the I. O. O. F., at Vidette, Ark., and has served as secretary and treasurer, and also vice grand of his lodge.

Sidney K. Harkleroad. The subject of this sketch is a Tennessean by birth and bringing up, and has inculcated in him the sterling principles of his German ancestors. He was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., March 13, 1848, and is a son of Henry and Margaret Adaline (Berry) Harkleroad, who were born in East Tennessee and Virginia, respectively, and both died in Fulton County, Ark., the former on the 18th of December, 1869,

at the age of eighty-one years, and the latter on the 18th of November, 1888, aged seventy-one years. They were married in the mother's native State, but resided in Sullivan County, Tenn., until coming to Arkansas in 1850. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he was a soldier in the War of 1812, and by occupation was a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, as such being very successful until coming to Arkansas. At his death he left a competency for his family. He was a son of Henry Harkleroad, a native German, who was one of the first settlers of the State of Tennessee, and died there. Five sons and one daughter were born to the latter, five of the family now living: W. H. C., a farmer of Union Township, James H., Joseph T. and S. K., being also millers of that township, and Margaret E., wife of R. C. Byrum of Union Township. W. H. C. was in the Confederate army three years during the Rebellion, and participated in many battles, and James H. was also in the service a short time. The latter, with our subject and his brother, J. T., were extensively engaged in the saw-mill business in Izard County for about eighteen years. In 1888 Sidney K. Harkleroad built a grist-mill and cotton-gin on his farm, which he has since been successfully operating, the work which he turns out proving unusually satisfactory, and the patronage that has been attracted to this place for milling purposes is steadily increasing. If close application and study of the wants of his customers will serve to make a permanent success of this mill, then Mr. Harkleroad need have no fear as to the outcome of his venture. He endeavors to please and keep apace with other institutions of like nature, and the results are proving very favorable. In connection with his mill and farming, he and his brother, James H., are engaged in operating a tan yard, which is the only business of the kind in Fulton County. Sarah R. Berry, a native of East Tennessee, and a daughter of Thomas Berry, became his wife in 1870, and their union has resulted in the birth of five children: Margaret A., Thomas H., James M., Julia E. and Elmer C. Mr. Harkleroad and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

South, in which he is trustee and class leader. Both he and his brother, James H., are members of the Masonic fraternity, and are Democrats in their political views.

Dr. James Monroe Hazlewood was born in Williamson County, Tenn., October 15, 1837, and is the only surviving one of two children of Thomas and Sarah (Sutton) Hazlewood, the former born in Virginia March 15, 1807, and the latter in the same State February 14, 1814. Thomas Hazlewood was taken to Tennessee at an early day by his father, who also bore the name of Thomas, and there spent his life, engaged in farming, his death occurring October 7, 1838, followed by his wife November 3, 1887, she being an earnest member of the Christian Church. Our subject, Dr. Hazlewood, inherits English and Irish blood from his father. In 1842 he was taken by his parents to Mississippi, and until 1847 they resided near the city of Jackson, then moving to Hardin County, Tenn., and in 1852 to Perry County. In 1860 Dr. Hazlewood emigrated to Dunklin County, Mo., and in 1870 to Oregon County, of the same State, and in 1871 he again made a change of residence, this time coming to Sharp County, Ark., and three years later to where he now lives. His lands amount to 215 acres, and he has about sixty acres under cultivation. His marriage to Miss Martha J. Lindsey took place August 16, 1855. She was born in Tennessee May 4, 1837, and is a daughter of John and Sarah Lindsey, who removed to Arkansas during the early history of that State, and there died. Dr. and Mrs. Hazlewood became the parents of eleven children, of whom the following are living: Mary J. (wife of John A. Michael), Margaret M. (wife of C. C. Allen), Martha T. C., Julia I. V., Samuel J. S. and John S. D. The Doctor has been an ordained minister of the Christian Church since 1884, and has been a practicing physician since 1874. During the war he served six months as lieutenant of Company B, Richardson's artillery. His first presidential vote was cast for John Bell, of Tennessee. He is a Master Mason.

Joseph Highfill has given his attention strictly to farming throughout life, and his earnest en-

deavors in pursuing this calling, coupled with strict integrity and honesty of purpose, have placed him among the honored and respected agriculturists of the county. He was born in Tennessee in 1839, and is a son of Dr. James and Martha (Jackson) Highfill, who were born in Tennessee in 1812 and 1825, and died in Oregon County, Mo., and Jackson County, Ark., in 1878 and 1874, respectively. The father was of English lineage, and was a well-known and skillful physician. He also followed the occupation of farming, and in this connection as well as in the capacity of a physician, he attained prominence. Bennett and Margaret Highfill emigrated from Tennessee to Dallas County, Mo., in 1854, and five years later moved to Oregon County. The grandfather Bennett died in Tennessee, and his wife in Dallas County, Mo. Joseph Highfill was the fourth of fourteen children, and made his home with his parents until twenty two years of age, receiving during his youth a very limited education. In 1880 he removed from Oregon County, Mo., to where he now lives, and is the owner of a good farm, comprising 120 acres, with about forty acres under cultivation. During the Rebellion he spent some eight months in the Confederate army, but has since been a Republican in politics. Miss Mary Kirby, who was born in Tennessee, in 1843, became his wife in 1863, and by her he has had a family of five children: Jennie, Rosa, Ellen, Alice and Hattie. They are also rearing an orphan child named Maud Koontz. Mrs. Highfill is a daughter of Henry and Temperance Kirby, the former born in the State of Tennessee, and the latter in North Carolina. They moved from Tennessee to Illinois in 1851, and in 1859 located in Oregon County, Mo., where they both died. Mrs. Highfill belongs to the Christian Church.

Sell W. Hinkle, farmer, is now following the occupation to which he was reared, and which has been his life work, a calling that for ages has received undivided efforts from many worthy individuals, and one that furnishes sustenance to the ready worker. His parents, Jesse and Annie (Hopkins) Hinkle, were both natives of North Carolina, and at an early day came to Arkansas. They purchased

a farm in Oil Trough Bottom, and made a great many improvements on it. Mr. Hinkle's first marriage occurred in 1825 or 1826 in North Carolina, and this union was blessed by the birth of these children: Wes (deceased), Jesse (deceased), Narcissus, Artemus and Louisa. Mrs. Hinkle died about 1852, and Mr. Hinkle took for his second wife, two years later, Miss Fannie Hopkins, who bore him two children: Sell and Sarah J. (deceased). Mr. Hinkle died near 1858, and his widow followed him to the grave the next year. Sell Hinkle began working for himself at the age of nineteen as a farm hand, and this continued until twenty years of age. He then chose Miss Lucy Lee, of Leon County, Texas, as his companion through life, and they were married in 1878. Mr. Hinkle continued to farm in Oil Trough Bottom until 1884, when he moved to Fulton County and bought 160 acres of land. He erected good buildings and made many other improvements, and still owns eighty acres in Oil Trough Bottom, all well-improved and worth \$50 per acre. Mrs. Hinkle is the daughter of Thomas and Jane (Merriman) Lee, and one of two children: Lucy, born November 10, 1861, and Sarah, wife of Mr. James, living in Fulton County. Mr. Lee died in 1865 from the effect of injuries received in a collision on the train. He served in the Confederate army as a private. Mrs. Lee was married the second time in 1870 to Wesley Thompson, and by him became the mother of five children: George and Mollie (twins), Elijah, Carroll and Alice. Mrs. Thompson died in 1880, and Mr. Thompson five years later. He was a farmer in Jackson County, Ark., and was one of the well-to-do farmers. Mr. Hinkle received a very meager education, but is a liberal supporter of public schools, etc. He is a Democrat in politics. Mrs. Hinkle is a member of the Christian Church. He belongs to the I. O. O. F.

William Howard is one of the sturdy and progressive tillers of the soil of Fulton County, Ark., and a man who has won a host of warm friends by his many admirable traits of character. He was born in Lauderdale County, Ala., August 15, 1823, and is a son of Robert and Susan (Smith) Howard. The father died in Wayne County, Mo.,

when our subject was about thirteen years of age, and the date of his birth is unknown. He removed from Alabama to Missouri in 1826, and was of Irish descent, his grandfather having been born in the "Emerald Isle." His wife was supposed to have been born in Alabama in 1805, and died in Jackson County, Ark., in 1862. Two of her nine children are now living, of whom our subject is the eldest. He attended the common schools of Wayne County, Mo., and until twenty two years of age remained faithfully by his mother, assisting her in making a living. In March, 1844, he moved to Jackson County, Ark., and was married there in May two years later to Miss Caroline Kinder, who was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1828. She died in her native county in 1851, having become the mother of two children, both of whom are deceased. On February 22, 1858, he married Mrs. Elizabeth (Breckenridge) Dennis, who was born in Alabama in 1826. Of the seven children born to them only one is now living: William, who was born June 14, 1854, is living with his parents and is married to Susan Mullens. They have two children: Robert L. and Walter C. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are members of the Baptist Church. In 1863 Mr. Howard enlisted in Company E, Clark's regiment, and served until the final surrender, the latter part of his service being under Marmaduke. He was also with Price on his raid and served as second lieutenant. Since about 1844 he has been a resident of Arkansas and in his political views has always been a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk.

Dr. D. T. Hudgens, of Elizabeth, Ark., has been successful as both druggist and practicing physician, and is one of the prominent business men of the place. He was born in Pulaski County, Mo., March 27, 1850, and received his rudimentary education in the common schools, supplementing the same by a two years' course in the high school at Rolla. When about twenty years of age he engaged in farming, and two years later entered the ministry, being licensed in August, 1872. He was a traveling preacher for five years and held all the offices in the Free Will Baptist Church. He

has been an ordained elder since 1872 and occasionally occupies the pulpit now, thus administering to the spiritual wants of his fellow man as well as to their physical needs. He is popular with all, kind and courteous in his intercourse with his acquaintances, and is always to the front in aiding any enterprise which tends to the advancement of the county. In December, 1869, he selected a wife in the person of Miss Martha Ousley, a native of Osage County, Mo., and the daughter of William and Martha Ousley, the father one of the wealthiest farmers of Pulaski County, Mo. This union resulted in the birth of five children, one son and three daughters living. While practicing he was studying medicine in Pulaski County, and in 1878 he came to Fulton County and was the first settler at Elizabeth, becoming one of the most successful and prominent physicians of the county. When first entering upon the practice of his profession he was in poor circumstances, but his true worth soon became apparent and a large patronage was the result. He never attended medical college, but in 1882 he passed the best examination before the medical examiners of any physician in Fulton County. For three years he has been in the drug business in connection with his practice. He was the first postmaster at Elizabeth and held the position for several years. A Democrat in his political preferences, his first presidential vote was cast for Tilden in 1876. He was a charter member of Wild Cherry Lodge No. 443, A. F. & A. M., and has held nearly all the offices. He is also a member of Eastern Star Chapter, at Wild Cherry. His wife has been a member of the church for many years, and he has been a member since 1869. His parents, Robert and Mahala C. (Dodd) Hudgens, were born in Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. They were married in Missouri, where they were early settlers, and there the father was a successful attorney for twenty years. He died in Rolla in October, 1864, and at the time of his death was one of the leading lawyers of Southern Missouri, then holding, also, the position of provost marshal. He was also treasurer of Pulaski County at one time. After his death his widow married again and moved to Elizabeth, where she died in

1885. She was a member of the Baptist Church for seventeen years.

Jacob T. Hudson is a man whose natural characteristics have especially favored as a tiller of the soil. The pursuit of agriculture has afforded him high gratification, and in the conduct of a farm the principles which he has held have been peculiarly adapted to the successful development and improvement of the varied elements of farm life. Of unquestioned honesty and integrity, his course through life has been unimpaired by criticism. Mr. Hudson was born in Itawamba County, Miss., in 1850, and is the son of William P. and Celia (Thomas) Hudson, the former a native of Anson County, N. C., born July 8, 1808, and the latter of Darlington District, S. C. They were wedded in the last named place, and from there removed to Pickens County, Ala., in 1845 or 1846, and from there soon after to Itawamba County, Miss. In 1870 they moved to Fulton County, Ark., and there Mr. Hudson died in 1871. He was a well-to-do farmer, and was of Dutch extraction. His wife died in Tennessee about 1884, and both were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Like most of the youths of that vicinity, as he grew up, he devoted his time and attention to farming, receiving in the meantime a rather limited amount of schooling. In 1869 he came with his brother-in-law to Fulton County, and was engaged in farm labor until 1873, when he was united in marriage to Miss Martha E., daughter of Josiah and Matilda Ross, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. Mr. Ross died in Fulton County, but his wife is still living. Mrs. Hudson was born in Izard County, and by her union to Mr. Hudson became the mother of six children, one son and three daughters living. Since 1878 Mr. Hudson has lived on his present farm of 175 acres, with sixty-five or seventy under cultivation. All this is his own work, as there were but twelve acres cleared when he first settled there. He is a Republican in his political views, and his first presidential vote was for Gen. Grant in 1872. He has been a member of Lodge No. 443, A. F. & A. M., at Wild Cherry, and has held nearly all the offices except Master. He is also a member of Ladies Chapter

of Eastern Star (White Lily) No. 61, at Wild Cherry, and is a charter member of both lodges. He and wife belong to the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is clerk in the Mount Vernon and Pleasant Ridge Church. One brother, E. D., and two sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace and Mrs. Argen D. Harris, are residing in Fulton County, while one brother, John A., is in Alabama, and two sisters, Mrs. Mary P. Mayhall and Mrs. Betsey A. Mayhall, are both natives of Mississippi.

Dr. John S. Hutchenson, physician and surgeon, Wild Cherry. Among the people of Fulton as well as surrounding counties the name that heads this sketch is by no means an unfamiliar one, for for many years he has been active and successfully occupied in the prosecution of his chosen profession, and during that time his career as a practitioner and thorough student of medicine has won for him no less a reputation than did his personal characteristics as a citizen and neighbor. He owes his nativity to Carroll County, Ark., where he was born in 1854. His parents, John W. and Mary (Sudduth) Hutchenson, the former a native of Alabama, and the latter of South Carolina, were married in Mississippi, about 1850, later removing to Carroll County, Ark., and four years after to Fulton County, of the same State. They settled on the farm where the Doctor is now living, and in 1855 the father went to Kansas and was absent about four months in search for gold. He was a farmer, but also followed merchandising at Wild Cherry. There he died in 1858 in full communion with the Christian Church. Mrs. Hutchenson was married twice, Mr. Hutchenson being her last husband. She has been living on the old home place since 1854, and is one of the old settlers in Big Creek Township. She has been a member of the Christian Church for many years. Dr. John S. Hutchenson was the third of four sons; and his education was acquired in the common schools. When sixteen years of age he began the study of medicine and in 1878 and 1879 attended Keokuk Medical College, at Keokuk, Iowa, and has since practiced his profession in the locality in which he was reared. January 2, 1874, Miss Mary Trap, originally from Tennessee, became his

wife. She was an orphan, was reared in Missouri, and died on September 20, 1876, leaving one son. She was a member in good standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Hutchenson owns the home farm of 520 acres, with 225 under cultivation. He is the only child living of his father's family. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party, and cast his first presidential vote for S. J. Tilden in 1876.

P. P. B. Hynson of the general mercantile firm of Archer, Daniel & Co. of Mammoth Spring, Ark., was born in Batesville, Independence County, in 1851, his parents being William and Rosalie (Burton) Hynson, the former of Maryland by birth and rearing. In 1838 he came to Arkansas, and located at Batesville, where he married in 1842, and resided until his death in 1858, at the age of forty-three years. His family came from England and settled upon the eastern shore of Maryland. His wife was born in Virginia, and now resides in Batesville, having become the mother of four children. The maternal grandfather, P. P. Burton, was a native of Virginia, and was a successful physician; he graduated from a medical college at Philadelphia, and first practiced his profession at Lexington, Va., then at Holly Springs, Miss., and finally located in Little Rock, Ark., in 1840. He was a practicing physician for sixty years, and was United States surgeon at Little Rock for many years. His death occurred in 1872 at the age of eighty-five years. The great grandfather was a Scotchman, who moved from his native land to the colonies at an early day, and during the progress of the Revolutionary War served in the Continental army in the rank of major. He was donated 4,000 acres of land by the Government for valuable services. P. P. B. Hynson was educated in Batesville, Ark., and began life for himself as a clerk in a general mercantile store in that town at the age of sixteen years, continuing until 1871 when he became a member of the firm, remaining as such until 1873. Since 1876 he has been a resident of Fulton County, Ark., and has been associated with his present partners. They carry a stock of goods valued at about \$22,000. Mr. Hynson is president and a stockholder

of the Mammoth Spring Fish Farm, is a director in the Motor Light & Water Company and is a director of the Building & Loan Association, all of these companies being incorporated. He was married in 1879 to Miss Mollie McKee, of Owensboro, Ky., and their union has resulted in the birth of four children: Robert T., Rosalie B., Lawrence M. and Selden L. Mr. Hynson is a Democrat. His grandmother was a Scott, a relative of Gen. Scott.

William M. Lafevers, farmer, Viola. No worthy reference to the affairs of this county would be complete without mention of Mr. Lafevers, who, among others, is engaged in tilling the soil. Besides enjoying to an unlimited extent the confidence and respect of all who know him he came of a family of children that have not only done credit to themselves but have brought honor upon the name they bear. Mr. Lafevers' parents, Alexander and Rebecca (Bradley) Lafevers, were both natives of North Carolina, the father born in Burke County and the mother in Cherokee County. They moved to Hardin County, Tenn., in 1871, to IZARD County, Ark., about 1876, and to Fulton County in 1878, where Mrs. Lafevers died in 1883. The father is still living, and is sixty-four years of age. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, as was also his wife. He is a farmer by occupation and served in both the Mexican and Civil Wars. Of the ten children born to his marriage seven are still living, and all but one in Fulton County. William M. Lafevers is the eldest child of this family. He was born in Cherokee County, N. C., in 1852, and though his educational advantages in youth were very meager, and though perhaps deficient in general learning, his vigorous mind has so grasped and embraced the opportunities which have presented themselves that he is accounted among the intelligent men of this vicinity. He was from the first taught everything connected with farming, later moving with his parents to IZARD County. In 1875 he wedded Miss Tennessee Cole, daughter of Henry and Mary Cole, early settlers of Arkansas, and the same year of his marriage he moved to Fulton County. He is the owner of 207 acres of land, with 100 under cultivation, and also has other interests. He is a Democrat in

politics, casting his first vote for Tilden; is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

William Thomas Livingston. The many years passed in sincere and earnest endeavor in thoroughly discharging every duty in the different branches of business to which his attention has been directed, have contributed very materially to the success that has fallen to the career of Mr. L. He was born in Chambers County, Ala., May 14, 1835, and is a son of James T. and Emma W. (Childs) Livingston, who were born in Abbeville District, S. C., in 1803 and 1810, and died in Fulton County, Ark., July 7, 1859, and in 1864, respectively. Their marriage took place in their native district in 1830, and about three years later they moved to Chambers County, Ala., and in 1850 to Cass County, Ga. (now known as Bartow County), where they made their home until the fall of 1856. Then they came to Arkansas and located in Fulton County, the country at that time being in a very wild and unsettled condition and the homes of the settlers few and far between. Mr. Livingston engaged in farming and milling, and was successful in the former occupation, but in the latter his efforts were not attended with good results. He served in the Creek War for a short time, and while in Alabama and Georgia held the office of justice of the peace at different times, and at the time of his death in this State he was county surveyor of Fulton County. He acquired an excellent education by experience as a salesman in a mercantile establishment in Old Cambridge, S. C., and afterward became a partner in the business. He was a son of Thomas Livingston, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, being at the battle of Horse Shoe Bend. He died in Abbeville District, S. C. William Thomas Livingston, our immediate subject, was the second of eight children, six of whom survive, and acquired his education in the common schools of Alabama and Georgia. He remained faithfully by his parents until their deaths, and assisted his father in managing the home place. In 1858 he was appointed deputy sheriff under Thomas E. Martin, serving two years, then farmed until May, 1862, at which

time he enlisted in the Confederate army, in the Tenth Missouri Infantry, and served as forage and wagon-master until starting for home the day before Lee surrendered, April 8, 1865, with a discharge by reason of his election as representative of his county. After his return home he again took up the implements of farm life, was appointed deputy sheriff of Fulton County, and in 1866 again appointed to the same position under M. V. Shaver, and again in 1867 under E. O. Wolf. In 1872, at the close of reconstruction, he was elected sheriff, again in 1876 and 1878, then in 1882, and once more in 1886, in all ten years—a longer term of office than has ever been held by any one man in the county, with the exception of W. P. Rhea, who was circuit court clerk for the same length of time. He was assessor of Fulton County in 1859, 1867 and 1868; and in 1864, while in the army, was elected to represent Fulton County in the General Assembly. In 1867 his union with Miss Louesa L. Jenkins took place, and by her he became the father of eleven children, seven of whom are living: James T., William S., Mary T., Emma J., Carrie M., Cora A. and Daisy B. Mr. Livingston is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, is a Democrat in his political views, and has shown his brotherly spirit by becoming a member of the Masonic fraternity, representing his lodge in the Grand Lodge in 1873.

Hon. E. R. Lucas, farmer, Viola. No name is justly entitled to a more enviable place in the history of Fulton County than the one which heads this sketch, for it is borne by a man who has been usefully and honorably identified with the interests of this county, and with its advancement, in every worthy particular. He owes his nativity to Dallas County, Ala., where he was born in 1835. His parents, Harvey B. and Amy (Wilson) Lucas, were born in Kentucky, in 1808, and Georgia, in 1810, respectively. The father went to New York City when twenty-one years of age, engaged in merchandising, but was burned out in the fire of 1833. After this he went to Alabama, was married there, and began the study of medicine. He practiced in that State for some time, then graduated in his profession at Cincinnati, Ohio, after



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which, his health being very poor, he was advised to go to Europe, but died on the ocean, in 1844 or 1845, leaving a wife and four children, in poor circumstances. He was of Scotch descent, was a member of the Baptist Church, also a Mason, and was a very promising man. His widow is still living, and has been a member of the Baptist Church for over sixty years. She reared four children, Hon. E. R. being the eldest. He received very little education until grown, and then taught seven terms of school. His wife was formerly Miss Nancy Radford, whom he married in 1859. Her parents, Reuben and Sarah Radford, were natives, respectively, of Alabama and Kentucky, and passed their last days in the former State, Mrs. Radford dying in 1853, and Mr. Radford some years previous. To Mr. and Mrs. Lucas were born ten children, three sons and four daughters living. Mr. Lucas served through the war, having enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Alabama Volunteer Infantry, Confederate Army; the first year he was a private, then third lieutenant, and afterward first lieutenant, and finally captain. He operated in Northern Virginia with Gen. Lee, and was in twenty-four general engagements, among them Seven Pines, seven days' fight before Richmond, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, etc., and was never captured nor wounded. He received a furlough, and was at home during the final surrender. He then returned to tilling the soil, and in 1869 came to Fulton County, Ark., where he has since lived, residing on his present farm for the past six years. He has been a close student all his life, and is at present one of the best informed men in Fulton County. In 1874 he was a member of the constitutional convention that framed the present constitution of Arkansas, and in 1882 was elected to represent the county mentioned in the State legislature, holding the position for two years. He has been a life-long Democrat, and his first presidential vote was for James Buchanan, in 1856. He has been a Mason since 1861, now belonging to Viola Lodge No. 399, and has held nearly all the offices, and was Master two years. He is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

He and wife belong to the Missionary Baptist Church, in which he has been a deacon for a number of years. His maternal grandfather, William Wilson, was a native Virginian, and died in Georgia. He was of English descent, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Lucas has one brother, Rev. Oscar M. Lucas, who has been a prominent Baptist minister for about twenty-five years. He was educated principally at Mountain Home, in Baxter County. William P., another brother, served about fourteen months in the Confederate army, and was wounded at the seven days' battle, in June, 1862, and died from the effects July 9, of the same year. A sister, Sarah F., is the wife of William P. Cameron, and is also a member of the Baptist Church.

Elder Joseph B. McGlasson, minister of the Christian Church, and farmer of Big Creek Township, was born in Cumberland County, Ky., in 1809, and is at present one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Fulton County. His early life was one of hardship and trouble, and at that day he received very limited educational advantages, the most of his education being acquired after attaining his majority. Previous to that he had left home under rather unpleasant circumstances, his father being quite dissipated, and ragged and bare-foot, and with little or no schooling, he was compelled to make his way in life. He worked for a man one day to get some leather, and for another man a short time to get the leather made up into a pair of shoes. He continued to labor at such occupation as he could find, until he had a good suit of clothes, after which he attended school, etc. He was married September 16, 1830, to Miss Fannie Ross, who was originally from Cumberland County, Ky., and who died in Fulton County, Ark., in 1858. Eleven children were born to this marriage, six sons and five daughters, only four of whom are now living, viz.: Isabelle S., Susan, wife of William L. Caynett, of Phelps County, Mo.; Jane and Fannie. Mr. McGlasson's second marriage occurred, in 1859, to Mrs. Margaret J. Niblett, daughter of William and Lucy Fewell. She was born in Alabama, and by her marriage became the mother of four children, two now

living: Francis M. and Tabitha, wife of James James, of Randolph County, Ark. The second Mrs. McGlasson died about 1877, and Mr. McGlasson then married Mrs. Nancy Hewitt, who died in 1883. In August of the following year he married Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, daughter of James Hammond, and a native of Graves County, Ky. She was previously a member of the Baptist Church, but for the last seven years has been a member of the Christian Church. In 1836 Mr. McGlasson removed to Southwest Arkansas, where he remained until 1851, then locating in IZARD County, and from there, one year later, in FULTON County, Ark. He settled in the neighborhood where he now lives, and was one of the first white settlers of the county, he being only one of two now living in Big Creek Township who were in that township at that time. He has long been recognized as an honest, upright and much esteemed citizen, and one of the county's leading farmers. He now has 148 acres of land, with some sixty acres under cultivation. For about fifty-eight years he has been a Christian, first a member of the Methodist Church, and in 1845 he was licensed to preach by that church. He has preached more or less ever since, and is among the oldest ministers of Arkansas. He was a Methodist until the separation in 1845, and was then a Protestant Methodist until the war. He then remained out of the church until 1865, when he joined the Christian Church. From 1844 to 1850 he was justice of the peace, and filled this position for four years in Fulton County. He was drummer for four years in the militia in Kentucky, and was lieutenant of a volunteer company in the year 1845. In politics he has been a Democrat all his life, and his first presidential vote was cast for Andrew Jackson, in 1828. He is a member of Wild Cherry Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F. Mr. McGlasson is the son of James and Susannah (Harley) McGlasson, natives of Virginia, born in Franklin and Bedford Counties, respectively. The parents were married in their native State, in 1807, and removed to Cumberland County, Ky., locating in the woods, and were among the very earliest settlers. There they spent their entire

lives, the mother dying since the war, at the age of ninety-seven years. She was a member of the Baptist Church for many years. The father was a good farmer. They were the parents of eleven children. Matt McGlasson, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Scotland, and came to America when quite young. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War when only eighteen years of age, and was in service during the entire war. He located first in Virginia, but later moved to Kentucky, where he passed his last days. He was one of the first settlers. His wife, Elizabeth Cunningham, was born in France. Mathew McGlasson, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, spent his entire life in Scotland. The maternal grandfather, Francis Harley, was of Dutch descent, and died in Virginia.

Azriah W. McKenzie. The career of Mr. McKenzie presents an example of industry, perseverance and good management, rewarded by substantial results, well worthy the imitation of all who start out in life as he did with no capital except a good constitution and liberal supply of pluck and energy. He is numbered among those of Georgia nativity now in Fulton County, having been born in that State on the 7th of November, 1831. John McKenzie, his father, was a Georgian, born about 1800, and first settled in the wilds of Lawrence County, Ark., in 1848. He pursued the occupation of farming until his death at the age of sixty-five years. After residing in Lawrence County a few years he moved to Madison County, thence to Missouri, and finally returned to his son's (Azriah) home in 1862. He was a soldier in the Florida and Indian War. His father was born in Scotland, and came to the United States at the time of the Revolutionary War. Our subject's mother was a Miss Jane Canady, who was born in Georgia, about 1801, and died in Lawrence County, Ark. (now Sharp County), in 1851. She was the mother of seven sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to mature years, and two of whom are now living: Azriah and a sister, both of whom live in Fulton County. The former was the sixth of the family, and remained with his parents until about eighteen years of age, when he started

for California, which State he reached in the summer of 1852. He remained there engaged in mining until December, 1857, then returned to Arkansas, where he continued until the spring of 1859, when he again crossed the plains, and for two years was occupied in cattle dealing in California. In the last named year he again returned home, and in July of that year enlisted in the Confederate army, being under Capt. Wyatt, and served until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at Big Blue while with Price on his raid, and was retained at Alton, Ill., for four months, after which he was paroled. He then rejoined his company in the south part of Arkansas, and at the close of hostilities returned home and resumed his farming operations. He has a fine farm of 400 acres, with 185 under cultivation, which he has acquired by hard work and good management. His first vote for the presidency was cast for Franklin Pierce, and he has always been a Democrat. He is unmarried.

Dr. Joel McLemore, a physician of acknowledged merit in Fulton County, was born in Halifax County, N. C., June 12, 1835, and there remained until ten years of age, when he was taken by his mother to Tennessee, receiving his literary education in Waynesboro, of that State. During this time he formed a strong desire to study medicine and made the investigation of this science his chief business for a number of years. He has been practicing since 1865, and has been a successful practitioner of Fulton County ever since 1878. In October, 1855, he was married in Tennessee to Miss Harriet G. McClearen, who was born and reared in Hickman County, Middle Tenn. Her parents, John and Elzada (Adams) McClearen, were born in Northern Alabama and Bedford County, Tenn., respectively. To Dr. and Mrs. McLemore nine children have been given, seven of whom are living: John B., Joel H. (deceased), James F., William B., Albert A., Sterling P., Samuel G., an infant deceased, and Allie. During the late war the Doctor served four years in the Confederate army as major of a battalion. He is a Master Mason, a member of the Democratic party, and he and wife belong to

the Methodist Protestant Church. He owns a farm of 240 acres on English Creek, about seventy five acres of which are under cultivation. His parents, Joel and Mrs. Elizabeth (Pullen) McLemore, were born in Virginia and North Carolina in May, 1773, and 1803, respectively. The father removed to North Carolina when a young man and was married there. He was a tailor by trade, and also followed the occupation of farming, and on his extensive plantation in Halifax County employed 100 hands. He was twice married, Miss Pullen being his second wife, and by her he became the father of two sons: Joel, and James H., who lives in Wayne County, Tenn. After his demise his widow married John Whittaker, and moved to Perry County, Tenn., where she died in April, 1859. The paternal grandparents of our subject were born near London, England, and a short time prior to the Revolutionary War they emigrated to the United States and settled near Richmond, Va., where they afterward died. The grandfather served as major in the Continental army during that war.

Jesse Matthews is a newspaper man of long experience, his connection with his present paper dating from January 8, 1879. Under his able management it has become recognized as a journal of decided merit, its editorials being written with a clearness and force which indicate a writer of ability, while it has become very popular for its bold and fearless advocacy of measures which it deems will prove of benefit to this section. His parents, Jesse and Mary (Houston) Matthews, were born in Baltimore, Md., and Paris, Bourbon County, Ky., respectively, the former being reared to manhood in his native town; then he came west and settled at Glasgow, Mo., in which place he engaged in merchant tailoring, and followed this occupation for some time. In 1849 he went to California, where he spent eight years in gold digging, accumulating considerable money. After his return to Missouri he located at Huntsville, where his worthy wife departed this life, after which he removed to the northwest county in Missouri, where he is spending his declining years with a son. The paternal grandfather was an early emigrant to

America, and was of Scotch ancestry although born in the "Emerald Isle." Jesse Matthews, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared at Huntsville, Randolph County, Mo., but was favored with only poor advantages for obtaining an education, which he improved by entering a printing office when fourteen years of age, only going to school two ten months' sessions. In 1874 he was married to Miss Sarah E. Rider, who was born in Pulaski County, Mo., in 1856, and six children blessed their union: Maggie A., Edgar M., Elmer H., Mattie, Jessie P., Earnest L. and Emmett G. Mr. Matthews learned the printer's trade in his youth at Huntsville, Mo., commencing his apprenticeship in July, 1864, and serving five years. He then went to Kansas City, and worked on the "Kansas City Times" as a compositor for one year, and the following year worked on the "Oswego (Kansas) Register." He next made a short stay in Arkansas, after which he went back to Missouri, and for four years worked at Salem on "The Success," as foreman. He next went to Pulaski County where he bought a printer's outfit, and moved to Gainesville, establishing the "Gainesville Gazette," afterward removing to Licking, where he established the "Ledger," which he conducted one year, then starting the "Spirit," at Salem, Mo. Since January 8, 1879, he has been a resident of Salem, Ark., establishing the "Salem Informer" at the above date, which he has continuously published up to the present time. Mr. Matthews is a conservative Democrat, and his paper is independent. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and also a member of the Kansas City Typographical Union.

R. B. Maxey is an attorney of Salem, Ark., who has steadily and surely made his way to the front in the practice of his chosen profession, and as a prominent and useful citizen. He was born in Giles County, Tenn., October 11, 1846, and received his education in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tenn., and while there formed habits of application and industry so essential to any successful career through life, and which stood him in good service when entering upon his legal studies, which he did after wielding the ferule for three

years. His legal preceptor was W. F. Henderson, the present supreme judge of New Mexico, who was then attorney-general of Arkansas. He was admitted to the bar of Randolph County, Ark., in March, 1872, and the two following years were spent in practicing his profession at Pocahontas, Mo. From that time until 1878 he resided in Corning, Clay County, Ark., and then on account of ill health, came to Salem, where he has since been engaged in regular practice and the real estate business. He owns considerable land in the county, and some valuable town property. Miss Minnie Jones, who was born in Pocahontas, Randolph County, Mo., became his wife in 1874, and by her he has an interesting family of four children: Ollie, Soula, Kittie and Harry. Mr. Maxey holds a membership in the I. O. O. F. lodge at Pocahontas, and he and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Maxey's parents, J. H. and Elizabeth (Black) Maxey, were born in the State of Virginia, the former's birth occurring in 1812. He was reared to a farm life in Tennessee, and there married and spent his life, his death occurring in 1871. His wife, who died in 1850, bore him five children. Grandfather Maxey was a Virginian, who emigrated to Tennessee at an early day, and there spent the rest of his days.

Daniel W. Mitchell, farmer, merchant, and postmaster of Mitchell postoffice, which was established in 1881, through his efforts, owes his birth to Marion County, Tenn., where he was born in 1828. His father, Warren W. Mitchell, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1782, and was married in Tennessee to Mrs. Elender Lewis, also a native of North Carolina, and born in the year 1792. The father died in Tennessee in 1842. He was a successful tiller of the soil. His father, John Mitchell, was born and reared in Ireland, but on coming to the United States, settled in North Carolina, and there died. He served all through the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Elender (Lewis) Mitchell was married the first time in North Carolina. After the death of Mr. Mitchell, she removed to North Mississippi, and there died in April, 1857. Her father, Harbored Lewis, was a Welsh-

man, and his wife was Dutch. They came to America prior to the Revolutionary War, settling in Chatham County, N. C., and there passed the remainder of their lives. Daniel W., the second of three sons and four daughters born to his parents, received a very limited education, and remained with his mother until grown, taking charge of the family at the age of seventeen. His marriage occurred in 1856 to Miss P. A. Walker, a native of Alabama, and the daughter of John and Mary Walker, who were natives of Tennessee, but who passed the last of their days in Mississippi. Mr. Mitchell lived in Mississippi until during the war, when he moved to Perry County, Ill., after which he returned to Mississippi. In 1870 he came to Fulton County, rented land until 1872, and then settled in the dense woods on his present farm, now of about 600 acres, with 100 acres under cultivation, all the result of his own energy, never having inherited anything. He is at present a prominent farmer, and a successful business man. In 1883 he established a store on his farm, and has carried this on nearly ever since. He was justice of the peace for some years in Mississippi, and also filled that position for about two years in Fulton County. In politics he was reared a Whig, but is now a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are members in good standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has been steward in the same for many years.

Edward S. Nesbit is manager of the Nesbit Lumber Company, of Mammoth Spring, Ark., dealers in dressed and rough lumber, shingles, sash, doors, blinds, lime, cement, laths, hair, etc. This business was established in March, 1889. Mr. Nesbit was born in De Soto County, Miss., in 1838, and is the son of Thomas and Margaret (Driver) Nesbit, natives of South Carolina and Alabama, respectively. When a boy, Thomas Nesbit went to Alabama, where he grew to manhood, married, and soon after removed to Mississippi, being one of the pioneers of that State. He was a wealthy farmer, and died in the last mentioned State in 1885, at the age of seventy-three years. He was the founder of the town of Nesbit, on the Illinois Central Railroad, and one of the most prominent

citizens of the locality in which he lived. He and wife were for many years members in good standing in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Thomas Nesbit, grandfather of Edward S. Nesbit, was of Irish parentage, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Nesbit died about 1881; she was the daughter of Lewis Driver, who was a wealthy agriculturist, and who died in Alabama. Of the nine children born to his parents, Edward S. Nesbit was the third. He secured a fair education in the common schools until nearly grown, and when nineteen years of age graduated from Wesleyan University at Florence, Ala. He then engaged in the lumber and saw-mill business on Tallahatchee River, where he remained until the breaking out of the Civil War. He then joined Company K, Ninth Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, and nine months later was appointed lieutenant of a battalion of sharp shooters, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. He was captured in West Mississippi in October, 1862, and was held a prisoner at Fort Pickering for about three months. At the close of the strife he engaged in farming and merchandising, which he carried on for some time. On the 1st of March, 1861, he married Miss Maggie Bradford, a native of Arkansas, and who died in 1866. Her father, Thomas Bradford, was one of the organizers of the Mississippi and Tennessee, now Illinois Central Railroad Company. He was a director and leading factor in that road until his death. To Mr. and Mrs. Nesbit were born four children, two sons and two daughters, all living. Mr. Nesbit's second marriage occurred about 1881, to Mrs. Nancy E. Nesbit, daughter of J. R. Jefferys, a native of Virginia, who died about 1884, in De Soto County, Miss. Mrs. Nesbit was also born in Virginia. Mr. Nesbit lived in his native county until 1884, when he removed to Imboden, and in 1889 to Mammoth Spring. He was in company with his father in the milling, ginning and lumber business, and this continued extensively until he came to Arkansas, and was then connected with the Imboden Milling Company, until 1889. He was mayor of Nesbit, Miss., for a number of years. Politically, he was a Whig until the war, since which time he has

been a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Bell in 1860. He is a Master Mason and Royal Arch Mason, and also belongs to the K. of H. and K. of L. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his wife of the Missionary Baptist. Their children are named as follows: Mary E., wife of W. J. Johnson, farmer of De Soto County, Miss.; Edward S., Jr., was educated at Nesbit, Miss., and is a telegraph operator at Imboden; Milton W. received his education at the same place, and is also a telegraph operator at Portia; Maggie E. was educated principally at Pulaski, Tenn. The children received good school advantages.

H. F. Northcutt, one of the most efficient circuit and county clerks Fulton County has ever had, is a young man well known in the community, and has been an incumbent of his present office since the fall of 1886, serving by re-election. In the year 1863 he first saw the light of day in Warren County, Tenn., but was reared in this county, and although he attended the free schools for some time, he is mainly self-educated. After following the monotonous duties of farm life for some time, he abandoned this work to enter the county clerk's office as deputy, continuing as such until he was elected to the office of county assessor, as soon as he was eligible for office, when twenty-one years of age. He continued to discharge the duties of this office in a very satisfactory manner until 1886, at which time he was elected to his present position. In social as well as public life he is kind, courteous and affable in his demeanor to all classes, and is a young man who attracts the regard of all who approach him. He is Democratic in politics, and has shown his approval of secret societies by becoming a member of the I. O. O. F. His wife was formerly Miss Mattie L. Wainwright, whom he married in September, 1885, she having been born in Fulton County, Ark. Mr. Northcutt is a son of J. M. and Mary E. (Doughty) Northcutt, who were born in Warren and Wilson Counties, Tenn., respectively. They were reared, educated and married in their native State, and there made their home until 1868, when they came to Arkansas, locating in Fulton County, at Salem. Mr.

Northcutt established a general mercantile store, and did a prosperous business for a number of years, being also quite extensively engaged in stock dealing. At one time he left home to dispose of some stock and was never afterward heard from, but all his baggage was traced to Louisville, Ky., and the supposition is that he was murdered for his money. His widow and two children survive him (two other children having died), the former being a resident of Salem. The paternal grandfather, J. M. Northcutt, was a native German.

Dr. William B. Phillips is a leading physician and surgeon of Fulton County, Ark., and possesses those sterling qualities which are characteristic of people of Scotch descent, as well as of those who claim Ohio as the State of their birth. He was born in Morgan County, July 24, 1836, and there received good educational advantages, which he did not fail to improve. He removed with his parents from Ohio to Missouri in 1859, and having formed the desire to pursue the study of medicine with a view to making it a profession, he entered the St. Louis Medical College (then called Pope's College), where he acquired an excellent knowledge of that calling. When the mutterings of war resounded through the land he entered the service as hospital steward, but afterward became hospital surgeon, and acted in this capacity until the close of the war. After residing in Missouri until 1876 he came to Izard County, Ark., and in 1882 to where he now lives, where his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the sick have been attended with most pleasing results. His name has become well known throughout the length and breadth of the county as an able practitioner, and his success fully justifies the large and lucrative patronage he has always received. In 1858 he was married to Miss Louisa Valaivies, who was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1839, but her death occurred the following year. Miss Elizabeth M. Hamilton became his second wife in 1864. She was born in Pulaski County, Mo., in 1842, and she and the Doctor have become the parents of the following children: William S., born August 3, 1865; Livie L., born January 24, 1867; Hugh H., born April 7, 1868; Viola M., born May 5, 1870; Ernest A., born

December 23, 1871; Ansel B., born December 21, 1873; Arthur L., born February 10, 1876; Alexander B., born July 17, 1878; Anna P., born May 16, 1880, and Myrtle L., born January 29, 1883. Dr. Phillips resides on a good farm of 200 acres. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas, for the Presidency. He is a member of Vidette Lodge No. 94, of the I. O. O. F., at Vina postoffice, and is Deputy Grand Master of his district, and secretary of his lodge. He is a consistent member of the General Baptist Church. He was the eldest of five children, two now living, of Zadock and Phoebe (Brown) Phillips, who were born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1813 and 1818, respectively. The father is yet living, and is engaged in farming in Douglas County, Mo., to which county he moved in 1859. His wife died in this county in March, 1889. The grandfather was born in North Carolina, and the great grandfather was of Scotland nativity.

J. M. Pickren, one of the most extensive and prominent farmers of Fulton County, Ark., is a native of the county, born November 15, 1848. His father, John Pickren, was a native of Italy, born in 1798, and when only nine years of age took passage in a vessel and worked his way to America. He landed in New York, remained there for a short time, and then went to Pennsylvania, whence, after a stay of five or six years, he journeyed to North Carolina, continuing there until about 1840, when he came to Fulton County, Ark. Previous to his advent into North Carolina he had followed various occupations, but while in that State he had charge and superintended the hands working in the gold mines of that State. After coming to Arkansas he settled on the tract of land owned by his son J. M., and followed agricultural pursuits successfully for a number of years. He was killed in 1863 by the Jayhawkers, who claimed to be United States soldiers. He was married in 1841, and was sixty-five years of age at the time of his death. He was married in North Carolina to Miss Mary Stoop, a native of North Carolina, and of German origin. Five children were the fruits of this union, two of whom died when small and

one was killed at the same time as the father, when sixteen years of age. Those living are: Mary, wife of H. Tracey, and is now living in North Carolina, and J. M., the subject of this sketch. The latter commenced work for himself as a farmer in 1872, and cultivated the old homestead, which consisted of 510 acres, 150 under improvement. He was married November 7 of the same year to Miss Nancy Farril, a native of Missouri, and seven children have been the result of this union: Maud, born August 4, 1874; John, born January 4, 1876; Harry, born April 21, 1878; Minnie, born February 12, 1879; Luther, born April 15, 1881; Myrtie, born June 7, 1885, and Cuthbert, born May 20, 1887. Mrs. Pickren is the daughter of Wilson and Mary (Grubb) Farril, and one of ten children, six now living: George, John, Mary, Nancy and Hardie, besides one in Ozark County. Mr. Pickren is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the I. O. O. F.; and in his political views he is with the Democrats.

Dr. G. W. Ray, a prominent medical practitioner of Fulton County, Ark., was born in Davidson County, Tenn., May 8, 1831, being a son of Henry D. and Lamora (Glasgow) Ray, who were born in Brunswick County, Va., and Davidson County, Tenn., January 9, 1800, and 1808, and died in the latter State in 1865 and 1873, respectively. The father removed with his parents to Tennessee when fourteen years of age, his father being Patrick Henry Ray, a native of either Scotland or Ireland—not definitely known which. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and died in Virginia. The maternal grandparents, Jesse and Catherine Glasgow, were of Scotch descent, and were born in North Carolina. Jesse was also a Revolutionary soldier and was an officer in the Continental army. Dr. G. W. Ray is the eldest of seven children, two sons and one daughter now living. After receiving his early education in the academic schools of Tennessee he adopted medicine as his profession and entered upon its practice in his native State in 1856. At the same time he was in the wholesale liquor business, following other occupations at various times until 1877, when he left Tennessee, and moved to Stoddard

County, Mo. Seven years later he came to Fulton County, Ark. In 1868 he wedded Miss Susan Browning, who was born in Robertson County, Tenn., but she lived only two years after her marriage. December 18, 1888, he took for his second wife Mrs. A. C. Jeffrey, *nee* Cunningham. Mr. Jeffrey was a very intelligent and influential citizen, and was the author of a descriptive history of Fulton and Izard Counties, being the editor of a newspaper in the latter county. He and his wife (now Mrs. Ray) became the parents of three sons and one daughter: Curren, Lulu, Robert and Mitchell. In 1862 Dr. Ray recruited a company of soldiers in Robertson County, Tenn., and served as its captain until near the close of the war. He was also assistant surgeon of his regiment, and was in the battles of Fort Donelson and others. He is now a Democrat in his political views, but was formerly a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Scott. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and for many years has been one of the active and successful practitioners of the county. His wife belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

W. P. Rhea, of the mercantile firm of W. P. Rhea & Co., of Salem, Ark., was born in East Tennessee in 1831, and while growing up attended Maryville College, receiving educational advantages which he improved. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Sarah Pile, who was born in East Tennessee September 30, 1836, and the following are the children born to their union: Laura E. (wife of R. A. Robins), David C., Joseph M., Margaret L. (wife of A. W. Ellis), Edmund G., Bettie E., Rob Preston, Kittie (who died in infancy), Oscar Lee and Holmes G. In 1866 Mr. Rhea emigrated to Arkansas, thinking to better his worldly condition, and after residing in this county for some time, and his many admirable qualities becoming known, he was elected to the offices of circuit clerk, *ex-officio* county clerk, clerk of the probate court, and county recorder, holding these responsible positions for ten consecutive years. Since 1883 he has also been engaged in mercantile business, but is now retired, his establishment being managed by his two partners, R. A.

Robins and Arch. Northcutt. Mr. Rhea served in the late war for three years, under Gen. Longstreet, and was in a number of fiercely contested engagements. He has since been a Democrat in his political views, and has always been deeply interested in the cause of education. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is the owner of 600 acres of fertile land. He was next to the youngest of eleven children, eight of whom grew to maturity, born to Joseph M. and Kittie (Myers) Rhea, who were born in East Tennessee and Berkeley County, Va., May 14, 1787, and July 28, 1788, respectively. The father was a farmer and school-teacher by occupation, was reared in his native State, but was married in the "Old Dominion." He served in the War of 1812, and was in Canada during that time as private secretary to one of the officers of the army. He spent the remainder of his life in Tennessee, and died August 14, 1860, his wife having died February 25, preceding. Matthew Rhea, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Scotland, and was an early emigrant to America, and took an active part in the Revolutionary War, being a major in the Continental army. After the close of that conflict he settled in Tennessee, and was for many years clerk of Sullivan County, and held various other civil positions in the county. He died at about the age of sixty years. The maternal grandparents, Charles and Ann (Care) Myers, were Virginians, and were of German and French descent, respectively. R. A. Robins, of the above mentioned firm, and a prosperous young financier of the county, was born in Izard County, Ark., in 1852, and is a son of A. A. and Indiana (Pritchett) Robins, the former being a Virginian, who grew to manhood in his native State, but removed to Tennessee at an early day, and still later to Izard County, Ark., where he followed the occupation of carpentering. R. A. Robins was educated in Philadelphia, of his native county, and upon reaching a suitable age, entered mercantile pursuits as clerk in a general store in Batesville, Independence County, Ark. He remained here ten years, and then came to Salem, and in 1883 became a member of the present firm. He owns some valuable town property, and was

married, in 1882, to Miss Laura E. Rhea, who was born in Tennessee. They have two children living: Mand E. and Bernice Preston, and one child deceased, named Lillias. Mr. Robins is a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The other member of the firm, Arch. Northcutt, is a Warren County Tennessean, his birth occurring in 1858. He left his native State when eleven years of age, and came with his people to Arkansas. He was educated in the common schools of Izard County, and worked at the monotonous duties of farm life for his father until he reached his majority, when he was married, and entered the employ of Archer & Daniels, general merchants of Salem, with whom he remained eight years, during which time he never lost a day from sickness or otherwise. In February, 1887, he became a member of the present firm, which carries a stock of about \$5,000, their annual sales amounting to \$25,000. Mr. Northcutt is chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Fulton County, and is now discharging the duties of this position. He is a charter member of the I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, whose maiden name was Jennie Brown, was born in the State of Ohio in 1859, and is connected to Judge O'Key. To their union have been born three children: Burton, Horace and Mamie O'Key.

Daniel P. Rogers is one of three surviving members of a family of six children of Jonathan and Martha (Knighton) Rogers, and was born in Humphreys County, Tenn., on the 26th of January, 1830. His parents are supposed to have been natives of North Carolina, the former's birth occurring in 1787, and his death in Tennessee in 1839. He was a farmer and mechanic, and served two years as a private in the War of 1812. He and his wife, who was born about 1795, were married in the State of Tennessee, and after his death the widow and her children came to Arkansas, locating in what is now Sharp County, about 1844, where she died in 1859. Daniel P. Rogers received only one month's schooling after coming to Arkansas, owing to his mother's straitened circumstances, and the necessity of his assistance at home to aid

in supporting the family. He made his home with his mother until his marriage, and then she continued to reside with him until her death. His marriage to Miss Rebecca Copeland took place in 1850. She was born in Tennessee in 1832, and died six years after her marriage, having become the mother of three children: Jesse, who is married and is a farmer of the county; George, who is also married and resides on a farm; and John A., married and residing on a farm near his father. In 1858 Mr. Rogers wedded Miss Mary Dowell, who was born in Tennessee about 1845, and to them was given one son, James P., who resides in Boone County, Ark. In 1872 he was so unfortunate as to lose his second wife, but on the 8th of October, 1875, he found a true helpmate in the person of Mrs. Martha (Davis) Brasier, whose birth occurred in Whitley County, Ky., in 1839. They have two children: Martha A. and Andrew J. During the Rebellion he joined the Confederate army, and served until the final surrender, being a member of Capt. Wyatt's Company. He was at Prairie Grove and Helena, and was captured at the fall of Little Rock, being retained in that place for four months. While being taken North by his captors, he jumped from the boat near Cape Girardeau, Mo., and managed to elude his pursuers and rejoin his command. He was then in the engagement at Poison Springs, Mark's Mill, and Jenkins' Ferry, and was with Price on his raid, receiving a slight wound while with his command. At the close of the war he returned to his farm and has since resided in Fulton County, of which he was one of the pioneers. His farm embraces 200 acres, and is located between Myatt and South Fork Creeks. One hundred acres are under cultivation. He is a member of Myatt Lodge No. 401, of the A. F. & A. M., and in his political views is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Pierce. He and wife are members of the Protestant Methodist Church.

Thomas G. Sears is another successful tiller of the soil of Fulton County who has secured his possessions by energy, determination and judicious management. He is a Georgian, born in October, 1824, and is a son of Wyatt and Frances

(Satterwhite) Sears, both natives of North Carolina, who died in Georgia in 1863 and 1868, respectively. They were married in their native State, and throughout his life the father was an industrious tiller of the soil. Thomas G. Sears, the fourth of their ten children, was educated in the common schools of his native State. Like the majority of sons he followed the occupation in which his father had always been engaged, and to which he was reared, and up to the present day has made that his calling. In the year 1875 he moved to Izard County, Ark., and in 1880 settled on the farm of 280 acres where he now lives. He has ninety acres under cultivation. In 1846 he was married in Georgia to Miss Sarah E. Payne, who was born in South Carolina in 1826, the daughter of Enoch and Sarah Payne, both natives of the "Palmetto State," who died in Georgia. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sears, but the following five are the only ones now living: Enoch G., Martha L. (wife of William Hollingsworth), James, Frances (wife of William Cochran) and Thomas. When the war had been going on for two years Mr. Sears enlisted as a private in Beauregard's battery and served until June 20, 1865, proving himself an efficient and trustworthy soldier. He was formerly a Whig and cast his vote for Henry Clay for the Presidency, but since the war has been a Democrat. He and family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with the exception of one son, who belongs to the Baptist Church, and all are substantial and law-abiding citizens. The children who are deceased are William T., who died at the age of three months; Sarah E., whose death occurred when fourteen years of age, and an infant.

Ephraim Sharp, an old resident, and a leading merchant and farmer of the county, and proprietor of a cotton-gin and flour-mill at South Fork, in Myatt Township, twelve miles east of Salem, was born in Decatur County, Ind., June 23, 1833, and is a son of John E. and Susan (Armstrong) Sharp, who were born in Pennsylvania in 1802, and in Ohio in 1800, respectively. The father now resides in Decatur County, Ind., and, although he is eighty-seven years of age, takes a number of

newspapers, and is able to read them by lamplight without his glasses. He has always followed farming as an occupation, and is of Dutch-Irish ancestry. His wife died in Decatur County, Ind., in 1842, as did his father, John Sharp, who was born in Pennsylvania, his death occurring in 1842. Ephraim Sharp is one of two surviving members of a family of seven children, and was reared in Decatur County, Ind., to which place his parents moved about 1826. He attended the common schools, and at the age of twenty-one years left home and came to Lawrence County, Ark., where he made his home until 1867, when he moved to his present property. His first purchase of land comprised 120 acres, but being a good business man he has increased this to 400 acres, and has 150 acres under cultivation, and everything about his place shows the energy and good management for which he has ever been noted. In 1868 he opened a general mercantile establishment under the firm name of Wainwright & Sharp, but in 1873 he purchased Mr. Wainwright's interest, and conducted affairs alone until 1884, when he sold out to Dr. J. S. Risher. He re-purchased the goods the following year, and has remained proprietor of the same ever since. In 1875 South Fork post-office was established at Mr. Sharp's store, and he was appointed postmaster, which he has since remained, with the exception of one year. He was married in Sharp County, Ark., November 22, 1858, to Miss Mary E. Wainwright, who was born in Madison County, Ala., in June, 1833. Six of the seven children born to their union are now living: Martha M., wife of Hardy Croom; Joanna C., wife of C. W. Culp; Sarah B., Johnnie (deceased), Thomas W., Hettie L. and Ollie J. In 1862 Mr. Sharp enlisted in the Confederate army, and was first lieutenant of Company L, Tappen's brigade. He served in this capacity two years, participating in the battle of Prairie Grove, and numerous skirmishes; then he was honorably discharged, and returned to his home in Indiana, where he remained until 1866. He is a member of Myatt Lodge No. 401, of the Masonic order, and in his political views is a staunch Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan.

He and all his children, with the exception of the youngest, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Rev. J. L. Short, Sr., a prominent agriculturist of Washington Township, Fulton County, Ark., and the son of Joab and Sarah (York) Short, was born in Franklin County, Tenn., in 1824. His parents were natives of Rockingham County, N. C., and were of Irish descent. Joab Short was born on the 12th of August, 1788, and died on the 1st of April, 1866. The mother was born in 1790, and died in September, 1870. They left their native State about 1810, and moved to Tennessee. They were the parents of thirteen children, all of whom lived to be grown: Alpha, wife of E. Thacker; Omega, wife of A. Muse; Mary, wife of Rev. John Byrum; Gracie and July (twins), the former the wife of P. Holley, and the latter of F. M. Yell; Sarah, wife of Thomas Muse; Tabitha, wife of John Antney; Delia, wife of William Walsh (deceased); Caroline, wife of John Ross; J. L., Constant B. (deceased), Joab B., killed at the battle of Shiloh, and C. C. (deceased). Mr. Short was a Democrat in politics, and was a very prominent man in his section of the country. He was quite wealthy, and was the owner of a number of slaves. His son, Rev. J. L. Short, had all the advantages for a thorough education in his youth, enjoying opportunities above the average. Since then, by close study and observation, he has become a well informed man. He commenced work for himself at the age of nineteen as a tiller of the soil, and this he has followed since in connection with his pastoral work. His wife was formerly Miss Frances Hawkins, a native of Tennessee, whom he married on the 22d of November, 1842. One child was born to this union, named Sarah, who became the wife of J. W. Blanton, and now resides in Cooke County, Tex. Mrs. Short died in April, 1844, and our subject was married the second time to Mrs. Frances B. (Campbell) Short, widow of Col. A. M. Short, who was in the Mexican War, and took part in some of the prominent engagements of that war. He was county clerk of Coffee County, Tenn., at the time of his death, which occurred in 1852 or 1853. He left two

children, J. L., who lives in Fulton County, and is engaged in farming, and Nancy J., wife of John Pendergrass, who is a tiller of the soil and resides in Izard County. J. L. Short's second marriage occurred in 1857, and to this union were born eight children: Tabitha P., born on the 12th of December, 1860, is now at home; C. B., born in March, 1863, is married and lives in Izard County; M. L., born June 24, 1865; J. B., born March 11, 1867; Julia F., born May 4, 1869, and the wife of Mr. Lavell; Manrie, lives in Fulton County; J. M., born April 5, 1872, and J. N., born June 24, 1875. Mrs. Short was born in 1831, and is the daughter of John and Helender (Neel) Campbell, natives of South Carolina and Virginia, respectively. Mr. Campbell was justice of the peace of his section for many years, was in very comfortable circumstances and a much respected citizen. He was the father of eleven children: William (deceased), James, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and ex-county treasurer of Coffee County, Tenn. (he is now living in the Lone Star State); Sarah, widow of R. Blanton, and Nancy, widow of Coleman Blanton, live in Tennessee; Caroline, widow of M. Holland, and now residing in Bedford County, Tenn.; Armsted is a farmer and lives in Texas; Susan resides in Texas; Civility, wife of James Angle, resides in Texas; Frances B., Duncan, lives in Coffee County, Tenn., and John T. (deceased). Rev. J. L. Short has been a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church thirty-three years, and his wife is a member of that denomination. He also belongs to the A. F. & A. M., and in his political views affiliates with the Democratic party. He is the owner of 270 acres of land. Previous to coming to Fulton County he had lived in Izard, Independence, and other counties of the State.

Hon. J. L. Short, Jr. The public services of Mr. Short have been characterized by a noticeable devotion to the welfare of Fulton County, and his ability and fidelity in his present position have made a lasting impression upon his sphere of public duty. Although a young man, his name has always been closely identified with the interests of this section and he need have no fear as to his

future prosperity. He was born in Coffee County, Tenn., in 1858, being the seventh of a family of nine children, all of whom are living, born to Rev. J. L. and Frances B. (Campbell) Short, both of whom were born in Tennessee, the former's birth occurring in 1824. They were reared, married and remained in their native State until 1870, at which time they settled in Izard County, Ark., moving afterward to Sharp County, and finally to Fulton County, where the father engaged in tilling the soil and also preached the gospel, being a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belonged to the White River conference and was a circuit rider. He and wife now reside in Fulton County. The paternal grandfather was a North Carolinian. J. L. Short, our subject, was placed in school as soon as a suitable age was reached, where the opportunities afforded were enjoyed and improved to the best advantage. He attended an academy and evening high school, and the reputation he now enjoys as a bright and able young lawyer was acquired through his own efforts and at the expense of diligent study and hard practical experience. He graduated from the law department of the University of Mississippi in 1881, and since 1886 has been one of the leading members of the legal fraternity in Salem. In 1888 he was elected to represent the county in the State legislature, and is discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in October, 1886, to Miss Josephine Roberts, who was born in 1869.

Dr. Benjamin S. Thomason, of Fulton County, Ark., first saw the light of day April 1, 1841, in Dickson County, Tenn., and is one of eleven children born to John and Nancy (Swift) Thomason, natives of South Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. John Thomason was born in 1807 and came to Tennessee when yet a boy. In that State Mrs. Thomason was born in 1819. They were the parents of these children: James W., who died in prison at Chicago in 1862; Elijah, who died in 1877; B. S., Hannah, wife of James W. Swindle and died June 5, 1881; John lives in Greene County, Ark.; Elizabeth, wife of Peter Woods, and resides

in Greene County; Nancy lives in Greene County; Richard lives in the same county; Jemimah, wife of Bud Newsom, of Greene County, Ark., and Victoria, wife of John McMillan, of Greene County. John Thomason entered the service of the Confederate army in 1862 under Col. Knapper, and was in a number of battles. He was captured, sent to prison in Chicago, and there died in 1863. He followed trading as his occupation in life, and made a specialty of negroes and land. His farm was cultivated by negroes and whites. He always voted the Democratic ticket. Benjamin S. Thomason left the parental roof in 1859 and journeyed to Kentucky, where he remained for some time. He then returned to Tennessee, and made his home with his uncle for a number of years, and in the meantime attended school. He also clerked in a store until the breaking out of the late unpleasantness between the North and South, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Tennessee Infantry, Company C. William Green, captain, and commanded by James E. Rains. Mr. Thomason served from May 9, 1861, until the close of the war and participated in the most prominent battles. He was in the following engagements besides numerous minor ones: Barbersville, London Wild Cat, Fishing Creek, Goose Creek, Richmond, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. His brother, Elijah, was in forty-three pitched battles, but was never seriously wounded. Benjamin S. Thomason was wounded at Murfreesboro in the left wrist and this disabled him from service for some time. He was taken prisoner at Thompson's Station, Tenn., and remained a prisoner at Fort Delaware for some time. When exchanged he was in a very sorry condition. He surrendered at Memphis, Tenn., April 26, 1865. He was first married November 20, 1875, to Miss Ellen Cannoy, of New Madrid County, Mo., and by her became the father of six children, only two now living: Hettie M. T., born January 19, 1880, and Benjamin W., born December 7, 1882. Mrs. Thomason died July 6, 1886, and Mr. Thomason then married Miss Mary F. Roby, of Fulton County, Ark., November 4, 1886. One child was born to this union,

Josie M., whose birth occurred July 21, 1887. Mr. Thomason is the owner of 210 acres of land, and is a very enterprising farmer. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Thomason is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and in his political views affiliates with the Democratic party.

Dr. William A. Thompson, an eminent medical practitioner, who has recently located in Mammoth Spring, is a native of Pope County, Ill., where he was born December 22, 1852, being a son of Jacob A. and Polly (Shuffelbarger) Thompson, who were born in West Virginia in 1819 and Pennsylvania in 1824, respectively. The former, with his parents, was among the very earliest settlers of Pope County, and there the latter couple died. Jacob Thompson inherits Scotch and Irish blood from his parents, and has inherited many of the sterling qualities of his Scottish ancestors. He has been a farmer throughout life, is still residing in Pope County, and in his political views has always been a Democrat. He was a faithful soldier for the Union cause throughout the Rebellion, and was a participant in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and numerous other important battles, and was promoted to the rank of orderly sergeant. He was one of the men who went through on the Garrison raid. His wife died in Pope County the first year of the war, having borne a family of eight children, only four of whom are now living: One a merchant in Alton, Mo., another a stockman of Kansas, one a minister of the gospel, and the Doctor. The latter was nine years of age when his mother died, and shortly after his father went to the war, and he was left to make his home with a neighbor. At the age of fourteen years he went to Northern Illinois, and received excellent educational opportunities (which he did not fail to improve) in McKendrie College, St. Clair County, Ill. In the spring of 1883 he was graduated from the Medical University of Louisville, Ky., and after practicing a very short time in Stoddard County, Mo., he moved to Oregon County, where he became a well-known and successful practitioner. Since the first of the year 1889 he has resided in Mammoth Spring, where he is winning the confidence and respect of all who know

him. In March, 1876, he was married to Miss Amanda Miller, who was born in Stoddard County, Mo., in 1856, and was there reared to womanhood. She died in 1882, having borne two children: Birdie and Hattie. She was a daughter of George F. and Sarah (Hardy) Miller, both of whom spent their lives in Stoddard County. Mrs. Margaret George became Dr. Thompson's second wife in December, 1883. Her birth occurred in Randolph County, Ark., in 1846, she being a daughter of Rev. R. O. Tribble, a Missionary Baptist minister, and the first minister of Oregon County. The Doctor and his wife have one child, William A. He owns 700 acres of land in Oregon County, Mo., and his home lot in Mammoth Spring comprises three acres. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Alton, Mo., and in his political views has always been a staunch Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for R. B. Hayes. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. His first wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Robert L. Thompson, who is closely connected with the farming interests of the county, is of Arkansas nativity, and dates his birth from December 30, 1856. His father, G. W. Thompson, was a native of Tennessee, a farmer and stock trader, and accumulated considerable property. He came to Fulton County at an early day, and there met and married Miss Eliza Pumpbrey about 1848. Eight children were born to this union, three now living: H. J., living in Baxter County; Robert L., in Fulton, and G. W., who resides in Boone County. The father of these children left Fulton County several years ago, and has not been heard from since. He is supposed to be dead. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party. Mrs. Thompson resides in Boone County, Ark. Robert L. Thompson passed his youth and early manhood in his native State, Arkansas. On the 12th of December, 1880, he married Miss Emma E. Cook, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Harris) Cook, and one of six children born to their union: Ephraim (deceased), Sarah J., Mary, Pernecia, William W., Emma E. and Alice. Henry W. Cook was born in Kentucky, July 22, 1822.

and married Miss Elizabeth Harris, of the same State about 1844. They moved to Arkansas in 1860, where he died March 17, 1877. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and also of the Masonic lodge at the time of his death. His widow still remains on the old homestead at Viola. Alice, the youngest child, who is now a widow with two children, resides with her brother, William W., whose home is in Texas. He is a lawyer by profession, and unmarried. The other five have homes in Arkansas, and are married. The fruits of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson's union are three children: Huston B., born May 11, 1883; Nora A., born January 24, 1885, and James T., born August 5, 1887. At the commencement of his farm life, Mr. Thompson had 120 acres, and has since added eighty acres. He now owns considerable stock, consisting of hogs, cattle and horses. He is considered one of the leading farmers in this section. He is a man greatly in favor of public enterprises, and donates liberally to school, churches and all laudable movements. Politically, he is a native-born Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Thompson professed religion in September, 1885, and joined the church in August, 1888. Mrs. Thompson professed religion August 17, 1874, and joined on the 20th of the same month. She has been a member of the church fifteen years, becoming such while only fourteen years old.

David P. Tunstall, one of the leading citizens of Fulton County, Ark., is a native of Independence County, of the same State, his birth occurring on the 7th of July, 1841. His father, Thomas T. Tunstall, was born in Pittsylvania County, Va., and when a boy removed with his parents to Shelby County, Ky., where he grew to mature years and learned the cabinet-maker's trade, at which occupation he worked for a few years. He afterward turned his attention to steamboating, and after residing in Chicot County, Ark., for six years he moved to Independence County in 1833, in which county he was residing at the time of his death, in November, 1863, at the age of seventy-six years. During his lifetime he farmed for some

time, and while steamboating brought the first boat up the White River. He accumulated considerable wealth in the different enterprises in which he was engaged, and at one time was worth over \$100,000, but lost heavily during the bank crash of 1841. He was in the cavalry service during the War of 1812, and in one engagement had a horse shot from under him. He took a great interest in the political affairs of his day and was one of the best politicians of the State at that time, although not an office-seeker. He was married three times, but the name of his first wife is unknown. His second wife was a Miss Sarah World, who died after having borne eight children, only one of whom is now living: James M., a farmer, of Independence County. His last marriage was to Miss Elizabeth Magness, by whom he became the father of eleven children, five of whom are living: Harrison M., David P., Laura (wife of J. M. Archer), Rose (wife of Richard A. McHenry), and Kate J. (wife of C. A. Phillips, a prominent attorney of Fulton County). David P. Tunstall received his education in Jackson County, Ark., but in 1861 gave up all his work to enlist in Company E, of the Seventh Arkansas Infantry, Confederate service, and served until April, 1864, the last two years being orderly sergeant. He was at Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta campaign and Jonesboro, Ga., where he was taken prisoner. He managed to escape by jumping from a train at Decherd Station, Tenn. He was recaptured five days later and was taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was kept until February 14, 1865. He was paroled at Richmond and returned home. His clothes were many times riddled with bullets and at Murfreesboro he had one of his pants-legs shot off. He then remained in Independence County, Ark., until 1877, at which time he came to Fulton County, where he has since made his home. He owns some of the best farming land in the county, his property being located on South Fork. In 1880 he was elected to the office of county sheriff and collector, and was re-elected in 1884. On the 25th of May, 1865, he was married to Miss Martha Jernigan, a daughter of Rev. William H. Jernigan.

She was born in Henry County, Tenn., in 1845 (August 16), and to their union the following children have been born: Lemuel E. (farming his father's farm), William T., James F., Harrison M., Dicy E., Charles P., Daniel A. and Grover C. Mr. and Mrs. Tunstall are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a staunch Democrat in his politics. On coming home from the army he was without means, and all his property has been acquired since then, and notwithstanding the fact that he has had to pay a great many security-debts he has prospered. He is a second cousin of Abraham Lincoln's wife, his grandmother being a Todd.

E. L. Tunstall, M. D., a widely known and most successful physician of Mammoth Spring, Ark., was born in Independence County, of this State, in September, 1864. He is a son of H. M. and Melissa (Baker) Tunstall, who were born respectively in Independence County, Ark., and Middle Tennessee. The father was reared to a mercantile life in his native county, was married there, and a few years since came to Fulton County, Ark., and engaged in various pursuits at Mammoth Spring. He and wife, who came to Arkansas at the age of five years, became the parents of three children, of whom Dr. E. L. Tunstall is the second. The paternal grandfather was a native of the "Old Dominion," and removed to Kentucky during the early history of that State, afterward locating in Arkansas, where he engaged in steamboating and horse-dealing, accumulating a large amount of property thereby. The great-grandfather came from Wales and located in Virginia. Dr. E. L. Tunstall was educated in the graded schools of his native county, and during this time acquired a taste for the study of medicine. He determined to make this his profession, and for some time at first studied under a preceptor, and attended his first course of lectures in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, during the winter of 1884-85. He graduated from the Memphis Hospital Medical College in the spring of 1887 (the regular school). After practicing in Ozark County, Mo., for some time, he commenced practicing in Fulton County in the fall of 1885.

Miss Mary A. Tyree, who was born in Pulaski County, Mo., in February, 1867, became his wife in October, 1882, and to their marriage have been given two bright little children: Katie S. D. and A. G. Thurman. The Doctor is a member of the Tri-State Medical Society, which meets once a year at Memphis, Tenn. Politically he is a Democrat.

William Wainwright is recognized as a careful, energetic agriculturist of Fulton County, and by his advanced ideas, progressive habits, and liberal contributions to worthy enterprises, he has gained the respect and esteem of his fellow men. His birth occurred in Madison County, Ala., in 1826, and he is a son of William and Nancy (Turner) Wainwright, who were born in Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. Upon first leaving his native State, he went to Georgia, but before his marriage moved from Alabama, where he had located, to Arkansas, in 1853, locating in Independence County, but afterward died in Sharp County in 1855, at the age of seventy-three years. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. William Wainwright is one of his nine children, and was reared to manhood on a farm in Alabama, but when his father came to the State of Arkansas, he came with him and here has since made his home. He was married in Sharp County, on the 28th of February, 1860, to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Huddleston, and by her has had a family of nine children: John B., who died at the age of nine months; Louise, who died in 1884 at the age of twenty-two years; Laura P., William E., Mary M., Martha M., Samuel P., Lucy M. and Gundoland. During the late Civil War Mr. Wainwright served four years under Gen. Price, being in the commissary department the most of the time. In 1862 he came to Fulton County, Ark., and is now the owner of 1,346 acres of land in the country and considerable property in town. He has the finest dwelling house in the county, it being a fine brick structure, containing eight large rooms. Politically he has always affiliated with the Democratic party, and socially he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., being a Master Mason. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. William E. Watson, a Methodist minister

and farmer of Fulton Township, was born in Ballard County, Ky., in 1846, and received very meager educational advantages. He remained with his widowed mother until sixteen years of age and then, in June, 1863, he enlisted in Company B, Wood's Battalion of Missouri Cavalry, Confederate troops, and served until the close of the war, most of his operations being in Arkansas. He was in the engagement at Pine Bluff, and all through Price's raid in Missouri. At one time while a soldier there was some talk of promoting him for bravery to the position of fourth corporal. He was captured during that raid in Kansas, in October, 1864, and was a prisoner about four months at St. Louis and Alton, Ill. He was paroled just before the general surrender, rejoined his command and surrendered in May, 1865, at Shreveport, La. He then came to Izard County, and was married in June, 1866, to Miss Martha J. Williams, a native of Kentucky, and the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Williams, also of Kentucky nativity. Her parents died in Izard County, whither they had moved when Mrs. Watson was a little girl. The fruits of Mr. Watson's union were seven children, four sons and one daughter now living. He remained in Izard County until 1875, and then came to his present farm, which was then in the woods, but now he has 160 acres, with fifty under cultivation. He has a pleasant home, one and a half miles east of Viola, and aside from his farming interest he has been local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for about ten years, administering to the spiritual wants of his fellow men in a very satisfactory manner. He has been a member of that church for a period of about twenty-two years. He is a Democrat in his political preferences and has held the office of justice of the peace since September, 1888. He has one brother, James M., and a sister, the widow of William Ferguson, who are living in Fulton County. His parents, Miles and Mary S. (Gillespie) Watson, were born in Kentucky, where the father died when William E. was an infant. In about 1853 the family moved to Lawrence County, Ark., where Mrs. Watson married William Hawkins. She afterward moved to Fulton County, and

died about 1862, in what is now Baxter County. She had been a member of the Methodist Church for many years.

Z. L. Watters, M. D., is of Scotch-Irish birth and antecedents, and his ancestors for four generations back have been prominently identified with the interests of the State of Georgia, his father, Joseph Watters, having been a prominent politician of that State in the days of his prime. The latter was born in 1792 and was reared to manhood in his native State. During the Florida War he served as captain under Gen. Nelson. He was a member of the legislature from Floyd County, and was also a United States Senator from his senatorial district, comprising three counties. His death occurred in 1866. His wife was born in Oglethorpe County in 1799, and became the mother of thirteen children, ten sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. All the former served in the Confederate army with the exception of two brothers. One brother was killed at Sharpsburg while serving in Lee's army, and another at Atlanta. Dr. Z. L. Watters, our subject, was captain of a company from Gordon County, Ga., and for gallant service was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and served until Lee's surrender. He received his literary education at Rome, Ga., and being now prepared to carry out a long cherished desire he entered upon a course of medical study, entering the medical college of his native State, from which he graduated in 1852. He had practiced until the opening of the war at Calhoun, Ga., and also at other places in that State, and after the war he again located in Calhoun, residing there until he came to Arkansas in December, 1869. From that time until quite recently he was engaged in practicing his profession at Salem, and acquired a superior reputation as an able physician and surgeon. A short time since he retired from practice and is now conducting a drug store, for which he is thoroughly qualified. He was for many years the only physician in the place, and owing to his remarkably successful career as such he has become the owner of 820 acres of land in three different farms. He was married in 1866 to Miss M. A.

Humphreys, but he was called upon to mourn her loss by death in 1874. She left two children: Frank and Nora. He subsequently wedded his present wife, whose maiden name was Samantha Jeffrey. The following are the children which have been given them: Zula Lee, Nettie Medora, Lamar, Lella and Ethel. Dr. Watters is a Democrat, and has shown his brotherly spirit by becoming a Mason.

S. P. Welden, treasurer of Fulton County, Ark., was born in Jackson County, Tenn., June 15, 1832, but was reared in the State of Kentucky, receiving fairly good advantages for acquiring an education in the old subscription schools of early days. His boyhood days were spent in following the plow, and learning the blacksmith's trade, the two occupations receiving his attention for a number of years. He was married at the age of twenty-four years, to Miss Elizabeth S. Duncan, in Bollinger County, Mo. She was born in Livingston County, Ky., May 7, 1838, and to their union five children were born, all of whom have passed to their long home: Mary A., born December 27, 1857, died March 14, 1858; an infant, born May 6, 1859, died the same day; Madoriah F., born July 20, 1860, died October 23, 1872; Ewell B., born February 2, 1864, died December 19, 1882; and one other infant, born November 2, 1867, died the same day. Mr. Welden bought two quarter sections of land in Fulton County, Ark., in 1868, and moved here in 1881. He resided on his property until elected to the office of county treasurer in September, 1884, when he located at the county seat of Fulton County. He was re-elected in September, 1886, and again re-elected in September, 1888, his majority being each year increased; and although he has only been a resident of the county a few years, he has become one of its prominent citizens, and is respected by all for his sterling integrity, sound judgment and liberal, progressive ideas. He now owns over 900 acres of land in the county, ten forty-acre pieces being in one body. He is an old line Democrat, and is the master of Salem Lodge No. 418, of the A. F. & A. M. Mr. Welden was the third in a family of twelve children, seven boys and five girls, eight of whom are

now living, born to William Welden and wife, formerly a Miss Jones, the former being probably a native of North Carolina, born June 12, 1809, and the latter of Tennessee, born May 11, 1809. William Welden moved to Tennessee with his father when young, and was there married to Mary R. Jones, subsequently following the occupation of farming. He is still living, and is residing at Pinkneyville, Livingston County, Ky. His wife died on the 18th day of March, 1865. The paternal grandfather, Daniel Welden, was born in North Carolina, and died in Kentucky at the home of our subject, between ninety-five and one hundred years of age. He was a veteran in the War of 1812, under Andrew Jackson. The great-grandfather, Pines Welden, was a Revolutionary soldier, and was of Scotch-Irish descent.

Marion Whiteside is a resident of Fulton County, Ark., who seems to be eminently fitted for the occupation of farming, for he possesses industry and good business ability, and from earliest boyhood has been familiar with the details of farm life. He was born in Oregon County, Mo., October 11, 1850, but was reared in Fulton County, Ark., remaining with his parents until he attained his majority, and, although he received no schooling he became familiar with the details of farming and blacksmithing, which occupations his father followed. He has continued the former occupation ever since starting out in life for himself, and since 1873 has lived on his present farm of 120 acres, fifty-five acres of which are under cultivation. He has always been a Democrat politically, and his first vote for the Presidency was cast for Horace Greeley. He is now deputy assessor of his township, has been constable of Mammoth Spring Township two years, and has served seven years as school director, and is elected for two more years. He is a member of Mammoth Spring Lodge No. 48, of the I. O. O. F. July 7, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Annis Mooney, who was born in Dent County, Mo., about 1852, and by her he became the father of eight children, six of whom are living: Margaret E., Jackson F., Martha L., Josephine, Minnie A. and Monroe C. Mrs. Whiteside is a daughter of John and Mar

garet Mooney, who were native Tennesseans, and were early settlers of Dent County, Mo. The father died in that State, but the mother's death occurred in Arkansas. Mr. Whiteside is one of eight surviving members of a family of eleven children, nine of whom reside in Fulton County, Ark., and one in Oregon County, Mo., born to Hayes and Sarah J. (Payne) Whiteside, who were born in Indiana and Missouri, in 1833 and 1836, respectively. The father was brought to Arkansas by his parents when nine years of age, and became a noted hunter of Fulton County and lived in this county until his death, August 27, 1879, still survived by his widow. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Whiteside, was a Virginian, and with his wife moved from that State to Indiana, at a very early day, and later to Fulton County, Ark., of which they were among the earliest settlers. He was also a noted hunter and while on a hunting expedition was taken sick and died in Independence County, Ark. His wife died in Fulton County, Ark.

Dr. Joseph M. Wolf, a physician of more than ordinary ability, who has practiced his profession at Mammoth Spring and vicinity since in August, 1887, is a native of Izard County, born in 1841, and the son of Maj. Jacob and Elizabeth (Sanders) Wolf, *nee* Lantz, natives of North Carolina and Ohio, and born in 1786 and 1800, respectively. They were married in Izard County, where they came in 1817, and spent the rest of their lives there, the mother dying in 1846, and the father in 1865. They were excellent people, and both were members of the Baptist Church, Mr. Wolf being an active worker in the same. He had been married three times, Mrs. Lantz being his second wife; she was the widow Sanders at the time of her marriage to Mr. Wolf. The latter was a blacksmith and farmer by occupation, and followed this all his life. He was major in the militia, and organized a company to go to the Mexican War, but it was not received. He served one term in the council when Arkansas was a part of Indian Territory, and was also a member of the State legislature soon after the State was organized. He was a pioneer, and one of the representative citizens

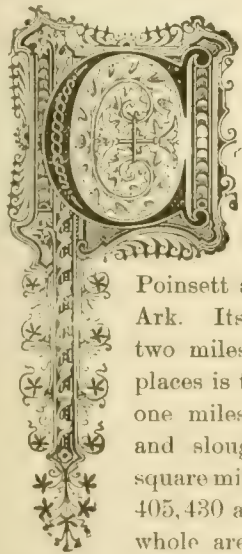
of the State. He traded with the Indians in the early settlement of the country, and was for some time engaged in flat-boating on the White River. His father, Michael Wolf, was a German soldier in the War of 1812. He removed from North Carolina to Kentucky about 1796, and to Arkansas in 1817, where he received his final summons. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wolf, Dr. Joseph M. was the ninth in order of birth. He assisted his father on the farm, and received very little education until grown, when he attended school for about ten months at Mountain Home, Ark. He then went all through the war in the Confederate army, serving in various companies, but principally in the Fourteenth Arkansas Infantry, Trans-Mississippi department. He was in the fights at Oak Hill, Pea Ridge, Iuka, Corinth, Port Hudson, Jenkins' Ferry, and many others. He surrendered at Marshall, Texas, in May, 1865, and during his entire time of service was never wounded. In August, 1865, he began the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. J. M. Casey, graduating from the University of Louisville, Ky., in 1870, and began practicing near Jacksonport, where he lived five years. He subsequently removed to Baxter County, and from there soon after to Boone County, thence to Stone County, where he remained until he came to Mammoth Spring, where he has practiced successfully ever since. By his marriage in 1872, to Miss Sarah Sink, daughter of George and Sarah Sink, early settlers of Jackson County, Ark., there were born two sons, Montrose and Eugene. Mr. and Mrs. Sink died in Jackson County, Ark., where Mrs. Wolf was born. The latter died in Boone County in 1876. Mr. Wolf was married the second time in Stone County, in 1878, to Miss Effie, a native of North Carolina, born in 1857, and the daughter of Benjamin R. and Mary J. Eaton. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton came to Washita County in 1865, and are now residing in Van Buren County. To Mr. and Mrs. Wolf were born four children now living: Caddie, Gertrude, Linnie and Virgie. The Doctor is a Democrat in his political preferences, and his first presidential vote was for Seymour, in 1868. He is a member of Blue Mountain Lodge No. 202, A.

F. & A. M., in Stone County, and has been secretary of the same several times. He is also a member of Spring River Lodge No. 49, K. of P., at Mammoth Spring, and is vice-chancellor. He and wife are members in good standing in the Baptist Church.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CRAIGHEAD COUNTY—LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION—STREAMS AND DRAINAGE—TIMBER AND SOIL—RESOURCES AND PRODUCTIONS—LIVE STOCK—PROPERTY, REAL AND PERSONAL—POPULATION—RAILROADS—SETTLEMENT—COUNTY ORGANIZATION—COUNTY SEAT—COUNTY BUILDINGS—LOCAL OFFICERS—POLITICS—THE COURTS—THE CIVIL WAR—TOWNS AND VILLAGES—COUNTY BIOGRAPHY—EDUCATION—RELIGION.

They shunned not labor when 'twas due,
They wrought with right good will;
And for the homes they won for them,
Their children bless them still.—*Anon.*



CRAIGHEAD COUNTY, situated in Northeastern Arkansas, is bounded on the north by Lawrence and Greene Counties, Ark., and Dunklin County, Mo.; east by Mississippi County, south by Poinsett and west by Jackson County, Ark. Its length east and west is forty-two miles, and the width at different places is twelve, eighteen and twenty-one miles, including lakes, river-beds and sloughs. Its entire area is 710 square miles, or 454,400 acres, of which 405,430 are under taxation, and of the whole area less than one-tenth is im-

proved.

The boundary lines are as follows: Commencing on the Fifth Principal Meridian at the intersection of the line dividing Townships 14 and 15 north; thence east on the township line to the in-

tersection of Cache River, in Range 2 east; thence up-stream with its meanders to the line dividing Townships 15 and 16; thence east on the township line to the St. Francis River in Range 7; thence up-stream, with the meanders thereof, to the line dividing Sections 17 and 20, in Township 16, Range 7; thence east to the line dividing Ranges 7 and 8; thence south on the range line to the line dividing Townships 12 and 13; thence west on the township line to the Fifth Principal Meridian; thence north on the meridian line to the place of beginning.

Crowley's Ridge, from its continuation in Greene County, crosses the west central portion of Craighead in a southerly direction, being twelve miles or more in width at the northern boundary, and first widening and then narrowing down to a width of only about three miles near the southern line. The lands on the ridge are gently rolling, and gradually slope down to the level or bottom-lands on either side. The low or flat and much of

the swamp and overflowed lands, the latter constituting a large percentage of the area of the county, will eventually become superior for farming and grazing purposes, when the timber shall have been cleared away and the drift removed from the water-courses.

The St. Francis River flows from north to south across the eastern portion of the county, entering it over Section 6, in Township 15, Range 7, and over Sections 1 and 2, in Township 15, Range 6. This stream varies in its width from a half mile to three miles. Its bed covers large tracts of land along its original channel which were sunk in the earthquakes of 1811-12; and thus becoming covered with water they have since been known as the "Sunk Lands." Other tracts lying east of the St. Francis River were sunk in the same earthquakes, and are also called by a similar name. Clay, Greene and other counties in North-eastern Arkansas were likewise affected by these earthquakes. All that portion of Craighead County lying east of Crowley's Ridge is drained by the St. Francis River and its numerous tributaries. Cache River enters from the north at the north-west corner of Section 2, Township 15, Range 2, and flows in a southerly and southwesterly direction, leaving the county a short distance east of its southwest corner. With its tributaries it drains all that territory lying west of Crowley's Ridge.

The water supply for all purposes is abundant. A number of good springs—especially on Crowley's Ridge—are found, and a liberal supply of good well water can, at all places, be obtained at an average depth of about thirty feet, without blasting or boring through rock. Indeed from wells, cisterns and springs, besides the streams, an abundant supply of water may be had for every needed purpose.

The timber here is not unlike that of Clay and Greene Counties. On the ridge nearly all species of oak, gum, poplar, some pine, hickory, ash, etc., are common, while on the lower lands the oaks, gum, cottonwood, cypress, hickory, a little walnut, tupelo, etc., abound. The poplar and walnut have been largely cut out, but of several other varieties, especially oak, gum and cypress, a seem-

ingly inexhaustible supply, excellent for saw timber, remains; rail and building timber and wood for fuel are sufficiently plenty to last for years.

The county has a variety of soil from the poorest "pipe" or white clay to the richest black sandy loam. Of the former there is but little. With proper cultivation all soils produce well. Experienced farmers claim that clover grows luxuriantly on all except the white clay lands, where its roots heave out by the action of the winter frosts. However, on these lands herds-grass, or red-top, stands through the winters, and succeeds well. The soil in general is thoroughly adapted to the raising of Indian corn, wheat, oats, cotton and all kinds of vegetables, also clover and the tame grasses, and tobacco. Fruits common to this latitude thrive splendidly.

At this time lumbering is one of the leading industries and greatest sources of income to the community. Two stave factories and about fifteen saw-mills are within the county, engaged in preparing lumber for shipment, and many logs are rafted out on the river ways. The largest revenue to the farmers is from the raising of cotton and corn, which yield probably a nearly equal crop. Some of the saw-mills have cotton-gins and grist-mills attached.

The census of 1880 shows that there were 1,130 farms in Craighead County, and 37,678 acres of improved lands. From these the vegetable productions for the year 1879 were as follows: Indian corn, 367,451 bushels; oats, 20,260 bushels; wheat, 15,552 bushels; hay, 206 tons; cotton, 4,374 bales; Irish potatoes, 4,806 bushels; sweet potatoes, 9,715 bushels; tobacco, 24,942 pounds. In the growing of tobacco the report shows that Craighead ranked as the sixth county in the State, notwithstanding its small population and small area of improved lands. These figures will be interesting to compare with the forthcoming census of 1890, which will show a large increase in improvements, and a corresponding advance in vegetable productions.

The same census gives the live stock within the county in number as follows: Horses, 1,817; mules and asses, 778; neat cattle, 10,691; sheep, 2,615;

hogs, 20,182. The returns as indicated on the assessment books for 1888 are: Horses, 2,541; mules and asses, 967; cattle, 12,191; sheep, 2,217; hogs, 15,053. By comparison it is seen that since 1880 the number of horses has more than trebled, the number of mules, asses and cattle has largely increased, while there has been a small decrease in the number of sheep, caused, probably, by the reduction in the price of wool.

The showing of the census of 1890 will be of much advantage to this territory.

In 1880 the taxable wealth of the county was assessed as follows: Real estate, \$535,611; personal property, \$280,625; a total of \$816,236, on which taxes for State, county and all purposes, to the amount of \$11,450, were charged. In 1888 real estate, including the railroads, was assessed at \$1,817,464, and the personal property at \$821,264, making a grand total of \$2,638,728, with \$40,841.33 as the total amount of taxes charged. These figures demonstrate the great increase in taxable wealth. The personal property alone now exceeds in value the entire taxable wealth of the county in 1880—conclusive proof of the wonderful and rapid development of the resources of the county.

The railroads, which constitute large proportions of the taxable wealth, were assessed in 1888 as follows: Helena Branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, \$181,000; St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas, \$238,637.52; Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, \$283,212.95; total, \$702,850.47. All of this has been added to the county since 1880. Craighead has no bonded debt, but has a floating debt, on outstanding warrants, of about \$7,500, which will soon be canceled.

No better argument than the facts and figures mentioned, coupled with the mild and genial climate where extremes of heat and cold are never felt, and where the people are hospitable and generous constituting excellent society—can be offered in favor of inducing immigration. Here the moral, sober and industrious man can find and obtain everything so desirable, and while, perhaps, one may not rise by magic to positions of affluence or perfect independence, he may be as-

sured of the certain success of proper application and industry.

In 1860 the population of Craighead County was 3,066, of whom 88 were colored; in 1870, 4,577, with 253 colored; in 1880, 7,037; colored, 261. There is no means of obtaining the population of the county at this writing, but it is safe to estimate it at much more than double that of 1880.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, completed in 1883, enters the county near the northwest corner, and runs in a southeasterly direction through and across by way of Jonesboro and Nettleton. The length of its line within the boundary is twenty-six miles and 4,266 feet. The Helena Branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad enters on Section 3, Township 15, Range 5, and runs thence in a southerly direction, bearing slightly to the westward, clear across the county by way of Nettleton, three miles southeast of Jonesboro. Its length is twenty and sixty-four one-hundredths miles. The St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad reaches the county line by the side of the Helena Branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which it follows for several miles; then turning to the westward, it passes through Jonesboro, and afterward runs in a southwesterly direction through the remainder of the county. Its length is twenty-eight miles and 1,953 feet. The combined length of the main lines of these three railroads within the county is seventy-five miles and 4,318 feet. These railroads give an advantageous outlet to all points of the compass. But few counties, even in old settled communities are so favored with railroad and shipping facilities.

Entrance into the territory composing Craighead County began about the year 1830, and among the first settlers was a Mr. Martin, who chose a location some five miles south of the present site of Jonesboro. He was probably the first permanent resident. Other very early settlers were Rufus Snoddy, Daniel O'Guinn, Yancey Broadaway and Joshua Grinder. John Hamilton, Asa Puckett and Eli Quarles settled in the Broadaway settlement, a few miles west of the site of Jonesboro. Uncle Jack Pearce, John and Thomas

Simmons took up their residence in the Grinder settlement, a few miles southwest of that place. Perry Osborn, James Stotts, Hardiman Puryear and his son, William, the latter now living near Jonesboro; D. R. Tyler, the McCrackens, Elias Mackey, Henry Powell and William Q. Lane were all pioneers to this locality. In 1840, John Anderson and his son, John S., the latter now living in Jonesboro, settled on Big Creek, in the northwest part of the county. Christopher and George Cook located on the same creek. The Puryears in 1840 made a home in the southern part.

William Puryear opened the first store in the county at his present home near Jonesboro, hauling his goods from Memphis. He gave \$8 per sack for salt, the sacks weighing from 200 to 250 pounds each, and for many other necessities of life corresponding prices were paid. During one season, about the year 1854, his purchase of furs from the pioneer settlers and subsequent sales amounted to \$3,700. In "early days," everything was of a primitive order. The pioneers wore their homespun clothing, also making garments out of the skins of animals. Many of the women had no shoes to wear except moccasins, made of skins with the flesh side turned out, and on frequent occasions the men attended religious services barefooted, and the women with moccasin shoes on. None but the survivors can form a proper conception of the hardships endured by the pioneer settlers. Prior to the war period immigration to the new territory was extremely slow, and during that time it was at a standstill. Afterward it was renewed, but did not increase very perceptibly until the completion of the railroads, since which time it has been quite rapid. As the county is new and but a small portion improved, there is room and excellent opportunities for thousands more to obtain homes within its borders.

The county of Craighead was organized in accordance with an act of the legislature of the State, approved February 19, 1859. Thomas B. Craighead, then representing Mississippi and Crittenden Counties in the Senate, was opposed to the bill creating the new county, while William A. Jones, representing St. Francis and Poinsett Coun-

ties in the same body, was its principal supporter. The bill was called up for passage when the former was absent from his seat, and upon returning he found that it had been passed, and that his own name had been inserted in the space left blank for the name of the county.

In 1883, the legislature, upon the solicitation of certain individuals in the eastern part, divided the county into two judicial districts, the Western, to be known as the Jonesboro district, and the Eastern, as the Lake City district. The range line between Ranges 4 and 5 was made the dividing line. Two years later (in 1885) the legislature changed the line between the districts to the range line dividing Ranges 5 and 6, and in 1887, it passed another act by which Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18 and 19, in Township 13, Range 6, were taken from the Eastern and attached to the Western district. The probability is that the districts will, ere long, be abolished and the county placed as it formerly was, under the management of one seat of justice.

About two years after the county's organization, the site of Jonesboro was selected for the permanent seat of justice, and before long a two-story frame court-house, with the county offices below and the court room above, was erected on the public square, where the present one stands. This building stood until February 14, 1869, when it was consumed by fire. A company of the State Militia, who had lodged in it the previous night (fire being discovered shortly after their departure), were charged by some with having set it on fire, while others, more charitably inclined, deemed the burning a result of unintentional carelessness. A frame store building on the west side of the square, was then rented and used as a court-house, until 1876, when it also was burned. Marion Sanders was indicted for the destruction of this building, was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to serve a term of two years in the penitentiary. A similar building was then erected on the same ground, and used as a court-house until 1878, when it was consumed in a general fire, in which eight buildings were destroyed. In these several fires the early public records of the county were all destroyed. The present court house was completed in the summer

of 1886, by the contractor, W. C. Clark, of Little Rock, at a total cost of \$16,500. It is a substantial two-story brick structure, with five rooms and a fire-proof vault for the records on the first floor, and the court and jury rooms on the second. It is finished in modern architectural style, with a tower and town clock, and is a handsome, attractive building.

The only jail the county has ever had is a small log building, a portion of which is still standing a little distance north of the northwest corner of the public square. The seat of justice for the Lake City district is at the town of Lake City, where the county owns no buildings, but rents a small frame building for a court-house.

The following is a list of the names of the officers of Craighead County from its organization, with the date of their terms of service.

Judges: Isham Fuller, 1859-60; Sam P. Trice, 1860-62; A. C. Huston, 1862-64; J. S. Anderson, 1864-66; J. M. Curnutt, 1866-67;* James Carson, 1867-72; J. H. West, 1874-76; W. S. Stephens, 1876-80; J. M. Raines, 1880-82; L. W. Loftis, 1882-86; J. H. Edwards, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Clerks: L. H. Sutfin, 1859-64; F. M. Davis, instead of Sutfin, from January, 1864; A. Lynch, 1864-66; L. H. Sutfin, 1866 to October, 1867; R. H. McKay from October, 1867 to 1872; J. C. Knight, 1872-76; Jacob Sharp, 1876-86; J. H. Mangrum, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Sheriffs: William T. Armstrong, 1859-60; W. T. E. Armstrong, 1860-62; William Puryear, 1862-65; W. T. E. Armstrong from January, 1865 to 1866; J. G. Wood, 1866-67; W. H. Nesbitt, 1867-72; Samuel Nash, 1872-74; D. H. Thorn, 1874-80; William T. Lane, present incumbent, first elected in 1880, and re-elected, has since served continuously.

Treasurers: Thomas Nelson, 1859-60; S. W. Chisenhall, 1860-64; C. Sharp, 1864-65; L. W. Loftis, 1865-68; T. S. Ray, 1868-74; E. Watkins, 1874-78; A. S. Nash, 1878-80; J. M. Minton, 1880-82; W. F. Little, 1882-86; J. D. C. Cobb,

1886-88; G. W. Cook, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Coroners: R. H. McCoy, 1859-60; Uriah Kellar, 1860-64; L. W. Loftis, 1864-65; J. H. Gamble, 1865-68; J. Hargraves, 1868-71; J. H. Stephens, 1871-72; John Tanehill, 1872-74; A. N. Couch, 1874-76; R. Robertson, 1876-78; A. N. Couch, 1878-80; H. Dorton, 1880-86; David Calvert, 1886-88; M. D. Willey, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Surveyors: J. N. Burk, 1859-62; S. M. Oden, 1862-64; A. J. Barnett, 1864-66; E. A. Albright, 1866-68; Joseph Newson, 1872-73; J. W. Newson, 1873-78; W. M. Armstrong, 1878-80; T. M. Boyd, 1880-82; G. B. Hopkins, 1882-84; T. M. Boyd, 1884-86; J. H. Burk, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Assessors: W. T. E. Armstrong, 1868-72; D. M. Goodman, 1872-73; C. W. Covender, 1873-74; J. M. Raines, 1874-76; J. R. Ruffin, 1876-78; J. Broadaway, 1878-84; R. L. Collins, present incumbent, elected in 1884, re-elected and served continuously since.

Representatives: Z. Stoddard was the first representative of Craighead County, and J. A. Meek is the present one.

The political aspect of Craighead County may be seen by reference to the number of votes cast at the September election in 1888, for the candidates for governor, as follows: James P. Eagle, Democrat, 1,386; C. M. Norwood, combined opposition, 662. The number of votes cast in the county at the November election in 1888, for the presidential candidates, were: For Cleveland, 1,212; for Harrison, 217; for Streeter, 147.

Upon the organization of the county the courts were held, as provided in the creating act, at the store-house of William Puryear, at his present residence near Jonesboro, where future sessions were held until the site for the seat of justice was selected and a court-house erected.

The county court holds its regular sessions at Jonesboro, commencing on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year, and continuing as long as the business requires. It has jurisdiction over the county business in both

*James Carson from October, 1867, vice Curnutt, removed.

judicial districts, but does not meet in the Lake City district.

The regular sessions of the probate court are held in the Jonesboro judicial district, commencing on the second Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year, and in Lake City judicial district, commencing on the fourth Mondays of the same months. It continues "from day to day until the business is disposed of."

The regular sessions of the circuit court for the Jonesboro district commence on the sixth Monday after the first Monday of February and August of each year, and for the Lake City district, on the fifteenth Monday after the first Monday of the same months.* This court has fortunately never been overburdened with criminal trials in this county, because of the absence of unlawful citizens. A few murders have been committed, but no legal executions have followed. Some years ago a negro murdered Miss Mattie Ishmael at her father's house, a few miles north of Jonesboro. He and three other negroes, accessories, were arrested and given a preliminary trial before a justice of the peace. From the evidence it appeared that the negroes had contrived to steal money which they thought to be in Mr. Ishmael's house, and that the young lady, being the only one at home, was killed to enable them to accomplish the act. The justice of the peace found sufficient evidence to hold the negroes for the action of the grand jury, whereupon the citizens seized and hanged them until they were dead.

The legal bar of Craighead County is composed of the following named attorneys: J. C. Brookfield, W. H. Cate, T. P. McGovern, J. C. Hawthorn, J. A. Meek, S. A. Warner, N. J. Thompson, Will A. May, W. A. Maywood, W. W. Nisbett, L. J. Wear, E. W. Hillis, E. M. Roleson, H. J. Smith. Additional mention of the members of the bar is made on other pages.

At the outbreak of the War of 1861-65, the citizens of Craighead County in their actions pursued the course most natural for them. Being emigrants, or their descendants, from Tennessee

and other Southern States, they were almost unanimously in favor of the Southern cause, and consequently did what they could in its behalf, by furnishing soldiers for the Confederate army. The first company in the county was organized in 1861, and was commanded by Capt. J. M. Pollard. It served in the Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry. The next company, raised in the winter of 1862-63, was commanded by Capt. J. D. Hillis. It served in Col. O. P. Lyle's Twenty-third Arkansas Infantry. The next company was that of Capt. M. A. Adair, which served in Col. Young's regiment of Arkansas infantry. Another, commanded by Capt. J. G. Wood, was raised in Craighead and Greene Counties, but mostly from the former. It served in a battalion of Col. Kitchens' regiment of Arkansas troops. Another company raised in 1864 in this and Jackson and Woodruff Counties, by Capt. J. B. Hillis, had about one-fourth of its men from this county. A few individuals joined companies organized outside. No body of troops were organized here for the Federal army. A few individuals may have joined regiments from the North after their removal from this locality.

The only action that took place within the county during the war, was a fight at Jonesboro in 1863, between two companies of Confederate troops, commanded, respectively, by Capts. Adair, of Craighead, and Allen, of Clay Counties, and a detachment of a Federal regiment, commanded by Col. Daniels. The latter had stopped in the town and were attacked by their enemies, and driven out. In the contest about thirty were killed and wounded, principally Federals. A portion of Marmaduke's army moved through the county, on his retreat from Missouri, and some Federal commands also passed through. It was, however, not much over-run, and did not suffer from the devastations of war such as fell to the lot of many other counties within the State. Among the recent immigrants from the North are many ex-Federal soldiers, and their friendly intercourse shows that the battle-ax has long since been buried.

Craighead is favored with a usual quota of towns, so essential to any community.

Bay, a small place situated on the Kansas City,

*The time for convening at Lake City has probably been changed by the last session of the legislature.



J. H. Parish

JACKSON COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, ten miles southeast of Jonesboro, contains a postoffice, three or four stores, a saw-mill, two churches, two boarding houses, etc.

Bono, a station and postoffice on the same railroad, ten miles northwest of Jonesboro, is but a small village.

Brookland, on the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, eight miles northeast of Jonesboro, contains three general stores, one drug store, two hotels, a church and school-house.

Culberhouse, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, one and a half mile below Bay, has a postoffice, store, boarding-house, and saw-mill.

Dee, a station on the Iron Mountain Railroad eight miles south of Jonesboro, contains two stores, two churches and two saw-mills.

Gilkerson is on the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, nine miles southeast of Jonesboro. A postoffice, store, and a grist and saw-mill and cotton-gin combined comprise its interests.

Greensboro, a very old village and formerly a place of much business, eleven miles east of north from Jonesboro, has within it a postoffice, two or three stores, two churches and a school-house.

Gubertown is a post hamlet in the northeastern part of the county.

Jonesboro, the county seat of Craighead County, was established when its site was selected for the permanent seat of justice. It was named in honor of William A. Jones, State Senator for the counties of St. Francis and Poinsett, for his able support of the act creating the county. Located on a beautiful site at the crossing of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, it is near the center of the territory whose capital it is. William Puryear moved his store from his farm to the town site and became its first merchant. At the beginning of the Civil War the place contained about 150 inhabitants. After the close of that struggle it continued to grow, but slowly, so that in 1880, it had three or four small stores and some other business enterprises, and a population

of from 200 to 300. Upon the completion of the railroads through the county in 1882 and 1883, enterprise was awakened, and now, according to an actual and careful census just taken within the corporate limits, the population numbers 2,240—1,954 white, and 286 colored. To this number should be added about 300 for those living just outside of the corporation.

On Saturday, April 27, 1889, about forty business houses and residences, including some of the best of both within Jonesboro, were swept away by devouring flames, causing an estimated loss to the property owners of about \$175,000. The burnt district lies immediately north and northeast of the public square, on both sides of the street leading to the Union Depot. Before this occurrence the town contained the Bank of Jonesboro, six general stores, ten groceries, eight drug stores, one hardware store, one hardware and grocery store, three dry goods stores, one clothing store, one undertaker's store, twelve hotels, five barber shops, several temperance saloons, several blacksmith and other mechanical shops, two corn-mills, three planing-mills, two saw-mills, one stave factory, three brick yards, three lumber yards, four church edifices, a large and new two-story brick school-house with six rooms, costing \$7,000, the Union Depot, round house, two freight depots and other railroad buildings, a number of restaurants, boarding houses and business houses not here enumerated. The property burned consisted of stores, warehouses, livery stable, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the Southern Hotel, residences, etc., etc.

In addition to the foregoing the city contains two weekly newspapers, The Jonesboro Times and The Craighead County Sun, both well edited, and both devoted to the general interests of the county and its people. The Times is published by J. D. C. Cobb & Son, and The Sun by Emmet Rodgers. The Times lost its press and some other property in the late fire, but did not miss its regular publication.

Jonesboro has a lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity, a lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows, a lodge each of the Knights of Honor.

Knights and Ladies of Honor, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Labor, and other societies; also six physicians and one dentist. The place was incorporated February 2, 1883, as a city of the second class. Its present officers are N. J. Thompson, mayor; J. W. Mackey, recorder; I. J. Stacey, treasurer, and J. J. Rooney, marshal. Jonesboro is so pleasantly and advantageously located that it is a desirable place of residence. Its residences in the shady forest surrounding the business portion of the city are both attractive and comfortable. Though individuals have suffered by the late devastating elements the loss will soon be recovered, proving, perhaps, a substantial blessing, as brick will take the place of wooden buildings.

Lake City, the seat of justice of the Lake City district, was established soon after the Civil War as a boat-landing on the St. Francis River. It contains the court-house, postoffice, two stores, two hotels, a church and school-house.

Macey is a postoffice in the extreme northeast corner of the county.

Nettleton, at the crossing of the railroads three miles southeast of Jonesboro, contains a postoffice, three or four business houses, etc.

Stottsville, in the extreme eastern part of the county, has a postoffice, store, saw and grist-mill and cotton-gin combined, a church and school-house.

Wardsdale, on the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, thirteen miles southwest of Jonesboro, contains a postoffice and saw-mill.

No adequate educational facilities existed within the county prior to the inauguration of the free school system. There were, however, a few subscription schools taught here and there in the most thickly settled neighborhoods, the terms being for three months in a year. The following statistics from the report of the State superintendent, for the year ending June 30, 1888, will prove of interest to those whose sympathies are with this worthy movement. Scholastic population: White, 3,988; colored, 160—total, 4,148. Number of pupils taught in the public schools: White, 1,959; colored, 36—total, 1,995. Number of school districts, 56. Number of teachers employed: Males, 32; females,

15—total, 47. Average monthly salaries paid teachers—first grade, males, \$50; females, \$45.10; second grade, males, \$40; females, \$37.30; third grade, males, \$33.35; females, \$32.50. Revenue raised for the support of the common schools, total amount, \$20,595.64; amount expended, \$9,142.53; balance unexpended, \$11,453.11. These figures indicate that less than one-half of the white, and less than one-fourth of the colored scholastic population were taught in the public schools during the year. However, considering the short time in which the free school system has been in existence, and the distance the children of sparsely settled sections of the county have to travel to attend, it may be considered a fair showing. When the county becomes more thickly settled and more school-houses are erected, a much larger attendance will result. The wages paid for teachers of the first grade is sufficient to secure able and competent instructors.

Of the Missionary Baptist Church, the pioneer organization of this religious denomination within the territory composing Craighead County is that known as Macedonia, six miles northeast of Jonesboro. It was formed prior to 1846. Next was the Jonesboro Church, organized some ten years later. Other organizations have since been formed from time to time until they now number twelve, and are named as follows: Antioch, Black Oak, Bethabrah, Enterprise, Hermon, Jonesboro, Liberty, Macedonia, New Hope, Oak Grove, Philadelphia and Rock Hill, with an aggregate membership of about 800. The pastors of these churches, so far as given in the minutes of the Mount Zion Association, are J. F. Mills, at Antioch; E. P. Minton, at Black Oak and Liberty; W. G. Stamper, at Bethabrah; M. Ball, at Jonesboro; J. T. Arrington, at Macedonia, New Hope and Oak Grove; J. M. Raines, at Philadelphia, and Thomas Williams, at Rock Hill.

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Jonesboro Station, W. D. Matthews, pastor, has 160 or more members. The Jonesboro Circuit, M. J. Hively, pastor, consists of five organizations: Pleasant Grove, Marvin, Bay, Forest Home and Hope, with a membership of 400.

Lake City Circuit, S. G. Lape, pastor, consists of four organizations, viz.: Hollywood, Forest Chapel, Pleasant Valley and Lake City. Shiloh Circuit, John Edison, pastor, consists of seven organizations, viz.: Trinity, Oak Ridge, New Hope, Colwell's Chapel, Shiloh, New Haven and Union Grove, with an aggregate membership of 432.

Buffalo Island Mission has seven appointments or preaching places: Trinity, Young's Chapel, Hunton's Chapel, Poplar Ridge, Union School House and Black Oak, with an aggregate membership of 152. Rev. A. S. Hilburn is pastor. Lake City Circuit was recently established, and a portion of its members were taken from the Jonesboro Circuit and Buffalo Island Mission, thus reducing their membership as above given. All the Methodist Episcopal Church organizations within the county belong to the Jonesboro District of the White River Conference, of which Rev. M. M. Smith, of Jonesboro, is Presiding Elder.

The oldest Christian church organization here is Christian Valley, seven miles southwest of Jonesboro. It was organized soon after the Civil War. Other Christian churches are Hope, held in a school-house two miles southeast of Jonesboro, one at Jonesboro, one on Buffalo Island, and another in Texas Township. Together they aggregate a membership of about 350. Elder J. H. Ferrell preaches at Hope and Christian Valley, and Elder W. Y. M. Wilkerson, at Buffalo Island.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church has but one organization in the county, and that is at Jonesboro. It was organized in 1878, by Rev. J. D. C. Cobb, who has since continued to be its pastor. The membership numbers sixty. In 1887 this church society erected a fine frame edifice at a cost of \$2,000. It was consumed in the great fire at Jonesboro April 27, 1889. Until further arrangements are made the society will worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church edifice. A society of seven or eight members of the Northern branch of the Presbyterian Church have a frame church edifice a few miles southeast of Jonesboro.

The Roman Catholic Church has recently erected a small frame edifice in Jonesboro, the only one in the county.

Nearly all of these denominations, excepting the latter, have Sunday-schools connected with them. Regular preaching services are held, and all are doing good work in the cause of Christianity. The county, though new, and with but a small population, is well supplied with churches.

James C. Anderson, an influential farmer of Craighead County, is a native of Bedford County, Tenn. The paternal grandfather, Isaac Anderson, was a native of Virginia, and married Elizabeth Hunter, from Maryland. They settled in Tennessee, and here Richard Anderson, the father of James C., was born. He grew to manhood in that State, and married Martha Campbell, also born and reared there. There are now four survivors of their family of nine children. Richard Anderson served creditably as a captain in the late war, and was esteemed by all as a good soldier and a worthy citizen. He was an active member of the I. O. O. F. James C. also served in the late war as a lieutenant, and participated in a number of engagements, among them New Madrid and Island No. 10. He has now a large farm of 400 acres, much of which is excellent land, and under cultivation. His farm is well stocked with horses, mules and cattle. He was united in marriage with Susan Nance, a native of Tennessee, and after her death was again married, this time selecting Martha Jackson, who was born and reared in Alabama. She came to Arkansas in 1870 with her father, who is a prominent citizen and postmaster at Bono. Eight children have been born to this union. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Masonic order and of the I. O. O. F., and has occupied official chairs in both of these orders. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

Edwin G. Barrett. Prominent among the prosperous and intelligent young farmers of Craighead County, may be mentioned the name of Edwin G. Barrett, a native of the county, born April 21, 1859. His paternal grandfather was Caswell Barrett, a native of South Carolina, who was reared in that State and all his life followed agricultural pursuits. He was born in 1793 and died in 1830.

His wife, Nancy (Ferguson) Barrett, also a native of South Carolina, was of Irish descent, and to their union were born two sons and two daughters, the only survivor being Arthur J., who is now a prominent planter of Craighead County. He was born in Greenville District, S. C., August 31, 1821, and was reared on the farm, receiving a very good education. In 1858, to better his fortune, he concluded to come to Arkansas, and with his wife and three children and household goods, started in a wagon for this State. After traveling sixty days, he drove up and unhitched his wagon at his present farm, where he has lived ever since. There are 140 acres in the homestead, about ninety under cultivation, and he has also eighty-three acres of very rich land on the edge of "Cache Bottom." He has always been a Democrat in politics, but has never aspired to office. Before the war, he was county surveyor for one term, and during the war was in the Confederate service. He was married October 11, 1849, to Eunice Barton, a native of Georgia, whose parents were Willoughby and Sarah (West) Barton, both natives of South Carolina. Her mother died in 1844, and her father afterward came to Arkansas and died in White County in 1862. Of Mr. and Mrs. Barrett's ten children, only five are living, viz., William F. (married to Marzee Watkins), Mary (wife of Peyton Watkins), Edwin G. (the immediate subject of this sketch), and Sarah and Eliza at home. Those deceased are: Albert, Gilford, Luther, John and Nancy. Nancy was the wife of S. A. Neal, and left three little children, Arthur, Marvin and Ida Myrtle. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett and their entire family are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and those deceased were members. Edwin G. was reared on his father's farm, receiving a very fair education. He has been principally engaged in farming, but was for a while a clerk in the mercantile trade. He has a nice farm of seventy-five acres, forty of which are splendidly improved. January 20, 1885, he married Julia Dodds, a daughter of Allen and Julia (Saye) Dodds, residents of this county. This union has been blessed by two children: Alva and Margaret. Mr. Barrett is a man of strong political convictions,

and is a Democrat. Both he and his wife are devout Christians, the former a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the latter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

J. R. Blalack, was born in Monroe County, Miss., October 2, 1849. He is the son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Hendrix) Blalack, both natives of Mississippi. They twice came to Arkansas, but returned each time to their native home, where they both died—the father in 1865 and the mother in the winter of 1885–86. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom are now living, and four in this county: John, George, Willis and James R., all farmers. J. R. Blalack was reared in his native State and obtained but a moderate education. When yet a young man he came with his father's family to Arkansas and located in Craighead County. In the spring of 1869 he was united in marriage with Sophia Miranda Herrin, a native of Georgia. After his marriage he farmed for awhile, then went to Prairie County, Ark., remaining two years. Then he moved to Bourbon County, Kas., and after eleven months returned to Arkansas. He was on St. Francis River two months, operated a cotton-gin on Big Bay for one year, then he came to his present farm, where he rented forty-five acres and a gin—ginning 300 bales of cotton that year. He then purchased thirty acres of land, added to it for two years, and for two years more ran a saw-mill. After another year of farming he bought ten acres of land, moved to his present location, and in connection with James M. Herrin erected a combined cotton-gin and corn-mill, which they operate together. By economy and earnest endeavor he has been generally successful. One of his farms contains 100 acres and the other forty, with two acres for a home place. He is a Mason, holding membership in Jonesboro Lodge No. 129, and is a Democrat. He never sought office, but was always content to bear the brunt of the burden in the field or mills. He is the father of seven children: Aden C., Philip C., Pervison W., Dell D., Modena, Taylor and Zenobia.

John Boren (deceased) was a successful farmer and greatly respected citizen of Maumelle Town-

ship. He was born in Washington County, Tenn., but was mostly reared in Macon County, N. C., his parents having gone there when he was a small child. He remained there until 1859, when he came to Arkansas, locating on a place near Big Bay. With the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service, and remained through the entire conflict, making a very creditable military record. He was in several engagements and had many narrow escapes; he had been promoted to the office of first lieutenant when he was captured near Mount Vernon. He was then taken to Johnson's Island, where he was retained as prisoner for eight months. His comrades all remember him as a brave and gallant soldier. He died August 29, 1869. His widow, whose maiden name was Charlotte Gouldman, was born in Richmond County, Va., in 1832, and is a daughter of Robert and Nancy (Parker) Gouldman, natives of the "Old Dominion." Her father, who was a farmer by occupation, was born about 1803, and died in November of 1838; the mother was born in July, 1805, and survived her husband until 1842. About a year previous to her death she had moved with her family first to Tennessee and later to Alabama. Of the eight children born to this union, four are still living. Mrs. Boren was the fourth child and grew to womanhood in Alabama, where she was first married to Benjamin C. Vick, a native of Limestone County, Ala., born in 1827, and died July 29, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Vick came to Arkansas in 1857, locating on the place where he soon afterward died, and where his widow still resides. He was a charitable and enterprising citizen and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were the parents of six children, three of whom are living. William J. is a promising and substantial farmer and school teacher, educated at the Bethel Institute, Tenn., who has taught school for eight years, and served as justice of the peace for ten. He married C. E. Tabor, a native of Kentucky, September 29, 1878, and they are the parents of three children: Mary, Benjamin and Willis. Frances M. and Benjamin C. are the two other children of Mrs. Boren by her first husband. Those deceased were Joseph, Preston and an in-

fant. To Mr. and Mrs. Boren were born three children: Mary T., James C., and Martha L. (deceased). Mrs. Boren has a splendid farm, and displays much executive ability in its management.

Simon M. Bowman. Prominent among the prosperous and enterprising citizens of Lake City Township may be mentioned the subject of this sketch, who is a leading farmer and stock raiser, and also proprietor of a cotton-gin and saw-mill. He was born in Henderson County, Tenn., in 1847, and is a son of Joshua and Sally (Easley) Bowman, natives of Tennessee. They were reared and married in the "Old Volunteer State," where the father died in 1856. One year later the mother moved with her family to Arkansas, and located on the Maumelle Prairie in this county, where she remained until 1862, when she removed to Crowley's Ridge, returning but shortly afterward to the Prairie. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowman were born eight children, two of whom are now living: Simon M. and Mrs. Margaret Butcher. Mrs. Bowman was again married to Moses W. Lewis (now deceased), by whom she was the mother of one child, Perry E. Lewis. She married the third time, and after a life of charitable usefulness, died about 1871. Simon M. Bowman attained his majority in this county, and in 1869 moved to the place where he has since resided. He now has about 400 acres of land, with 110 under cultivation, over sixty of which he has cleared and cultivated himself. He has a good residence, tenant house, orchard, etc. In 1888 he built a cotton-gin and saw-mill in partnership with his half brother, Perry E. Lewis, and that year they ginned 127 bales of cotton. Mr. Bowman was first married in 1868, to Miss Sarah Harris, a native of the State, who died in June, 1873, leaving two children, Melinda, and Perry, both now deceased. For his second wife, he married his first wife's sister, Alice Harris, the fruits of which union have been nine children. There are seven living: Mary, Oscar, John, Rosa, Amos, Willie and Ada. Those deceased are Sally and Jimmie. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are members of the Methodist Church.

Jesse C. Broadaway was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., October 27, 1829, and is the son of

Yancy and Elizabeth (Hodges) Broadaway, the former born in North Carolina in 1801, the latter a native of Lincoln County, Tennessee. When the father was yet a boy, his parents moved to Tennessee, where he was reared and educated in his wife's native county. Mr. and Mrs. Broadaway were the parents of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, six of whom are still living, all in this county. Mr. Broadaway all his life engaged in farming and stock raising, and in Tennessee was very successful in that occupation, and was also elected to some local offices. He came to Arkansas in the fall of 1841, and here engaged in farming and reared his family. He was elected justice of the peace, and held that office for eighteen years; also served one term as county and probate judge. He and wife were devoted Christians, and zealous members of the Missionary Baptist Church. After a long life of usefulness, he died April 14, 1885, aged eighty-four years. His wife still survives him, and makes her home with one of her sons. The family is of English descent. Jesse C. Broadaway, the immediate subject of this sketch, is one of the thrifty and successful farmers of the county. He owns about 250 acres of good land, and of this has about seventy-five acres in a flourishing state of cultivation. November 15, 1855, he was married to Nancy Jane Harris, a native of Craighead County, Ark., born November 18, 1837, and died March 29, 1885. Their union was blessed by eleven children, five of whom are yet living: William R., Y. E. W., Robert J., Leila L. and Lula L.

George M. Broadaway, a substantial agriculturist and stock dealer of Craighead County, was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., January 1, 1832, and is a son of Yancy and Elizabeth (Hodges) Broadaway, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively [see sketch of Jesse C. Broadaway]. January 3, 1856, he was united in marriage with Delila Cline, who was born in Alabama August 21, 1836, and died December 23, 1861. Of this union two children were the issue: John C. and Andrew C. January 20, 1868, Miss Cynthia Barnett became his second wife. She is a native of Mississippi, and a daughter of John and

Jane (Willhite) Barnett, natives of Middle Tennessee, who came to Arkansas in 1864. Mr. Broadaway enlisted, in 1862, in the support of the Confederate cause, and served until the surrender. He has a large, nicely improved farm, and devotes much time and care to stock raising. He is a thorough Democrat, and in the support of progress and enterprise, one of the foremost men of the county. Mrs. Broadaway is a member of the Baptist denomination, which church the family attend.

Anderson R. Broadaway, a prominent merchant of Lake City, is a native of Craighead County, born August 1, 1850. He is a son of Judge Broadaway [see sketch of Jesse C. Broadaway], and like his father, by energy, enterprise and strict integrity, has attained the position among his fellow citizens of a leading business man. He grew to manhood in this county, and remained at home until his father's death, in 1885. In early life he engaged in farming, but in 1883 began selling groceries in Jonesboro, and continued in that business for three years, at the same time dealing in railroad ties, timber, etc. In 1887 he purchased an established business at Lake City, and has since been enjoying a splendid trade in general merchandise. He keeps a good stock, and has established an enviable reputation for fair and strictly honest dealing. June 4, 1874, he was united in marriage with Julia Minton, a native of Alabama, and daughter of F. M. Minton. Their union has been blessed by two children: Ira Galon and Era E. Mr. Broadaway is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and both he and wife belong to the Missionary Baptist Church.

J. C. Brookfield, a careful student, a fluent speaker, and an able and successful lawyer, is a pioneer citizen of Northeast Arkansas, born in Lawrence County, Ark., July 14, 1829. The Brookfield family are of Scotch and English origin, and were early emigrants to America. Isaac Brookfield, Sr., the paternal grandfather of J. C., came with his wife, Hannah, from England, and settled in Newark, N. J., and there they resided until their respective deaths. James Campbell, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was of

Scotch-Irish descent; and his wife, whose maiden name was Wilson, was descended from the Rhine Dutch, and was a sister of Col. Wilson, once speaker of the House of Representatives, who killed Col. Anthony in the State-house at Little Rock. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell emigrated to Lawrence County, Ark., in the fall of 1812, and were among the very first settlers. About 1821 he was elected sheriff of the county, which then comprised several of the present counties, and served for some time in that capacity. Isaac Brookfield, Jr., the father of J. C., through the influence of Bishop Asbury, came from New Jersey to St. Louis in 1819, as a missionary to the Indians. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was thoroughly educated, and possessed that power and magnetism of speech and character so necessary to a successful preacher. In 1823 he married Nancy Campbell, and after locating settled in Lawrence County, where he continued his Master's work, and lived an earnest, zealous and consistent Christian life. In 1825 he began mercantile business, his dry-goods, which were shipped from New York, being six months in reaching their destination; his groceries were principally from New Orleans. He continued this business until his death, in 1844. His wife died in 1875. To them were born a family of six children. J. C. Brookfield was reared on the farm, receiving his education mainly at Batesville, Ark. After his father's death, he closed up the business, and engaged in rafting on the St. Francis River, thus earning sufficient means to educate himself. When twenty-one years of age he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in Poinsett County, Ark., October 23, 1853. He immediately began practice in Harrisburg, and his practice, now extending over all adjoining counties, still embraces that court. In 1883 he moved to Jonesboro, where he has since made his home. At the opening of the late war he was captain of a company of militia, and once served as deputy clerk of Poinsett County, but has never aspired to office, rather choosing to serve his party than ask of it official favor. He has been for many years a leading lawyer of Northeast Arkansas, and enjoys, in its fullest extent, the

love, respect and confidence of his people. He was first married, in 1855, to Susan C. Arledge, and to them were born five children, two now living: Mrs. Mary L. Roleson and Mrs. Ida A. Ware. Mrs. Brookfield died in 1871, and three years later Mr. Brookfield was married to Mrs. Julia F. Pope, who was the mother of one child, Albert M. Pope. Mr. and Mrs. Brookfield are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is prominent both as a Mason and an Oddfellow.

Abraham Brown, farmer and stock raiser of Maumelle Township, is a son of David Brown, a native of North Carolina, and was born in Haywood County, N. C., October 6, 1832. The father was reared in his native State and married Rhoda Chastine, a native of South Carolina. After his marriage he moved to Georgia, where he engaged in both farming and blacksmithing for a number of years. In 1858 he came to Arkansas, locating on Crowley's Ridge, in Poinsett County, where he resided until his death, in August, 1858. He had lost his wife in 1850 and had married a second time. Abraham Brown grew to manhood in Georgia, and until his father's death remained with him. After his death he went to Jonesboro and ran a horse-mill (that was some time before the existence of the town), and also engaged in farming for two years. September 17, 1861, he entered the Confederate army under Col. Marsh Walker and served until the close of the war, when he surrendered at Wittsborough, in May, 1865. He was second sergeant and was in several engagements, among them New Madrid, Mo., and Island No. 10, at the latter of which places he was taken prisoner, and held five and one-half months at Camp Butler, Ill. He was exchanged at Vicksburg, and was afterward in the siege at Port Hudson. After the surrender he returned to this county and soon settled on the place where he now resides. In 1863 he had purchased forty acres of timbered land, which he then began to clear and improve. He has 600 acres in one tract and forty in another. He has cleared ninety acres of rich and valuable land; the remainder is timbered. March 16, 1865, he was married in this township to Sarah Thorn, a native of Kentucky, but reared in Arkansas. Her

father, Jesse Thorn, was one of the pioneer settlers of Maumelle Township. Mr. Brown has a family of seven children: Nancy C. (wife of Guy Winningham), Adella, Newton, Alsa, Abraham, Joseph A. and Silas. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown are consistent Christians and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. F. Brown, a leading and prominent attorney, of Jonesboro, Ark., was born in McNairy County, Tenn., November 22, 1844, and is a son of William F. Brown and Nettie (Swain) Brown, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Tennessee, who in 1858 came to Randolph County, Ark., locating near Pocahontas. Here Mr. Brown engaged in farming and mercantile business until his death in 1869. His wife died two years later. To their union were born thirteen children, only four of whom are now living. E. F. Brown was the fourth child, and when fourteen years of age came with his parents to Arkansas. He received a common-school education, and in 1862, in the early part of the late war, enlisted in Col. Kitchens' regiment, Reeves' company, and served until the close of the conflict, surrendering under Gen. Jeff Thompson, at Wittsburg, Ark. He was in battle at Whitewater bridge, Redlief farm, Little Missouri and Saline Rivers, and Little Rock. Peace having been restored, he returned home, and completed his education. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and in 1872 took a course of lectures in the law department at Lebanon, Tenn., and in July, 1873, located at Oak Bluff, Clay County, where he began the practice of his chosen profession. The following year he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention, and in 1875-76 represented the First district in the Senate. In 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Second judicial district, and was re-elected to the same office. In 1883 he came to Jonesboro, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married, in 1879, to Ada Parrish, daughter of N. C. Parrish, of Humphreys County, Tenn., and their union has been blessed by one child, Doswell. Mr. Brown has a beautiful residence in Jonesboro, and has one of the finest libraries in Northeast Arkansas. He is a mem-

ber of both the A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F., and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a leader of the Democratic party, as a lawyer is an able and fluent speaker, and as a business man his career has been one of unusual success.

J. G. Bryant, a leading merchant at Ridge, Craighead County, was born in Madison County, Ga., September 20, 1843, and is the son of Jason and Elizabeth (Berryman) Bryant, both natives of the same State. They came to Craighead County December 25, 1857, locating in Big Bay Bottom, where they remained until their deaths. The father died September 6, 1858, the mother December 22, 1868. They were the parents of three children, the two surviving being residents of this county: John G., the subject of this sketch, and Elizabeth, wife of J. T. Dudley. The father was a quiet, industrious man, and the mother a devoted Christian and member of the Missionary Baptist Church. John G. was reared on a farm in Big Bay Bottom, and has been a farmer all his life. In 1885 he bought of Burst & Stills a stock of goods, at Big Bay Siding, and carried on a mercantile business at that point until January 5, 1889, when he removed his stock of goods to Ridge. By industry and integrity he has established a good and successful business in general merchandise. He has two farms in Greenfield Township, one of eighty acres, thirty-three under cultivation, and the other of 160 acres, with seventy-six under cultivation. He was married November 29, 1868, to Mary H. McGown, daughter of Sam and Sarah (Tannehill) McGown, early settlers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant are the parents of eight children, three deceased: John D. and two infants. Those surviving are Sarah E., wife of J. R. Fuller; Nancy O., Charlie W. and Thomas A. Mrs. Bryant possesses many true womanly virtues, and is a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church. During the Civil War Mr. Bryant was a member of Company I. in McNiels' battalion, serving under Price. He was in active service from June, 1862, until the surrender, participating in several engagements in both Louisiana and Arkansas. He has never sought

office, but is a strong Democrat and an influential citizen.

Hon. W. H. Cate. The origin of this family in the United States dates from 1752, when three brothers of that name emigrated from Wales and located in America. One of the brothers took up his residence in New England, and but little is known of him or his descendants; while the other two settled in the South, and from this branch of the family the subject of this sketch is descended. That they took an active part in the struggle for independence is well known, and after the war they became tillers of the soil in the South, probably in North Carolina, as the paternal grandfather was a native of that State. He was a pioneer settler of Jefferson County, Tenn., and it was here that his son Noah, the father of W. H., was born. Few men were better or more favorably known in Tennessee than the Rev. Noah Cate. He married Mrs. Margaret M. Lee, a widow whose maiden name was Henderson, a native of the famous Shenandoah Valley, Va.; he was for forty years a minister of the Baptist Church, and a faithful worker in his Master's vineyard. In 1865 he came to Jonesboro, Ark., and it was largely through his efforts that the present Baptist Church at that place was built. His was an active, zealous, consistent Christian life, and one well worthy of emulation. He died at Jonesboro, October 23, 1871, and his wife at Peirce City, Mo., in March, 1876. Only two of the children born to these parents survive them: W. H., the subject of this memoir, and a daughter, Mrs. J. N. Patrick, a resident of East Tennessee. The maternal grandfather of W. H. Cate was a native of Scotland, and was killed at the battle of Bladensburg. Two uncles served as soldiers under Jackson, and other members of the family in the same and later wars, some of them winning distinction by their zeal and bravery. W. H. Cate was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., being reared in Sullivan and Hawkins Counties, when he attended the common school in his early youth, later entering an academy at Abingdon, Va., for some time, and also one at Rogersville, Tenn., and at the early age of eighteen years graduated from the State Univer-

sity at Knoxville, Tenn. His father, like most ministers, had but limited means, and could assist but little in defraying his son's expenses while at school. After graduating he began teaching school, and at the same time took up the study of law. While thus engaged, the war broke out, and dropping his studies, he espoused the Southern cause. The year the war closed he located at Jonesboro, and resumed the study of law, so abruptly yet cheerfully dropped five years previous. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar, and was soon enjoying a good practice. He has now practically retired from practice, but was for years one of the leading attorneys of Northeast Arkansas. In March, 1884, he was appointed judge of the Second judicial district, and the following September was elected to the same position. In 1887 he organized the Bank of Jonesboro, and was its first president. He was for some years attorney for the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas, and the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroads. He is a large land owner, and has been at times extensively engaged in farming. In the fall of 1888, after a hard and exciting contest, he was chosen to represent the people of the First district in Congress. In 1868 Miss Virginia E. Warner, a native of Dresden, Tenn., became his wife. They have one child, William W., a promising young man, and a student at Bryant and Stratton's College, St. Louis. It can be truly said of W. H. Cate that he is in the fullest acceptance of the term, a self-made man. As the son of a poor minister, he worked his way through college, graduating with honors at the age of eighteen years; while yet a boy, he was found bravely risking his life for a cause he believed to be right, and before the period of his service had closed, holding a captain's commission; a few years later a leading attorney of Northeast Arkansas, he was elected to the legislature in 1871 and re-elected in 1873; in 1878 elected prosecuting attorney of the second district, judge of the Second judicial district, president of a bank, and attorney for two large railroad companies. Besides the above, he has held many other positions of honor and trust, and has always acted in such a way as to maintain the respect and confidence of the public. In poli-

tics he has always been a Democrat, but has broad, liberal, conservative views, which have gained for him the respect and friendship of men of all parties. He is a man of a pleasant, genial type of character, and has the happy faculty of inspiring those around him with his own bright and sunny life. He and wife are members of the church, leading and popular members of society, and possess social qualities of a high order.

J. G. Christian, retired farmer, of Jonesboro Township, was born in Hickman County, Tenn., about seventy-five years ago. His parents, Jesse G. and Nancy (Higginbotham) Christian, were both natives of Georgia. They were among the pioneer settlers of Middle Tennessee, and when the subject of this sketch was six years of age moved to Monroe County, Miss., where a few years later the father died. A short time after the husband's death the mother moved with the family to Tishomingo County, Miss., and in 1837 from there to Greene (now Craighead) County, Ark. Here the mother died about 1841. J. G. Christian was brought up on a farm, and from early boyhood was accustomed to hard work. His educational advantages were very limited, as after the father's death much of the responsibility of caring for the family devolved upon him. This responsibility, like all others encountered during his long and eventful lifetime, was met and overcome. In 1844 at the old homestead he was united in marriage with Susan Mackey, who when a child came with her brother, Elias, from McNairy County, Tenn., to Arkansas. To this union were born the following children: Nancy, wife of Lewis Simonds, a farmer of Jonesboro Township; William W., residing near his father; Tersey, who married A. J. Wilson and died about seven years ago; Jesse, who grew to manhood, married Etta Graham, and died in September, 1887, aged twenty-four years; Polly, Rebecca, John and Tom, at home, and two others who died in childhood. Mrs. Simonds is a member of the Baptist Church. At her death Mrs. Wilson left four children, whom the grandfather is now rearing. Mrs. Christian died March 8, 1887, aged sixty-five years. Mr. Christian has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and at pres-

ent owns a well-improved plantation of 185 acres. He is a Democrat in politics, unassuming but courteous in his manner, and one of the most useful and progressive citizens of Craighead County.

James R. Claunch, M. D., was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1833, and is now one of the eminently successful farmers of Lester Township, possessing a thorough and practical knowledge of medicine. His parents, James H. and Charlotte (Bearden) Claunch, were natives, respectively, of Kentucky and South Carolina. They were both greatly respected as citizens, and were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The father came with his father to Tennessee, and there grew to manhood and followed the occupation of farming. He was born in 1810, and is still living, aged seventy-nine years. The mother was born in 1815, and died in Tennessee April 7, 1882. To them had been born nine children, six of whom are still living. Dr. Claunch was the oldest child, and was reared and educated in Tennessee, coming to Arkansas in 1856. He settled in Poinsett County, where he engaged in farming and studied medicine with Dr. Todd W. Beecher, of Harrisburg, who is a graduate from the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati. He began practice in that county. January 6, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha J. Crook, a native of South Carolina, and daughter of Martin Crook. She came with her father to Mississippi in 1854, and to this State in 1859. Her mother died in 1846, and her father in 1858. To Dr. and Mrs. Claunch have been born the following family of children: Thomas M., Lottie L., Annie B., Charles, William, Mahalia C., John B. and Albert M., living, and Laura and Harriet A. G., deceased. They also have with them one granddaughter, Estella Davis. In the War of the Rebellion Dr. Claunch saw much active service. He was in Col. Adams' regiment, and was assistant surgeon with Price on his raid through Missouri. At the close of the war he returned to his farm, and two years later resumed his practice. He came to his present location in Craighead County in 1872, and has since engaged in farming and the practice of medicine. He has a splendid farm of 300 acres, 100 under cultivation, and has a good residence.

orchard and outbuildings. He is a member of the Masonic order, is very successful in his practice, being one of the leading physicians of the county, and greatly respected as a citizen.

George W. Clements, a well-to-do farmer, stock raiser and cotton-ginner of Cane Island, was born in Tennessee in 1834. His father, William Clements, was a native of Alabama, and married Miss Melinda Mooney, a native of Georgia. In 1840 they came to Mississippi County, Ark., and a year later settled on a tract of land on Big Lake, renting for about four years, and then moved to Little River neighborhood. Soon after they located in what is now Craighead County, in the Varner settlement. Mrs. Clements died in 1845 and was followed four years later by her husband. They were among the pioneer settlers of Craighead County, and were in all ways most worthy and exemplary citizens. George Clements was reared among the rude surroundings of those days, receiving but a meager education. He was a gallant Confederate soldier and participated in several engagements. He located where he now resides in 1868, and has since been occupied in farming and cotton-ginning. His present gin is one of the best in the county. In 1887 he ginned ninety-eight bales of cotton, and the year following 146 bales. He owns 100 acres of good land, a portion of which is under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Clements has been married four times. His first wife was Sarah McDaniel, who died in 1865, and was the mother of one child, James F. Elizabeth O'Conley became his second wife and one son, George, was born to this union. He married for his third wife Mrs. Susan (Folks) Roberts. His present wife was Mrs. Luanna Smith, who is a daughter of Thomas Slocum; she was born in Madison County, Tenn., but left there when a child ten years of age. Mrs. Clements was the mother of a son by her former husband, but it died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Clements are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are useful and influential members of society. They interest themselves in moral and educational matters and liberally contribute to all worthy enterprises.

Rev. J. D. C. Cobb, pastor of the Cumberland

Presbyterian Church, and editor of the Jonesboro Times, was born in Dyer County, Tenn., July 25, 1838. His parents, Christian S. and Judith (Clapp) Cobb, were natives of Guilford County, N. C., and in 1836 moved to Tennessee, where the father died. He was a farmer of sterling character and worth and was greatly respected by all who knew him. The mother afterward went to Texas and there died. They reared a family of five children, three now living: Jackson D. C., Lucinda S. (wife of Elder E. P. Minton), and Elizabeth S. (wife of Luke Summers). Rev. J. D. C. Cobb was reared and educated in Dyer County, Tenn., remaining on the farm until twenty years of age, and then taught and attended school. When twenty-three years of age he entered the ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and was licensed to preach, but was not ordained until 1867. During the late war he was chaplain of the Fifteenth Tennessee Cavalry. The war over he returned to his duties, and in 1871 moved to Dunklin County, Mo., and located at Clarkton, where he was pastor until 1874, and then went to Gainesville, Ark., where he remained until 1876, when he came to Jonesboro, where he has since resided. In 1874 he established the Gainesville Times, and two years later moved the paper to Jonesboro, where it has since been a leading and widely circulating journal. In the fire of 1889 the office was burned, but was soon in operation again. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, too, was burned, and now efforts are being made to build a large brick edifice. Mr. Cobb organized the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Jonesboro in 1876, and has been its pastor since its organization. Miss Ann E. Kirk, a native of the "Old Dominion," became his wife in 1861, and they are the parents of two children: William D. and Mary J. Mr. Cobb is a prominent citizen and one of the leading spirits of Jonesboro.

George W. Cook, a prominent and well-to-do farmer of Big Creek Township, is the son of James and Elizabeth Cook, natives of Tennessee. The father was for many years a farmer of that State, which occupation he followed until his death, in 1857. The mother was a member of the Method-

ist Church, and both she and her husband were worthy of the respect shown them. Eight children were born to this union, only three of whom are now living. George W. is accounted by all one of the prominent farmers of Craighead County, having a large, well-cultivated farm, splendidly stocked with horses, cattle and fine hogs. His marriage to Miss Sarah J. Kitchens was consummated in 1865, and to their union have been born twelve children, seven of whom are living. One daughter is married to James Coward, and the youngest is two years old. Mr. Cook is a man of sterling worth in the community. He belongs to both the Masonic order and the Eastern Star, is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and gives freely of his means for the promotion of progressive movements.

James F. Cross is a substantial and public-spirited citizen of Craighead County, and has a large, well improved farm of 120 acres, about three miles from Jonesboro. He was born in Shelby County, Tenn., July 29, 1840, and is the son of B. F. Cross, a native of Giles County, Tenn., and a substantial farmer of that State. In 1844 the father came to Craighead County (then Poinsett), and located near Greensboro, where he bought eighty acres of land, and engaged in farming for several years. Ten or twelve years later he came to Jonesboro Township, where he rented land until his death, in 1877. He was a member of the Sons of Temperance at an early day, and was honored by local offices in Powell Township. His wife, Mary (Hannah) Cross, was a native of North Carolina, and six children blessed their union, five sons and one daughter. Of these, James F., J. H. and Benjamin R. are the only survivors. The mother died in this township in December, 1887, aged about sixty-seven years. All his life James F. Cross has been a resident of the same settlement in Craighead County, excepting the four years of the late war. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service, enlisting in Company I, Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry, and served four years and seventeen days. After the war he bought eighty acres of his farm, and has since added forty. April 23, 1869, he married Mary J.

Higginbotham, a native of Poinsett County, Ark., and daughter of Franklin and Nancy (Edwards) Higginbotham, residents of this township. Five children have been born to this union: William Thomas (deceased), John Franklin, Mary Melvina, Stephen Lafayette and Jodella. Mr. Cross has all his life been an energetic and industrious man, and though he received no education in his childhood, has been a successful farmer, and accumulated a valuable property. He has been a member of the Masonic order, and is a Democrat.

Hon. Thomas D. Culberhouse, farmer, merchant and lumber manufacturer, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., March 10, 1836, and is a son of Moses Culberhouse, a native of North Carolina, and a grandson of Thomas Culberhouse, who was born in Berkshire, England. Moses Culberhouse was an extensive farmer and stock dealer in his native State, and there married Parthenia Roberts, a native of North Carolina, and in 1834, emigrated to Tennessee. Eighteen years later they came to Greene (now Craighead) County, and here Moses Culberhouse died in 1871 or 1872. His wife is still living, and resides with her son, George, of Jonesboro. She is now seventy-four years of age. They were the parents of nine children, four now living: Thomas D., Nancy J. (wife of William Puryear), Angeline (wife of James Haynes), and George W. Thomas D. was reared in Tennessee, and received but a common-school education. In 1852 he came with his parents to this county, and until 1859 followed farming; he then engaged in the grocery business, which he continued until the spring of 1862. In February of that year he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-third Arkansas Infantry, served two months as a private, and was then sent home on furlough. He came home and raised a company with Capt. Adair, and was made first lieutenant of Col. Hart's regiment, McCray's brigade. He served with them until about November, 1863, after the battles of Helena, Little Rock and Prairie Grove, when, retreating toward Arkadelphia, he was sent home on recruiting service. He raised another company, which became Company I, Twenty-third Arkansas Cavalry. Mr. Culberhouse was made a scout, and served as such until the surren-

der at Wittsburg. After the war he returned home and made crops in 1865 and 1866, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits, and has since been engaged in merchandising, farming, saw-milling and stock-raising. About 1886 he located the town of Culberhouse, on the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad, and now has a general store there, also has a saw-mill, cotton-mill and shingle-machine. The postoffice was established in 1887, and named in honor of our subject. Mr. Culberhouse is a large landholder, owning about 6,000 acres of combined farm and timber-land, and has almost 1,000 under cultivation. He also gives a great deal of attention to raising fine breeds of stock—Norman horses, Poland China and Berkshire hogs and Durham cattle. He imported his cattle from Kentucky, and in 1879 bought an imported Norman horse, pure breed, which has about 800 descendants in Craighead and adjoining counties. He has taken the premium at each fair where exhibited, and some of his horses are quite speedy, having taken premiums at the last Paragould fair. July 6, 1854, he was united in marriage with Sarah Elizabeth Coleman, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Chastine A. Coleman. There are six survivors of the ten children born to this union: Sarah Jane (wife of Sam. A. Warner, Jr., president of the Bank of Jonesboro), W. D. (farmer and merchant), Virginia A. (wife of Thomas Elder, of Jonesboro), R. S. (merchant of Jonesboro, who married Mrs. Willie Wooten, of Mississippi), Katie (wife of Mr. Pace, a merchant of Jonesboro), and Thomas (at home). Mrs. Culberhouse was a member of the Methodist Church, and died in that faith in 1882. Mr. Culberhouse was again married June 10, 1884, this time selecting Miss Pattie Wooten, of Mississippi. Mrs. Culberhouse is a member of the Baptist Church, and possesses social qualities of a high order. Mr. Culberhouse is a prominent Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and is also connected with the Knights of Honor. He is a Democrat in politics, and in the session of 1885-86 represented Craighead County in the State legislature.

John H. Darr, a prominent farmer of Jonesboro Township, is a native of the county in which

he resides, his birth occurring January 1, 1849. His parents, Hiram and Elizabeth (McGown) Darr, were natives of Tennessee, although their marriage occurred in Arkansas, and a portion of their youth was spent there. Mr. Darr was a prominent Democrat, and a zealous member of the Masonic fraternity. He held local positions of honor and trust, and had the respect and confidence of all who knew him. To him and wife were born the following family of children: A. J., a resident of Jonesboro Township; Sarah, wife of T. H. Porter; Elizabeth E., wife of G. W. Wilkerson (both residents of Craighead County); Stephen S., and the subject of this sketch. Hiram Darr died February 11, 1860, and his wife October 11, 1872. John H. Darr was reared upon a farm and has always been engaged in farming and stock raising, being measurably successful at both. He received but a meager education, as his services were required at home on the plantation. He owns 100 acres of land, sixty of which are under a good state of cultivation. November 22, 1871, he was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of Abraham and Martha J. (Cary) McDaniel, early and favorably known citizens of Craighead County. To this union have been born eight children: Martha E., Mary A., Sallie J., John W., Abraham and James G., living; Hiram S. and William D., deceased. In national politics Mr. Darr votes with the Republican party, but in State and local elections he supports men and measures and not party. He is a reader of current literature, is well informed, but has never aspired to any political preferment. He is Past Master and a member of Jonesboro Lodge No. 129, A. F. & A. M., and liberally contributes to all worthy enterprises.

William A. Davis, a prominent merchant of Bay Siding, is a native of Georgia, born September 7, 1843, and is a son of John and Margaret (Lewis) Davis, natives of South Carolina. The parents passed their youth in their native State, and soon after their marriage moved to Georgia, and there reared their family. The father engaged very successfully in farming until his death, in 1857. His wife died about eighteen months later. W. A. Davis, the immediate subject of this sketch.

attained his majority in Georgia, and became familiar in his boyhood home with intelligent farming. In 1873 he came to Craighead County, Ark., and located on Crowley's Ridge, where he engaged in farming until 1888. He then moved to Bay Side, purchased a lot, erected a building and engaged in merchandising. He keeps a good stock of general merchandise, and by polite attention, energy and fair dealing, has established a good custom, doing an annual business of about \$12,000. In the fall of 1888 he was married in this county to Miss Jane Tyler, born and reared in this State. She died eighteen months later leaving one child, Henry, now a lad of seven years. In 1884 he selected as his second wife, Laura Martin, a native of Arkansas, and this union has been blessed by two children: Josephine and Lura. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Baptist Church, and is active and zealous in all church work.

Nathan A. Davis is a native of Craighead County, and is one of its younger and more progressive farmers. His parents, James and Nellie (Lowery) Davis, were natives of Alabama, and about 1851 came to Craighead County, locating on Crowley's Ridge; but some time later moved to the western portion of the State, where they remained only a short time, then returning to Craighead County, and both died soon after. To them were born the following family of children: John, Jacob, and Nathan A., living; and Jefferson, Nancy, Mary and Taylor, deceased. The death of the parents left the family in somewhat straitened circumstances, and young Nathan, as a boy, had but few advantages and underwent many hardships. He has always been energetic and frugal, and by his thrift and industry, is now the possessor of eighty acres of well improved land, and a larger tract unimproved. He married Miss Lizzie Gatlin, a native of Craighead County, who was the daughter of Lee Gatlin, now deceased, but at one time a well known citizen of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have one child, Nancy Ellen. Mr. Davis has held the offices of magistrate and constable, acquitting himself with honor, and with benefit to those for whom he labored. He is one of the county's useful and progressive citizens.

Joseph Dixon, farmer, stock dealer and lumberman, was born in England, October 26, 1842, and is a son of John and Eliza Dixon, of English birth, who came to America in 1842, and located in New York City, where they both died in 1849. John Dixon was a butcher by occupation, and he and wife were parents of two children. Joseph Dixon was left an orphan when seven years of age, and until fourteen years old, worked for his board and clothes. He received such education as he could afford. He learned the trade of a machinist, and for some time fired an engine on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. Coming to Chicago in 1858, he was soon made an engineer, and for nine years followed that occupation. He then went to Freeport, and later to Pecatonica, Ill., in both of which places he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He came in 1882 to Jonesboro, and engaged in saw-milling, which he has since followed. In 1883 he built a large three-story hotel, of which he was proprietor until the disastrous fire of 1889, when it was entirely lost, with all his household effects—total loss, \$5,000, without insurance. Mr. Dixon is a large land owner, owning a great deal of property in Jonesboro, and about 340 acres of farm land, with 200 acres under cultivation. Miss Jane A. Clark became his wife in 1866, and they have one child, Carrie, wife of J. M. Bennett, of Pine Bluff, Ark. Mr. Dixon began life a poor boy, but by industry, economy and thrift, he has conquered adversity, and has made himself one of the leading and influential citizens of the community in which he lives. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and is a Knight Templar.

Allen Dodds was born in Georgia, in 1827. His father, James Dodds, also a native of that State, was born in Elbert County, in 1785, and there grew to manhood and married Sarah Thomson, who lived but a short time after her marriage. He chose for his second wife Winnie Berden, also a Georgian, whose grandfather Penn was an officer in the Revolutionary army. James Dodds gave his entire time to agricultural pursuits. Both he and wife were members of the Baptist Church, and they reared a family of twelve chil-

dren, six boys and six girls. Allen Dodds was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education at the county schools. He married Julia Saye, who was born in Georgia in 1826, and moved to Arkansas in 1855. Of this union six children have been the issue. Mr. Dodds entered the Confederate service in 1861, his first engagement, which lasted almost a day, being at Belmont, Mo. There he was slightly wounded in the left arm, and afterward in the right shoulder. He was discharged from Jacksonport, in 1865, and then returned home and began teaching school. Later he turned his attention to farming, at which he has made a decided success. He owns about 318 acres of land, and 100 acres are in a good state of cultivation. He has also, in connection with his farm, a grist-mill and a cotton gin. Politically he is a Democrat, and fraternally a Mason. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, of which denomination he is also a minister.

Francis Marion Douglas was born in Henderson County, Tenn., December 7, 1847, and is a son of Thomas Logan Douglas, a native of the same State, who went to Missouri in 1857, and, after the surrender, came to Craighead County, and located in Big Creek Township. He is still a resident of the State. His wife's maiden name was Catherine Ignite, and she was also a native of Tennessee. They are the parents of five children, and of the four living three reside in this county. The mother died in January, 1875, and was about forty-two years of age. Francis M. was ten years old when he removed with his father to Missouri, and at the beginning of the late war enlisted in the Tenth Tennessee Cavalry, under Gen. Forrest, and served as a private under him until the surrender. A year later he came to Craighead County, where he rented property for some time, but has for many years cultivated his own farm, now consisting of forty acres, most of which is well improved and bears many evidences of prosperity. His marriage with Fannie Wade, a daughter of Noah J. Wade, of this township, was consummated September 19, 1872, and four children have been born to this union: Blanche, Noah, Inez and

Hazel. Mr. Douglas is a member of the Forest Home Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and, politically, is a Democrat. He is a director of school district No. 25, and belongs to both the Agricultural Wheel and the Farmer's Alliance.

James T. Dudley, a prosperous merchant, and postmaster at Bay, also interested in agricultural pursuits, is a native of Madison County, Ga., born December 25, 1852. His parents were Lemuel and Nancy S. (House) Dudley, both natives of Georgia. After his marriage, Lemuel Dudley engaged in farming, blacksmithing and wagon building in Madison County, and left his farm to enlist in the Confederate service. He served throughout the entire war, and in 1865 died of small-pox in Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Dudley moved with her family to Arkansas, and in October of 1867, located in Craighead County, where she died October 14, 1883. James T. grew to manhood in this county and is mainly self-educated, having devoted much time to study since arriving at years of maturity. January 11, 1873, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Bryant, a native of Georgia, but reared and educated in Craighead County. She is a charitable lady and is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Dudley followed farming until 1882, when he began merchandising eight miles west of the Bay. He there sold dry goods, groceries and general merchandise for two years, and in 1844 moved to Big Bay, where he has since continued in business, with the exception of seven months, while running a saloon in Memphis in 1887. He owns a fine farm adjoining the town, and has thirty-five acres of it in a fine state of cultivation and the same amount in timbered land. He has four fair residences on the place which bears evidence of thrift and industry. He has built and owns four business houses in Bay, and as a merchant has a good trade. In 1884 he was appointed postmaster, which position he has held since that time.

Robert Y. Duncan, an active and progressive farmer, and proprietor of a cotton-gin and grist mill, was born in Perry County, Ala., July 23, 1844. His father was Samuel A. Duncan, a native of South Carolina, who located in Alabama when

about eighteen years of age. He was a planter until thirty-five years old, when he began contracting and building railroad bridges and houses. In December, of 1880, he was working on a dwelling in Birmingham, Ala., and fell from a scaffold, living only three hours afterward. He was married to Mary Ann Roberts, also a native of South Carolina, and they were the parents of fourteen children. Nine of them are still living, but only Robert Y. is in Arkansas. The mother is sixty-seven years of age, and still resides in Alabama. Robert Y. was reared in his native State, and coming to Arkansas with some friends when twenty-four years of age, arrived at Jonesboro November 17, 1868. In the spring, he rented a farm and worked it for one year. In August, 1869, he was married to Matilda R. Lynch, daughter of Aden and Susan Lynch. In the fall of 1871 he bought eighty acres of his present farm and built his home. He subsequently bought forty acres of adjoining land, making a farm of 120 acres, forty of which are cultivated. In 1879 he built a good cotton-gin, and in 1886 opened a grist-mill in connection, and these have proved successful. To Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have been born nine children: Ruby A. J. (deceased), Samuel A., John J., Thomas M., Essie B., Effie Y., Robert M., Taylor A. and Rufus Elbert. Mr. Duncan is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Jonesboro Lodge No. 129, and has been president of Pine View Wheel No. 881, since its organization in 1886. He was in Company A, Fifty-third Regiment, Twenty-fourth Alabama Battalion, and during his eighteen months' service was mostly in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. He and his wife, oldest daughter and two oldest sons are active members of the New Salem Methodist Episcopal Church.

Martin V. Echols, a successful farmer of Jonesboro Township, was born in Georgia, December 1, 1838, and is the son of Jabal and Frances (Davis) Echols. Jabal Echols was born February 15, 1803, and Frances (Davis) Echols was born May 20, 1807, both in Franklin County, Ga., where they were married, subsequently removing from that county to Habersham County, of the same State. Jabal Echols was a farmer and school teacher. He was

also sheriff of that county for a number of years. He died at the early age of forty years, October 3, 1843, honored and respected by his countrymen. Mrs. Francis (Davis) Echols died at the old homestead on September 8, 1869. She was a devoted member of the Baptist Church and a true Christian woman. An older brother of M. V. Echols (the subject of this sketch), L. M. Echols, was a private in the Fifty-second Georgia Infantry, Confederate States Army, and died a prisoner of war at Rock Island, Ill. Two younger brothers were in the Confederate service. Jackson L. was killed at the battle of Resaca, Ga. Jabal D. Echols died of sickness at Vicksburg during the siege of that place. M. V. Echols, the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in Wharton's Texas Cavalry, Confederate States Army. He saw hard service and went through some of the bloodiest battles of the war. He was taken prisoner at Dalton, Ga., and from there sent to Johnson's Island, where he was kept till the end of the war. Of a family of twelve children, eight of whom are now living, Martin is the only one residing in Craighead County. He was reared on a farm in Georgia and received a very fair education. He farmed for several years in his native State, and in 1869 came to Craighead County, Ark., and studied photography with George Cooper, of Jonesboro, subsequently removing to Paris, Tex., where he followed that art for several years. When he returned to Jonesboro he bought eighty acres of land, and has forty of it well improved. November 30, 1876, he married Miss Mattie Bird, whose parents were John and Barbara (McCarty) Bird. Mr. and Mrs. Echols are the parents of seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: Frances Cora, Lawrence Stanley, Lulu May, Theora Myrtle and Lena Jewell. Mr. Echols and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

George W. Evans, a prominent citizen of Craighead County, was born in Gibson County, Tenn., January 4, 1849. His parents were Malachi, and Sarah (Scarberry) Evans, natives of Alabama. The mother died in Tennessee in 1859, aged about forty-two years, and in 1867 the father

removed to Craighead County, Ark. Several years later he went to Izard County, where he died when about sixty-five years of age. He was a farmer by occupation, and much respected by all who knew him. There were twelve children, eight of whom are living, and two, George W. and Harriet McGavock, are residents of Jonesboro Township. George W. was reared on a farm; and the war breaking out when he was but a boy, he had meager school advantages. He came with his father to this State, locating near Harrisburg, in Poinsett County. He afterward came to Craighead County, and was for one year in the employ of Dr. Wadkins, and after his death, remained in the employ of his widow for three years. December 28, 1873, he was married to Nancy Stotts, a daughter of John and Melinda (Darr) Stotts, old residents of the county. To them seven children were born: Sarah Virginia, Mary Jane (deceased), Lucy Belle, William Thomas, Cassie, Effie and Cleo. After his marriage, Mr. Evans located on the farm on which he now resides, which then contained but thirty acres. He now owns 178 acres. Seventy-five acres are under splendid cultivation, and two acres were sold to the Hope school. He is greatly interested in education. Mrs. Evans is a member of the Christian Church, and the family attend the Hope Church of that denomination.

George W. Finch, a farmer and stock raiser of Buffalo Island, was born in Campbell County, Georgia, February 20, 1849, and is the son of Willis and Elizabeth (Harrison) Finch, both natives of South Carolina. They moved to Georgia and later to Alabama, where the father died in 1868. George W. was reared mainly in Alabama, and began farming for himself when eighteen years of age, and in 1869 he was united in marriage with Adaline Maith, a native of Alabama. In 1880 he came to Arkansas, locating on Buffalo Island, where he rented for two years, and then bought his present place of residence. He has a farm of 400 acres, with 100 improved. May 26, 1884, Mrs. Finch died, leaving five children: Belle (wife of George Hogar), Oscar, Ethel, Luther and Itha. Mr. Finch chose a second wife, this time selecting Nannie Goss, who lived

but a short time, dying June 22, 1887. His present wife was Mrs. Skelton, *nee* Stoddard, a native of Alabama; a widow and mother of eight children: William, Florence, Joseph, Sarah, Walter, Clinton, Jennie, and James (deceased). Mr. Finch is one of the public-spirited and enterprising men of the Island, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

James Gordon Frierson was born on Duck River, in Maury County, Tenn., November 5, 1838, and died in Jonesboro, Ark., March 8, 1884. His father was Dr. Charles Curren Frierson, descended on the father's side from French Huguenots, who settled in South Carolina some time before the Revolutionary War; on the mother's side, he comes from Scotch-Irish lineage—early emigrants to Middle Tennessee. Dr. Charles Frierson married, in 1828 or 1829, Miss Mildred Payne, of West Tennessee, of English descent, numbering among her progenitors some of the pioneers of the State, and among her kindred some of the best people of Tennessee and Mississippi, counting among their cherished possessions many relics of the Revolutionary days, and pointing with pride to the record of their family. Among these are the Van Burens, the Taylors, the Alexanders, and others. Thomas Paine, the noted political and deistic writer of early times, was a member of the family and was spoken of with mingled feelings, in which pride of race did not predominate. Dr. Frierson and wife were the parents of eleven children, only five of whom are now living. They removed many years ago, with quite a colony of neighbors and relations, accompanied by many colored families who had descended to them, to La Fayette County, Miss., where, four miles from Oxford, the site of the State University, they founded College Hill with a fine Old Presbyterian Church, and male and female high schools, and added much to the culture and refinement of that part of the State. Dr. Frierson died at a ripe old age in 1879, and his wife the previous year. Both were devout members of the Presbyterian Church, in which faith their children were all reared. One daughter married Rev. Mr. McLamroch, of Hernando, Miss.; another Hon. Martin L. Clardy, of St. Francois County, Mo.; a third, Ben. G. Peers.

of Farmington, Mo.; still another, a Mr. Hurt, of Germantown, Tenn. The remainder of the family still reside at the old homestead at College Hill, Miss. James Gordon Frierson was the second son. At the age of twelve or fourteen years he was taken from the home of his birth, near old Zion Church, in Maury County, Tenn., to Mississippi, the State of his adoption. He was educated at Oxford, graduating with honor, and numbering among his professors the distinguished Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, Dr. John Waddill, Justice Lamar, Judge Longstreet, and others of less note. Mr. Frierson volunteered at the age of twenty-three in an infantry regiment, in the Confederate service, serving as captain under the noted Gen. Walthall, in the Army of Tennessee, and was in many of the fiercest battles fought in that section—Corinth, Iuka, Franklin, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. Here above the clouds he was captured by some of Hooker's men, taken to Johnson's Island, held a prisoner for nineteen months, being released at the close of the war, with health shattered by hardships and privations and exposure he was poorly fitted by nature to endure. Soon after the war (in January, 1869) he with his brother-in-law, Maj. M. L. Clardy, located at the little village of Cleburne, Cross County, then the county seat of the county, to practice law. November 12, of the same year, he was married to Miss Emma G. Davis, the oldest daughter of Dr. N. A. Davis, formerly of Ozark, Christian County, Mo. In 1870 he was elected to the State Senate of Arkansas, held this office two terms (four years), and was president of the senate during the Brooks-Baxter war. Mr. Frierson, assisted by the Hon. James Berry, who was then speaker of the house, drew up a bill the next day calling for a constitutional convention. The bill passed immediately. He was then elected a member of the convention, and took a leading part in its deliberations. In 1882 he was elected judge of the Second judicial district, consisting of the counties of Cross, Craighead, Clay, Randolph, Greene, Mississippi, Poinsett and Crittenden. He held this office to the entire satisfaction of all parties, by his pure life and varied learning win-

ning the respect and affection of the people. He possessed, in an eminent degree, those virtues which adorn the bench, and that law knowledge which makes the safe and wise jurist a unity of purity and integrity. He was kindly, true and patriotic, a zealous Christian, and as legislator, patriot or jurist, his merit was only exceeded by his modesty. He died at the age of forty-six at his home in Jonesboro, Ark., leaving a wife and three children: Gordon, Camille and Charles Davis Frierson. Mrs. Frierson established and conducted a high school, which flourished for several years until superseded by the Jonesboro graded schools, in which she at present occupies a position as first assistant.

William Lewis Gage, a prominent and enterprising farmer of Jonesboro Township, was born in Greene County, Ark., November 27, 1845, and is the son of Jeremiah and Martha (Hutchins) Gage, both natives of Tennessee, who were married in that State and emigrated to Arkansas about 1830. They first located at Gage's Point, on the Cache River, and from there went to St. Francis, and afterward to Greene County. He was a farmer all his life, and during the War of the Rebellion served under Gen. Marmaduke of the Trans-Mississippi department, receiving a wound in a battle in Missouri, from the effects of which he died at Cane Hill, Washington County, in November of 1864. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, a devout Christian and strong in his political convictions. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living and in this county. After her husband's death Mrs. Gage married Larkin Johnson, of Greene County. She died in 1868, aged forty years. W. L. Gage was reared in Greene County, receiving a moderate education. In the spring of 1863 he enlisted in Col. Cooper's company and surrendered at Shreveport, La., June 9, 1865. In 1870 he moved to Craighead County, locating on his present farm, and having been very successful in farming operations at present owns 1,620 acres in Greene and Craighead Counties. He devotes much time to stock raising and takes great interest in obtaining better breeds of stock. Mr. Gage was married October 22, 1868, to Maria

Elizabeth Paramore, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Robert P. and Nancy Caroline (Man-sese) Paramore. The fruits of this marriage are six children, one deceased: Ona Kate, Martha Caroline, Ethel Paramore, Grace Truman, Mary Ella and Maud Almer. Mr. Gage is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor fraternities, and he and wife and three oldest daughters are members of the Missionary Baptist Church at Jonesboro, and he is one of the executive board of the Mt. Zion Association of that denomination.

A. Thomas Gatlin, a successful self-made farmer of Craighead County, was born in Tennessee December 16, 1849, and is the son of Hardy and Mary (Gullett) Gatlin, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Mississippi. The father moved to Tennessee when a young man and there married and remained for several years; then, about 1856, came to Arkansas, locating near Jonesboro, where he remained until his death, in 1860. After his father's death Mr. Gatlin went to Kentucky with his mother, who is still living, and remained there until after the Rebellion. In 1873 he returned to Craighead County, this time selecting a location on Cane Island, where, by the fruits of his own labor, he has become the foremost farmer. The land was covered with heavy timber, but now he has 120 acres cleared and under cultivation and sixty acres yet timbered. In connection with his farm he is owner and proprietor of a cotton gin, which he built in 1885, and with which in 1887 he ginned over 200 bales of cotton. In 1868 was consummated his marriage with Amanda Gibson (now deceased), who bore him three children: Riley, Hardy and Lovenia. Mr. Gatlin married his present wife on this Island in July of 1878. She was a daughter of William Bennett (her maiden name Sallie Bennett), and a native of Alabama. Mr. Gatlin is noted as one of the most energetic and industrious farmers of the county. He is a member of the Masonic order and is master of the lodge at Lake City.

Needam Harvey Grady, M. D., a successful medical practitioner on Buffalo Island, also engaged in merchandising and farming, was born in Gibson County, Tenn., March 5, 1852. He is the

son of William Grady, a native of North Carolina, who was reared and married in that State. He moved to Tennessee and engaged in farming for several years, and when our subject was about ten years old, went to Pemiscot County, Mo., where the father and mother both died. Dr. Grady, then a boy of fourteen, returned to his old home in Tennessee, where he remained until he was twenty-five years of age. He had superior educational advantages, and has taught school several terms. In his profession he is well posted, began the study of medicine with Dr. James, of Gibson County, Tenn., and has attended lectures at both St. Louis and Louisville, Ky. He practiced in Butler County for three years, then in Independence County, Ark., and after trying Greene County, Ark., and Dunklin County, Mo., settled in Craighead County, Ark., in the fall of 1884. In 1886 he began merchandising, keeping a general stock, and at this has been quite successful. He owns several good farms, aggregating 600 acres, with over 200 under cultivation. In October, 1872, he was united in marriage with Nancy A. Keith, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Isom Keith, an early settler of Missouri. During the five years Dr. Grady has been on Buffalo Island, he has built up a wide practice, and has won the esteem and confidence of the people.

Henry M. Griffin (deceased) was born in Calhoun County, Ala., December 4, 1842. His father was Benjamin Griffin, a farmer of that county, who died in 1856, and his mother was Mary (Moody) Griffin, a native of South Carolina, who died in 1873. Henry Griffin toiled faithfully and diligently on the farm through his youth, receiving but a limited education. He was a youth seventeen years of age, attending school at Selma, when the war broke out, but he immediately enlisted in the Tenth Alabama Regiment, and served gallantly for four years. When mustered out, he was captain of a company of fifty sharp shooters. He made a crop in 1866, and February 3, 1867, married Rachel A. Bennett, a daughter of Thomas Bennett, a native farmer of Alabama. Mr. Bennett came to Craighead County in the latter part of 1866, and located in Jonesboro Township, where

he passed the remainder of his life. His widow, Martha (Rollins) Bennett, a native of Georgia, now resides with Mrs. Griffin. The seven survivors of their eleven children are all residents of Craighead County. In 1867 Mr. Griffin located in Greenfield Township, about one mile east of Dee Station, where he remained but one year. After trying two other farms he bought forty acres of his present place, and subsequently adding 120 acres, later had a farm of 160 acres, and much of it is improved. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and also of the Agricultural Wheel. After a life of patient toil and sterling integrity, he died, January 27, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin were the parents of seven children; those now living are: John Henry, Benjamin, Jimmie, Belle and Ruthie. Mrs. Griffin is a pious and charitable lady, and she and her oldest son are members of the Baptist Church.

Christopher C. Hale, an energetic and worthy citizen of Buffalo Island, is one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of the community in which he lives. He was born in Shelby County, Tenn., in March, 1835, and is the son of Edward D. Hale, of Middle Tennessee, who married Hettie Fleetwood, a native of North Carolina. They settled on a farm in Shelby County, Tenn., where she died in 1869, and he in 1872. To them were born four children, one son and three daughters. Christopher C. attained his majority in Tennessee, and joined the Confederate army in 1862, serving until the spring of 1864, when he went home on furlough, having participated in several minor engagements. Being sick and unable to return to the field, he hired a substitute. He engaged in farming in his native State until 1871, when he came to Poinsett County, Ark.; there he remained several years, and, in 1879, came to Craighead County, where he has since resided. He purchased 160 acres of wild, timbered land, and soon had 100 acres of it cleared and under cultivation. He has two good residences, good outbuildings and a nice young orchard. He has in all 200 acres of good land. He was married in Tennessee January 20, 1861, to Martha A. Carr, a native of that State, who died in 1877. They had four children:

John B., George D., Mary E., wife of W. A. Wilkin, and Hettie, wife of P. Foster. Mr. Hale chose as his second wife Mrs. Mary A. McDonald, a daughter of Larkin Majors. She was the mother of two children: Alexander and James. To Mr. and Mrs. Hale has been born one child: Luna Z.

Joseph W. Harrell, postmaster at Macey, and a farmer of sterling worth in Buffalo Township, is a native of Arkansas, born in White County, February 6, 1846. His father, Jethro Harrell, was a native of South Carolina, where he was reared and married Mildred Hunt. In 1840 they came to Arkansas, where Mrs. Harrell died, in 1846. After his wife's death he was unsettled until 1851, when he located in St. Francis County, where he remained for several years. He afterward came to Craighead County, and died February 7, 1866. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, greatly respected by all who knew him. His second wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Morrow, survived her husband several years, dying in Alabama in 1883. By his first wife Mr. Harrell had five children, Joseph W. being the only one who grew to manhood; and by his second wife four sons and two daughters, who reached mature years. Joseph W. Harrell was reared and educated in Poinsett and Craighead Counties. In the late war he enlisted in the Confederate service, and participated in several engagements during Price's raid in Missouri and Kansas, and at last surrendered at Wittsburg, May 25, 1865. He returned to Poinsett County, and remained there until his father's death. He was married in this county, February 16, 1873, to Frances E. Hunton, a native of Georgia. She died February 20, 1887. To this union were born seven children: Charles J., Martha Jane, Mary F., Macy A., Lucy A., William J. and Joseph E. Mr. Harrell went to Dunklin County, Mo., in 1872, and farmed there for two years, after which he located in this township, where he has since resided. He bought timbered land, and has cleared 100 acres, and built a comfortable home and five tenant houses. He has married Amanda Carson, a native of Lauderdale County, Tenn., where she was reared. She is a zealous member of the Meth-

odist Church. Mr. Harrell was the first postmaster at Macey, appointed in 1882. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and takes active interest in the promotion of the educational interests of his neighborhood.

Benjamin J. Harrison. Few farmers and stock raisers of Lake City Township have been more universally successful than the subject of this sketch, who is a native of Marshall County, Tenn., born November 27, 1844. He is a son of J. W. Harrison, born and reared in Virginia, who, when a young man, moved to Tennessee, and there married Lucy Emeline Culberhouse, a native of North Carolina. He then located on a farm in Marshall County, and there engaged for several years in agricultural pursuits. In 1856 he came to what is now Craighead County, Ark., where he resided until his death, in 1881, his wife having previously died, in 1871. Benjamin J. was but twelve years of age when he came with his father to this State, and he grew to manhood and was educated in Craighead County, remaining with his father until his marriage. In 1863 he enlisted in the Confederate service, Fourteenth Tennessee Cavalry, and served until near the close of the war, being at home on a furlough at the time of the surrender. He was second sergeant, was once captured, and participated in a number of engagements. Returning home, he engaged in farming until 1881, when, in June, he bought a building in Lake City, put in a stock of general merchandise, and followed mercantile business for three years. December 25 following, he lost everything by fire, having no insurance, his loss is estimated at \$10,000. The following fall he rebuilt the store and rented it, himself moving to a farm near the village, where he has since resided. He has a comfortable home, with 125 acres of good land in a splendid state of cultivation, and a large orchard of 1,200 trees, mostly apple, and all choice fruits, some just beginning to bear. March 25, 1868, he married Miss Mary E. Lewis, a native of this county, who died in 1877, leaving two sons. Mr. Harrison chose a second wife, and February 14, 1879, was united in marriage with Victoria Eveline Grayson, born, reared and educated in this coun-

ty, and a daughter of Col. Adam D. Grayson, a colonel in the Confederate army, killed at the battle of Shiloh. Mrs. Grayson died March 5, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have also two sons, the four children being John A., George T., James and Walter S. Mrs. Harrison is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Harrison owns, in connection with his farm, a cotton-gin and grist-mill, possessing also hotel property in Lake City. He is one of the leading spirits of the community.

James H. Houston was born in Shelby County, Tenn., October 1, 1849, and is now a farmer of Greenfield Township, residing about six miles south of Jonesboro. His father was William Bird Houston, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Poinsett County. He was a native of Tennessee, and came with his family to Arkansas, about December, 1856, locating in the northern part of Poinsett County, where he engaged extensively in farming and stock raising. He was a Democrat, belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of the Methodist Church. When about twenty-five years of age he was married, in his native State, to Harriet Jane Steelman, also a native of Tennessee. To them were born thirteen children, the four surviving making their home in Arkansas. They are: James H. (the subject of this sketch), Melinda (widow of S. Harris, son of Capt. Harris, who has several times represented Poinsett County in the State Senate), John F. (married to Emma J. Allen, deceased), and William Bird, Jr. (married to Elizabeth Kelsoe, deceased). The father died in 1872, the mother in 1867. James H. was seven years old when his parents came to this State, but he returned to Tennessee to school after the war. He owns 130 acres of land in Poinsett County, much of it under fence. He moved to Craighead County in August of 1887, locating at his present residence--the old McCarty homestead. February 15, 1880, Mr. Houston was married to Lucinda J. Stephens. To them were born three children, all deceased: Cora M., Lorenzo B. H. and John H. Mrs. Houston died August 22, 1886, and he was married again August 4, 1887, to Melinda Josephine McCarty, a daughter of Michael and Melinda (Weer) McCarty, the former a native

of Ohio, the latter of North Carolina; the former is deceased, but the latter is still living, aged seventy-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Houston have had one child, a daughter, now deceased. Mr. Houston is a member of the Methodist Church, has taken great interest in Sunday-school and church work, and is a leading member of the denomination to which he belongs. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and a prominent and enterprising citizen.

Philip T. Hudson was born in Madison County, Tenn., and is the only surviving son of Baker Hudson, a native of Mecklenburg County, Va., born May 18, 1783. Baker Hudson was reared and educated in Virginia, and engaged in farming all his life. He married Jane Fletcher, whose birth occurred in Louisa County, of the same State, November 17, 1798, and to this union were born nine children, only two of whom, Mrs. Elizabeth Peebles and Philip T., are now living. Mr. Hudson died May 24, 1850, in Fayette County, Tenn., and his widow in the same county, May 7, 1878. They were both active and consistent members of the Methodist Church. The marriage of Philip T. Hudson and Mary E. Perkins was consummated in Fayette County, Tenn., May 9, 1866. In that county, near Somerville, he had spent his boyhood, and received his education. To this union have been born five children: Sallie S., Philip B., William H., Tillie and Cuthbert L. Mr. Hudson came to Arkansas in 1870, and since that time has been engaged in farming. He owns 160 acres of good land, and has about eighty acres under cultivation. He has cleared most of this himself. For six years he served as justice of the peace in Craighead County, is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Having the public interest always in view, he is one of the class of citizens who exert a marked influence for good in the community.

William Huggans was born in Hall County, Ga., in 1821, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Irbel) Huggans, natives of Georgia and South Carolina, respectively. The mother went to Georgia when quite a girl, was there married, and resided until her death in 1849. Her husband died

in 1882. They were the parents of one son and three daughters, our subject being the only surviving child. Though only a boy, he went to Florida during the Seminole War, enlisting as a soldier. He returned home in 1839, and in the fall of the same year moved to Alabama, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Arkansas, locating near Greensboro, in Greene (now Craighead) County. He entered some land in Greene County, and rented for several years, and had improved a number of farms before coming to his present location. He is a wide-awake and energetic farmer, and although he only came to this place in 1887, he now has in a state of splendid cultivation seventy-five acres of choice farming land. December 8, 1839, he was married to Miss Mary Anthony, who was born and reared in South Carolina, and to this union have been born two children: John J. and Mrs. Elizabeth Steward, both now deceased. The son, John J., had married, and to him and wife had been born two children, one of whom grew to womanhood and married. She had one child, William T. Manerd, who is now living with Mr. Huggans. Both Mr. and Mrs. Huggans are active and charitable members of the community in which they live, and the latter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ivy S. Hughs, proprietor of the Hughs House of Jonesboro, Ark., was born in the Pickens District, S. C., March 5, 1829, and is the son of George and Margaret (Tannery) Hughs, both natives of the same State. His father was a farmer and brick mason by occupation, and died about 1847, aged fifty-five years. His mother's parents were Zopher and Mary (Minturn) Tannery. Of the thirteen children born to this union, only eight are now living—Ivy S. being the only one in Arkansas. In October, 1887, Mrs. Hughs came on a visit to her son and died in the Hughs House, March 25, 1888, aged ninety-one years. I. S. Hughs left South Carolina with his father's family, when fifteen years of age, and located in Cherokee County, Ga., where he resided until after he was of age. In 1856 he came to Arkansas, selecting a site within a mile of what is now Jonesboro, but then a wild timbered country. Mr. Hughs

entered eighty acres of land, remained on it but a short time, and then engaged in merchandising for two years. Then he returned to the farm and was at the same time proprietor of a grocery store, where he remained until the beginning of the late war. He enlisted in the Confederate service, Company I, Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry, commanded by Col. Tappan. He served until the surrender, was promoted from private to captain, and was mustered out as the latter. He returned to Jonesboro, and after clerking for two years in the dry goods store of Burk & Chisenhall, went into business for himself, but was burned out. There being no hotel here for the accommodation of the public, he began keeping boarders, and as business increased, he erected the old part of the present Hughs House in 1881. Additions have been made until now it has thirty-three sleeping apartments, and is one of the largest hotels in this part of the State, and is located on two acres of hotel property. Mr. Hughs has also several farms scattered over the county, amounting in all to about 648 acres. October 28, 1858, he married Martha I. Kellar, a daughter of Uriah and Julia Kellar, residents of this county. To this union were born five children, only three of whom are now living: W. J., a merchant of St. Louis, married Belle Hughes; Ben. and I. O. Hughs. Mr. and Mrs. Hughs spare no pains in their efforts to make their guests as comfortable as possible. Mr. Hughs was appointed deputy under Sheriff Thorn, and served four years in that capacity, also holding the same position under Sheriff Lane for one term. He is a Democrat in politics, and a charter member of the Masonic order.

James C. Johnson, a substantial farmer of Buffalo Island, was born in Newton County, Ga., in 1834, and is a son of John and Sarah (Lacy) Johnson, natives of Georgia. The father followed farming in both Georgia and Mississippi, in the latter of which States he died in 1850, aged fifty years. The mother came to Arkansas in 1880, and died here in 1884. They were members of the Baptist Church. To them were born nine children, eight of whom grew to manhood, and four are still living. James C. Johnson was the

fifth child, and was reared, educated and married in Mississippi. He was married in 1856 to Mary Q. McLemore, a native of Tennessee, where she lived until eight years of age, when her parents moved to Mississippi, and there she grew to womanhood. The fruits of this union have been nine children, three of whom are living: Mary Ann (wife of William Lamb), Sarah C. (wife of Ed. Goss), and Charles T. William J. died at sixteen years of age, and James F. at eight years; the others died in infancy. They have also reared an orphan boy, Albert T. Graham, whom they took when four years of age. Mr. Johnson followed farming in Mississippi until 1859, when he started for Arkansas, locating in Poinsett County in 1860, and in 1865 in Craighead County, near where he now resides. He moved to his present location in 1875. He entered the Confederate army in 1862—Twenty-third Arkansas Infantry under Col. Adams. He was in the siege of Port Hudson, and returning home, remained one year, when he re-enlisted and served until the close of the war. He then resumed the cultivation of his farm, which though small, is well improved, and his home is comfortable. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and both he and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mrs. Johnson's parents were natives of South Carolina and Kentucky, respectively, the former removing when a young man to the "Blue Grass State," whence, after several years, he went to Tennessee. In 1838 he became located in Mississippi. They were married in Tennessee, and had nine sons and two daughters born to them; one son died at the age of eighteen months, and two others died six hours apart, one in his eighteenth year and another in his sixteenth year. The other children married and reared families. Before their deaths the parents came to Arkansas, the father dying when about ninety years of age, and his wife when seventy. They were members of the Methodist Church.

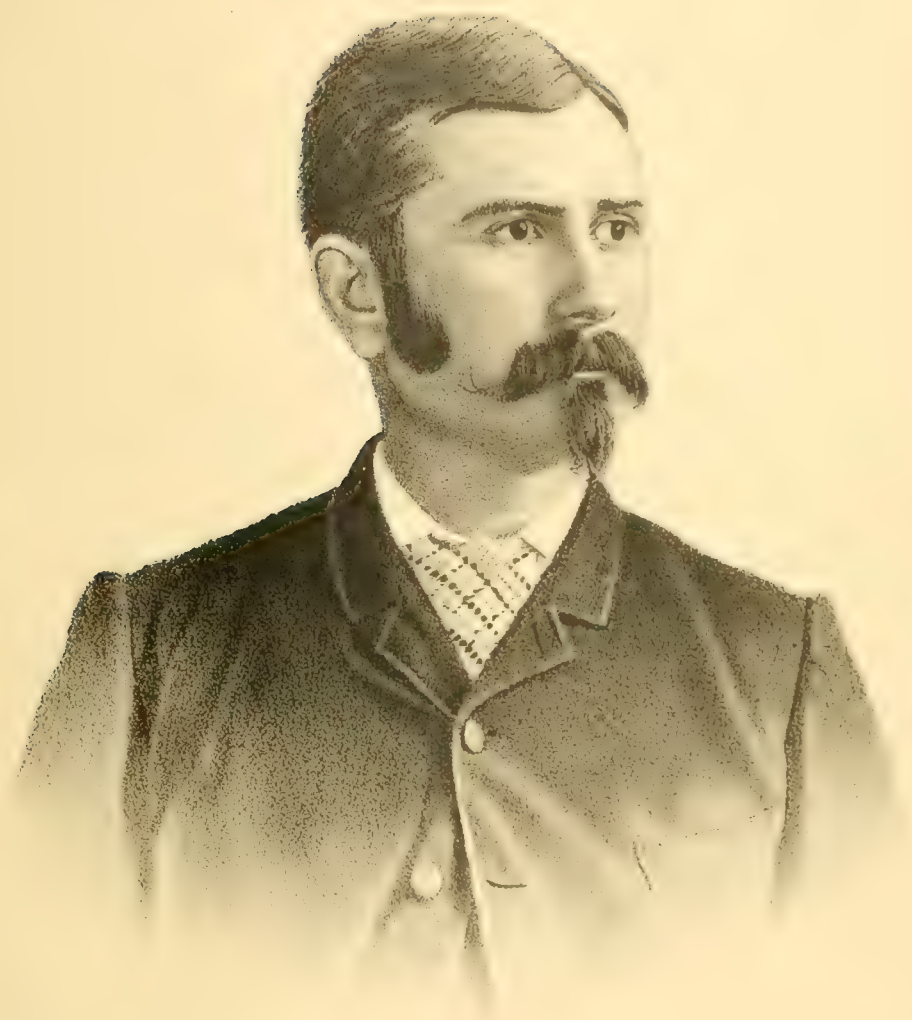
Dr. Roderick Joyner, a successful medical practitioner of Jonesboro, was born in Limestone County, Ala., July 22, 1833, and is a son of Roderick and Emily (Williams) Joyner, both natives

of the "Old Dominion." The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and in 1818 moved to Alabama, where he was a successful farmer in early life, and later engaged in mercantile business. In 1859 he immigrated to Poinsett County, Ark., locating five miles south of Harrisburg. He died in Harrisburg in 1866, his wife having previously died in 1860. They were the parents of eight children, four now living: Elizabeth (wife of G. B. Parker, residing in Florida), Emily V. (wife of Judge John A. Tinnon, of Nashville, Tenn.), Mary P. (wife of S. O. Nelson, of Montgomery, Ala.), and Roderick, who is the youngest living member of the family. Dr. Joyner was reared and educated in Limestone County, Ala., and when fourteen years of age engaged in the drug business, and when twenty years old began the study of medicine. He practiced some in Memphis, where he was a druggist a number of years, and in 1859 came to Poinsett County, Ark., where he continued the practice of his profession. He also dealt in general merchandise for several years, and in 1872 was elected to the State legislature; in 1874 was elected a member of the State constitutional convention, and in 1878 was re-elected to the State legislature. In 1884 he came to Jonesboro, and the following year went into the drug business and during the five years he has been in Jonesboro he has built up a splendid custom and a wide practice, and has won the esteem and confidence of the people. Being a physician of extraordinary ability, and possessing the rare gift of bringing social sunshine as well as medical skill into the sick-room, he stands high among medical practitioners of his section of the State. In the late war he served in the Twenty-third Arkansas Regiment until after the surrender. In 1860 he was married to Mary E. Bradshaw, who bore him ten children, four now living: Thomas W., Augustus G., Elisha B. and Mary E. Mrs. Joyner died in 1883, and the following year Dr. Joyner was again married, to Mrs. Martha A. (Knight) Moberly. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and she of the Methodist. Dr. Joyner is a Democrat in politics, and is a Royal Arch Mason.

W. D. Kirksey, a prominent agriculturist of

Jonesboro Township, is a native of Georgia, born in Monroe County, twenty-five miles above Macon, February 2, 1832. He is the son of William and Martha (White) Kirksey, the former a native of Abbeville District, S. C., the latter of Virginia. The father moved to Georgia, when twenty years of age, and in the fall of 1871, when eighty years of age, he came to Craighead County, Ark., with his son W. D. The mother went from Virginia to Georgia, when yet a child and died in this county in 1878, aged seventy-six or seventy-seven years. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom are living, four being residents of this county. W. D. Kirksey spent his childhood on the farm, and when twenty years of age, went into the saw-mill and lumber business, at which he was engaged for twenty years. He also spent four years in a machine shop in Atlanta. He came to Craighead County in the latter part of 1871, and purchased 300 acres of land, which with seventy-five under cultivation make a good farm. In November, 1857, he married Mary E. Bishop, a native of Georgia, and daughter of Jones and Margaret (Holland) Bishop. Mr. Bishop is dead, and his widow resides in this township with her eldest son, Joe. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kirksey, eight of whom are now living, viz.: Mary Jane (wife of John Stidman), W. J. (married Ella Sillman), Sarah Ann (wife of Thomas Barker), Emma Lee (wife of Willis Iron-ton), Andrew J., Alice, Ella and Lewis R. Mr. Kirksey is a Democrat in politics, and is active in the promotion of educational interests. He and his wife and most of their children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and contribute liberally to the up-building of all charitable and praiseworthy enterprises.

Herman Koehler, a well-known farmer, stock raiser and carpenter of Buffalo Island, was born in Hanover, Germany, May 1, 1826. His father, John Henry Koehler, was also a Hanoverian by birth, and stood high in the estimation of those who knew him. Herman, like all German boys, received a good common-school education, and also served a four years' apprenticeship at the car-



L. A. Morris.
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penter's trade. In 1848, thinking to better his condition, he emigrated to the United States; and after working at his trade in New Orleans for five years, he went to St. Louis and to Iowa, where for some time he worked at carpentering and building, and then went to Memphis, Tenn., where he resided working at his trade for nineteen years. Here he formed the acquaintance of Miss Ann M. Meyer, who became his wife July 9, 1854. This lady was a native of Germany, but was reared in Cincinnati, Ohio. To this union have been born two children: Adaline and John August. In 1877 Mr. Koehler moved to Mississippi County, Ark., where he farmed and worked at his trade some three years, and then moved to his present location on Buffalo Island, which has since been his home. He at first purchased forty acres of unimproved land, to which he has since added until he now owns 184 acres, 100 of it being under a good state of cultivation. He also owns valuable property in Florida and California. Like most of his countrymen, Mr. Koehler is frugal and industrious, and has made what he has by his own exertions. He is unassuming in his manner, charitable and honest in his thoughts and dealings with his fellow-men, and is one of Craighead County's most substantial citizens. His wife and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. T. Lane, sheriff and collector of Craighead County, was born in Greene (now Craighead) County, December 30, 1850, and is a son of Thomas J. and Mary (Hughes) Lane, the father a native of Illinois, and the mother of Tennessee. Thomas Lane emigrated with his father, William Lane, to Arkansas about 1840, and located ten miles south of the present site of Jonesboro. They were among the first settlers of this section. William Lane engaged in mercantile business, and in rafting on the St. Francis River, in both of which he was very successful. He never returned from his last trip on the raft, and the cause of his death is uncertain. The body was recovered almost two years later, and was identified by his suspender buckles and raft auger. While a resident of Illinois, he was a colonel of a regiment of State militia, and held a commission as lieutenant under Gen.

Jackson. His son, Thomas J. Lane, was a stock dealer and general trader, owning also a small farm. He died in 1858, and his wife in 1860. Both were estimable and greatly respected citizens. They were the parents of but one child, W. T. Lane, the immediate subject of this sketch, who, left an orphan in infancy, was reared by his grandmother Lane, now in her eighty-sixth year. He received a common-school education, and so far as his means would allow, became engaged in farming and stock dealing. He made his home with his grandmother until 1880, when he was elected sheriff and collector, to which office he has been re-elected each ensuing election. At Summerville, Tenn., in December, of 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Thurman, a native of that State, and to them has been born one child, now deceased. Mr. Lane possesses extraordinary stability of character and perseverance, and being eminently qualified for the position which he holds, fills it satisfactorily to his constituents.

W. Stanford Lane is a native of Arkansas, having been born and reared in the State which has always been his home. His father, W. Q. Lane, was born in Tennessee, and moved to this State about 1832. His mother, Caroline (Harris) Lane, was a native of South Carolina. Of this union, seven children were the issue, and the four survivors are all residents of Craighead County. The father was an honest, hard working farmer, who achieved success through earnest endeavor. He was a worthy member of the Masonic order. Stanford Lane is one of the enterprising farmers of Craighead County, and owns 700 acres of land, of which about 100 acres are well improved. By patient toil and industry he has made his farm one of the best in the county. He was united in marriage with Elnora Carter, a native of Tennessee, who came with her father to this State in 1850. This union has been blessed with three children: Jarvis Q., Harry B. and Daisy E. Mrs. Lane is a devoted wife and mother, a zealous Christian, and a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Lane is a staunch Democrat, but prefers rather to serve his party than receive official favors. It may be truly

said of him that he is one of the progressive citizens of the county.

B. Frank Lee, a native of Jonesboro Township, has lived in this county over forty-five years. He was born August 5, 1844, and is the son of Dr. Charles Lee, an early settler and pioneer physician of this county, who attended to the physical needs of the citizens of his time until his death. He married Mrs. Eliza (Pierce) Cook, widow of William Cook. Charles Lee and wife became the parents of three children, one daughter, deceased, and two sons, B. F. and Claiborne N. The mother died about ten years ago. Frank Lee was reared in this township, and has been all his life a farmer, but did not have school opportunities when a boy. His half-brother, Thomas Cook, entered eighty acres of land, and at his mother's death it descended to Mr. Lee by inheritance. It is a good farm, with about forty acres of rich bottom land under cultivation. Mr. Lee was married, October 7, 1869, to Mary, a daughter of Albert and Rebecca Pierce, residents of this township. Of the eleven children born to this union, ten are living. They are: Calvin, Susan, Charlie, Nancy, John, Harriet, Rebecca, Eliza, Josie, and a baby boy, Harrison Columbus Lee. Mr. Lee is a man of decided political and religious convictions, and supports all charitable and progressive enterprises. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and is a Republican in politics.

Aris R. Lunsford, though but recently a resident of Buffalo Island, has already attained a position among its leading farmers. He was born in Lauderdale County, Tenn., January 23, 1844, and is the fifth of a family of eight children, five of whom are still living. His father, William Lunsford, a native of North Carolina, was married in that State, and later moved to Tennessee. There his first wife died, and he married Marcie Norris, the mother of A. R. The father was a prominent farmer and trustee of the county for several years, and remained in Tennessee until his death, April 27, 1884, aged seventy-seven years. The mother is still living. Aris R. Lunsford was reared in Tennessee, receiving such education as the county schools of the time afforded. He enlisted in the

Confederate army, in October, 1861, participating in several engagements, and saw much active service. He was corporal of his company, and was several times captured, paroled and exchanged, being last taken at Ripley, Tenn., where he was held until the close of the war. He then returned to his home, where he remained until 1886. January 15, 1863, he was united in marriage with Margaret Brimm, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of Thomas Brimm. Eight children have been the fruits of this union: William G., Sarah M. (wife of William Markham), James R., Sophronia (wife of N. S. Tucker), John S., Mary A., Jason H. and Maggie L. In 1886 Mr. Lunsford sold out in Tennessee and came to Arkansas, locating where he now lives. He has cleared seventy acres of land, and has a good residence, stables and orchard, all bearing evidence of thrift and success. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace in Tennessee, and held that office until he removed to Arkansas, where he has been elected justice of the peace of Buffalo Township. He is president of the district and local Agricultural Wheel. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

L. A. Lynch, an active, enterprising farmer of Jonesboro, living five miles south of the city, was born in Marshall County, Miss., August 14, 1850. His father was Aden Lynch, a native of Middle Tennessee, who was a mechanic by trade and a farmer by occupation, working at both. In 1855 he moved to Poinsett (now Craighead) County, Ark., and bought a claim of 160 acres, living thereon one year. Then obtaining the contract to build the court-house of Poinsett County, at Harrisburg, he removed his family there; but after two or three years returned to Jonesboro, having secured the contract to build the first court-house in Craighead County. In the winter of 1867 he removed to the farm where he still resides, one mile south of Jonesboro. He has been twice married. His first union, with Susan Lynch, was blessed with nine children, only three of whom are now living: J. J., a farmer of Jonesboro Township; Matilda (Mrs. Robert Y. Duncan), also of Jonesboro Township; and Lewis A., the subject of this

sketch. After his wife's death, in 1854, Mr. Lynch was again married to Mary Martin. Mr. Lynch is a member of the Methodist Church and is a Mason. He has been honored with various positions of trust, having been for several years justice of the peace in Marshall County, Miss., and after coming to Craighead County, served several years as county clerk, was elected county probate judge, and was subsequently appointed by Gov. Baxter one of three county supervisors. He was also the first mayor of the city of Jonesboro. Lewis Aden Lynch was reared in Craighead County, receiving the best education the district afforded. At eighteen years of age he began farming for himself and for others, homesteaded 120 acres, moving on it in 1877. His father gave him forty acres, completing the quarter-section. About thirty-five acres of this are in a splendid state of cultivation. Mr. Lynch was married, February 4, 1877, to Eliza J., daughter of Calvin and Sallie (Shaw) Shores. To them have been born four children: Albert Clifton, Henry Ollie, Eddie Omer and Dixie May. Mrs. Lynch is a member of the Christian Church and a charitable lady. Mr. Lynch has always been a Democrat and served one term as justice of the peace of Jonesboro Township. He has resided on his present place since 1877, and has needed a physician for himself or family but once in all that time. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and at present occupies the position of school director of district 29. He takes quite an interest in all educational matters.

John J. McBroom, an influential farmer, and proprietor of the Lake City ferry, was born in Orange County, Ind., December 27, 1825, and is a son of Jesse and Susan (Sowards) McBroom, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky. The father was reared in Virginia and Kentucky, was married in Indiana, and in that State engaged in farming for a number of years. In the winter of 1837 he came to Arkansas, locating in Phillips County, where he engaged in farming and reared his family, residing there twenty-one years. He then removed to Lawrence County, and remained until his death. His wife survived him several

years, and died in 1884. J. J. McBroom came with his father to this State when a lad twelve years of age, and grew to manhood on the farm in Phillips County, receiving his education at the county schools. In 1850 he went to Independence County, where he engaged for four years in steamboating on the Black and White Rivers. He has seen much war service, having been actively occupied in both the Mexican and the late war. The former he entered in 1846, enlisting in the First Arkansas Cavalry, Col. Yell's regiment, and participated in several skirmishes and the battle of Buena Vista. When discharged he returned to Phillips County. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service, McGee's battalion, Col. Dobbin's regiment. He was in many prominent engagements, and served until the close of the war, when he settled in Craighead County, and has since been steamboating. He is an engineer, but has also served as pilot, and has always been an active, energetic business man. He was first married in Phillips County, in 1849, to I. H. Metcalf, who was born and reared in Kentucky, and died May 29, 1884. There are three children living of this union: Willdie, wife of J. E. Mattax; Adora, wife of Chancy Gillum, and J. J. McBroom, Jr. J. R. died in 1887, aged twenty-nine years. January 10, 1886, Mr. McBroom married Mrs. (Twaddell) Stroud, a native of New York City, reared in the city and on Long Island. Her first husband was a native of Canada, and after their marriage they resided there three years, and then returned to Long Island. In 1861 they came west to Cincinnati, Ohio, and remained there two years, then removed to Memphis, where they resided three years, and in 1866 settled in Craighead County, Ark. Here Mr. Twaddell died, December 25, 1878. Mrs. Twaddell subsequently married Henry Stroud, September 16, 1881, who died March 1, 1885. Two children, Charles P. and Ostram, died after reaching mature years. Mr. McBroom has a good farm on Cane Island, and his wife one on Buffalo Island. For three years he has operated the Lake City ferry. His wife is a member of the Methodist and he of the Christian Church. He is a Mason, and is Junior Warden of his lodge.

Lucian T. McDaniel, merchant and postmaster at Gilkerson, is one of the prominent and enterprising business men of Jonesboro Township. His father, Solomon McDaniel, one of the oldest settlers and leading citizens of Craighead County, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., July 12, 1820. His paternal grandfather was John F. McDaniel, a native of Randolph County, N. C., who removed to Tennessee after his marriage to Mary Horn, by whom he had several children. After her death he was again married, to Mrs. Mary (Reaves) Thomas, a native of Tennessee. These two were the parents of seven children, two of whom are now living, viz.: Mary, widow of William Paultin, and Solomon. Mrs. McDaniel died in Hardin County, Tenn., and her husband subsequently married again and removed to Arkansas in 1839. He located several miles below the old farm, and after a few years removed to Missouri, where he died. His father, Abraham McDaniel (the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch), fought through the Revolutionary War, and John F. was almost old enough to be mustered into service. Solomon McDaniel was a boy when he came to this county, and has lived on his present farm thirty-one years. He has been engaged principally in farming, but is also a blacksmith and gunsmith. He has a fine farm of 170 acres about five miles south of Jonesboro, and 100 acres are in a splendid state of cultivation. He was married April 6, 1848, to Juliet White, a native of Craighead County, and daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Trigg) White, residents of this county. To their union were born thirteen children, seven living, as follows: John T. (married Margaret Porter, now deceased), Margaret King, William F. (married Sarah Kellar), Lucian T. (married Matilda Shelton), Andrew J. and three girls. Mr. McDaniel is a Republican in politics, and was a Union man during the war. He has been a member of the Christian Church for about fifteen years, and his wife, two sons and two daughters are members of the same denomination—all connected with the Christian Valley Church. Lucian T. McDaniel was born on the old homestead, August 14, 1859, and was reared on the farm, receiving a fair dis-

trict school education. When twenty-two years of age he engaged as a clerk for B. C. Shiery, a grocer of Jonesboro, and five months later moved to Wiener, Poinsett County, becoming a merchant of that place. Four months after, when the Cotton Belt Railroad was opened, he removed to Gilkerson and engaged in mercantile business. In June, 1887, W. M. Robertson, of Jonesboro, became a member of the firm now known as Robertson & McDaniel. They keep a stock of general merchandise and have a very good trade; also operate a saw-mill (capacity, 6,000 feet per day), and a cotton-gin, and grist-mill (capacity, 200 bushels per day), and are agents for the Cotton Belt Railroad and Southern Express Company. Mr. McDaniel was married January 17, 1883, to Matilda J. Shelton, daughter of Stephen and Mahala Shelton, residents of this township. Their union has been blessed with four children: Maggie Lee, James Garland, Stephen Andrew and Angie Belle. Mrs. McDaniel is a pious and charitable lady, and a member of the Christian Valley Church, of the Christian denomination.

Abraham McDaniel (deceased) was one of the prosperous and esteemed farmers of Craighead County. He was a native of Tennessee, his parents, John and Mary McDaniel, having been residents of that State. After his mother's death, his father came to Poinsett (now Craighead) County, Ark., locating near the present home of his son's widow, but he afterward removed to Missouri, where he died. His children, Abraham, Mary, Nicholas and Charlie, returned to Arkansas. There were six children, only two of whom, Solomon N., and Mary, widow of William Pauldin, are now living. Abraham was about grown when he came to this county, and has engaged in farming all his life. He settled on the homestead farm in September, 1852, entering a half section of land. Having given to his sons, John B. and James N., sixty and sixty-three acres of land, respectively, the homestead now contains 183 acres. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in 1865 was ordained to preach in the Christian denomination, and devoted the greater part of his life to his Master's cause. He died March 7, 1879,

aged fifty-three years. He was married October 20, 1847, to Jane Cary, a daughter of Benjamin and Sallie (Stotts) Cary, residents of this county. Mrs. McDaniel was born in Carroll County, Tenn., October 31, 1832. In 1839 Mr. Cary removed with his family to Poinsett County, Ark., where he died in 1843, his wife having died two years previously. Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel were the parents of ten children, three deceased: Rebecca, Sally and an infant boy; and seven living: John B., married to Mintie McGown, James N., married to Mary Hendrix; Mary, wife of John H. Darr; Nancy Ann, wife of Louis Sowell; Elizabeth, wife of William Fuller, and Martha Jane and A. B., at home. Mrs. McDaniel has been a devout and influential member of the Christian Church for about nineteen years, and four of her children are also members.

A. L. Malone, insurance agent, and a member of the firm of Malone & Bell, dealers in books, stationery, etc., was born in Fayette County, Tenn., September 29, 1853. His parents, William C. and Elizabeth M. (Gardner) Malone, natives respectively of Orange County, N. C., and Powhatan County, Va., were married in Fayette County, Tenn., where they resided until December, 1853, when they came to Northeast Arkansas, locating in Poinsett County. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also followed farming. He devoted much time to his Master's cause, and organized many churches in this part of the State. His latter years were spent in Cross County, Ark., where he died in November, 1886. His wife still resides in Cross County. To them were born eight children, only three now living: Alvis L., John K. and Blanche. A. L. Malone was an infant when his parents came to this State, and received his education in the common schools of Poinsett County. He remained on the farm until eighteen years of age, then entered a store as a clerk, and later engaged in the mercantile business for himself, in Wittsburg, Cross County. He came to Jonesboro in the fall of 1883, and since that time has been occupied in his present business. He represents the following Insurance Companies: Phoenix, Hartford and Orient

of Hartford, American of Philadelphia, Union and Anglo-Nevada of California, and other leading and noted companies. He is assistant postmaster, and has held that office for four years. He and partner keep a large stock of books, stationery, etc., located in the postoffice building. In 1879 he was married to Miss Florence McFerrin, and of this union four children have been the issue, three living and one deceased. Those living are, Lillian, James W. and Mary. The one deceased was Charles M. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Malone belongs to the Knights, and Knights and Ladies of Honor. He was elected in April, 1886, and served one term as city recorder of Jonesboro. Politically he is a Democrat, is an energetic and thorough-going business man, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Isaac N. Mangrum is a native of Maury County, Tenn., his birth occurring November 28, 1836. His parents, L. B. and Stacy Mangrum, were both natives of the "Old Volunteer State," where they were married and resided a number of years, and then moved to Shelby County, Tenn. They came to Craighead County, Ark., prior to the War of the Rebellion, and located on a farm near Jonesboro, which was their home until their respective deaths. They were the parents of nine children, and had the respect and confidence of all who knew them. Isaac N. was reared upon a farm, and received but meager educational advantages. He came with his parents to Arkansas in 1854, and a year later was united in marriage with Miss Tabitha Blackstone, and from then until entering the Confederate service, he followed farming in Craighead County with varied success. His war experience was eventful, and he saw much active service and underwent many hardships and privations. After the war, he returned to his home and family, and resumed his agricultural labors, locating where he now resides. The place at that time was almost wholly unimproved, but by hard work, intelligent and business-like management, Mr. Mangrum has improved and added to it, until he is now one of the leading planters and owns one of the best improved farms in the county. His improvements

are all good, and upon his place are two cotton-gins, which do a thriving business. By his first marriage there were two children, both of whom are worthy citizens, and are married and reside near the home place. Mrs. Mangrum died in 1866. Miss Susan Sage, a native of Craighead County, became the second wife of Mr. Mangrum in 1866. Ten children are the fruits of this union, of whom these are now living: Stacy, James, Robert, George and Ettie. Some of the children died in infancy. Stacy is the wife of Mr. James Stotts. Mr. Mangrum is, in the fullest sense of the term, a self-made man. He is progressive in his ideas, and liberally contributes to all worthy objects. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is one of Craighead County's most esteemed citizens.

Nicholas P. Mangrum was born in Maury County, Tenn., in 1846. His father, James Mangrum, was a native of Virginia, and when a child six years of age came with his parents to Maury County, Tenn. Here he was reared, and married to Ann Craig, a native of Maury County. In 1858 he moved with his family to Poinsett County, Ark., remaining three years, when he moved to Dyer County, Tenn., and remained for some eight years; thence to Butler County, Mo., for one year, later to Dunklin County, Mo., for one year, when he returned to Craighead County, Ark., where he died in February, 1887, aged sixty-seven years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and much respected by all who knew him. The mother died in Maury County, Tenn., in 1846, when Nicholas P. was but six months of age, leaving five children, all of whom lived to maturity. Only two of them are now living: Mrs. Martha Todd, now living in Texas, and our subject. Those deceased are William, Robert and James. James Mangrum was married a second time, and had a family of seven children, two of whom are now living: George and Sophronia, the latter residing with our subject. George is deputy sheriff of this county, and resides at Lake City. Nicholas P. Mangrum was reared in Tennessee, receiving his education at the county schools. He was married, in 1871, to Amanda Stotts, a daughter of Arnold Stotts, and began farming for himself on this Island near

where he now resides. He came to his present place in 1874, purchasing wild land, with only seven acres cleared. Now he has cleared, and has in cultivation, eighty acres, and is one of the most thriving and prosperous farmers on the Island. He is a wide-awake and public-spirited citizen, and is a consistent Christian, and member of the Methodist Church.

John H. Mangrum, clerk of the circuit court, *ex-officio* clerk of the county and probate courts, and recorder, is a native of Cross County, Ark., born July 29, 1855. His parents, L. B. and Eustatia (Lovell) Mangrum, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Tennessee, were married in the "Old Volunteer State," and emigrated to Arkansas in 1852, locating in Cross County. There the father cleared a good farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits until January of 1861, when he moved to Craighead County, and located one half mile northwest of Jonesboro, where he resided until his death, which occurred January 4, 1883, his wife having previously died July 25, 1881. They were the parents of thirteen children, five of whom are now living. John H. Mangrum, the youngest child, was reared on a farm, receiving his education at the common schools of the county. He followed farming and school teaching in his early life, acquitting himself with personal credit and to the benefit of those for whom he labored. In 1886 he was elected to his present office, and was re-elected in 1888, now serving his second term. In November of 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Jeannette Culberhouse, a daughter of G. T. Culberhouse. Mrs. Mangrum is an estimable lady, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Mangrum belongs to the Masonic and Knights of Honor fraternities, is a Democrat in politics, and is an active member of his party in this county, meriting by his untiring services, the honorable recognition which he has received.

Z. T. Matthews, of the firm of Matthews, Peterson & Pace, merchants of Jonesboro, is a native of Paulding County, Ga., born February 2, 1848. His parents, L. M. and Mary Ann Matthews, were natives of Virginia and Georgia, respectively, and were the parents of ten children: Z. T. and a sister,

Louisa, in Paulding County, Ga., being the only survivors. The mother died in Georgia, and, by his second marriage, Mr. Matthews became the father of three children, all deceased. He was by occupation an agriculturist, and in the winter of 1857 came to what is now Craighead County, Ark., and located about one and one-half miles from the present site of Jonesboro. When, two years later, the town of Jonesboro was laid out, he was living on the present town site, and had his field planted with cotton. Some years later he moved to Poinsett County, where he died during the war. Z. T. Matthews was but eight years of age when he came with his parents to Arkansas, and here grew to manhood, receiving such education as the schools of that day afforded. He went to the first log school-house built in the town, attended private schools and also the old academy. He was reared mainly on a farm, but, in 1868, began clerking at \$12.50 per month, and retained that position for two years, and then entered into partnership with W. J. Witt, continuing but a short time. He then entered into a partnership with William Puryear, which lasted for about four years. Selling out to Mr. Puryear, he formed a partnership with J. C. Knight, with whom he continued eleven years, and then formed his present partnership. The firm has a large stock of dry goods, clothing, gent's furnishing goods, boots and shoes, etc., and, by strictly fair and honest business principles, have established a splendid custom. Mr. Matthews is also a partner of Johnson, Berger & Co., dealers in groceries, furniture and hardware, owning both store buildings, which are large two-story bricks. In 1864 he was married to Miss C. J. Witt, and of this union four children have been the issue: Waughlie, Gordon, Eva, and Willie, who died when seven months old. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Matthews' business career has been one of unusual success: starting as a clerk on a small salary, he soon engaged in business for himself; was during Grant's administration appointed postmaster of Jonesboro, which position he held for about seven years, resigning in favor of J. D. C. Cobb, and now is a leading and successful citizen.

James D. Mead, an energetic and successful agriculturist of Lake City Township, was born in Madison County, Ga., in 1822, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Hall) Mead, the former a native of Georgia, the latter of South Carolina. His grandfather, Miner M. Mead, was of English descent, and was born in Virginia, where his parents had settled a few years previous. He served in the Revolutionary War, and was afterward a pensioner for services rendered. His wife, Mary Mead, lived to be one hundred and five years of age, and drew a pension after her husband's death. She died in Carroll County, Ga., having lived a devoted Christian life as a member of the Baptist Church. They were the parents of thirteen children, John, the father of our subject, being the oldest child. John Mead served in the War of 1812, and after a life of success and usefulness, died in Georgia, when fifty seven years of age. The mother died in Craighead County, at the home of her son, James, in 1867. To them were born nine children, James D. being the third child, and he and two sisters, Mary and Sarah, are the only survivors, and all live in this county. Mr. Mead was reared and educated in Georgia, where he resided until the spring of 1857, when, with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, he came to Arkansas, locating on what is now Bay Siding. There he followed farming for sixteen years, and in 1872 moved to his present location. Since coming to Arkansas he has put in cultivation over 200 acres of land, and now owns 480 acres, and has under good cultivation 125 acres. April 6, 1848, he was united in marriage with Miss Thessa Moon, born in Georgia, in 1829, who died in this county, in 1867. Their union was blessed by nine children, only two of whom are now living: Mrs. Nancy S. McLean and James W. Mr. Mead was married a second time, in 1872, this time selecting Mrs. Elizabeth Farmer, *nee* Lewis, who, by her former marriage was the mother of three children: Mrs. Mary Gatlin, Mrs. Sarah Bagwell and Mrs. Nellie Wilson. Mr. Mead's family have always been Whigs, and he is now a staunch Republican.

James W. Mead, a leading planter of the

county and also mail contractor, is a native of Georgia, born in Madison County, January 22, 1850. His parents were James D. and Thessa (Moon) Mead [see sketch], both natives of Georgia. He came with his father to this State and county when a boy seven years of age, and was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education at the county schools. He chose as his life companion, Jane Beaty, a native of Arkansas, reared in this county, and December 24, 1868, they were united in marriage. He engaged in farming for several years after this event, and in 1880 opened a saloon at Lake City, and was engaged in the saloon business for six years. In 1883 he was appointed deputy sheriff, and served in that capacity until November, 1888. Since that time he has been farming. Mr. and Mrs. Mead have two children, Nora and Otto, and lost three in early childhood. Mr. Mead has been quite prominent in local affairs, is a Republican in politics, and has been postmaster, serving in that capacity for several years. He is a Knight of Honor and also a Mason.

J. A. Meek, attorney at law at Jonesboro, Ark., was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., April 8, 1830, and is the only son of Urban E. and Nancy (Dean) Meek, who were natives of the "Old Volunteer State." The paternal grandfather, Alexander Meek, a native of Virginia, emigrated to Tennessee at an early day, and was among its pioneer settlers. Moving later to Marshall County, Miss., he was among the early settlers of that State, which was still largely inhabited by Indians. Though at the time but sixteen years of age, he was a soldier of the Revolution, participating in the battles at King's Mountain and at Cowpens. He was with four brothers and two uncles during his military service. After the war he was a pensioner for service rendered; and returning to his farm resumed his occupation. He died in 1858, at that time one hundred years of age. The maternal grandfather, too, lived to be almost a centenarian. Urban E. Meek built the first house in Chulahoma, Marshall County, Miss., and resided there until his death in 1847. He was a farmer by occupation, and was a prominent man

in the county, having held several offices of honor and trust. His wife died in 1848. They were the parents of two children: Joseph A. and Minerva E., wife of James H. Wilburn, of De Soto County, Miss. Joseph A. Meek was reared in Holly Springs, Miss., and there received his education. His parents having died when he was about fifteen years of age, he worked his way through school until able to teach; and while teaching school, studied medicine under Rev. Stark Depree, of De Soto County, Miss. In 1857 he entered McDowell Medical College of St. Louis, and at the beginning of the late war enlisted as assistant surgeon, and served in that capacity until the close of hostilities. He then returned to Harrisburg, Poinsett County, where he had gone in 1858, and resumed his practice, remaining there until 1873. During that time he was twice elected to the legislature, first in 1866, and afterward in 1871. He entered the Atlanta Medical College in 1871, and graduated in September of that year. In 1873 he came to Jonesboro, where he practiced his profession until 1883, when he gave up the medical profession and began the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar in Poinsett County. The circumstances attending his admission are interesting and unique. Once, in 1858, being on trial, he defended himself, showing such unusual tact and ability that he was admitted by a petition from the bar, and without examination. In 1881 he was elected to the legislature from Craighead County, and was re-elected in 1883 and 1888. He was first married November 19, 1856, to Miss Madella Russell, of De Soto County, Miss., who bore him two children. One of them is now deceased, and the other, Jodelia, is the wife of W. M. Robertson. Mrs. Meek died August 12, 1860, and June 7, of the following year, Mr. Meek was united in marriage with Miss Caroline F. Parker, a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Chawan College. He has been for years a leader of his party in both Poinsett and Craighead Counties, untiring in his labors, and deserving the honors bestowed upon him. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joseph W. Moss, a leading farmer and stock dealer of Craighead County, whose parents, Willis and Sarah (Mullinax) Moss, were both natives of South Carolina, was born in that State August 25, 1829. His father died in his native State, his mother in Tennessee. He was reared on a farm, and had but limited educational advantages. When, in 1851, his brother Barnett came on a prospecting tour to Arkansas, and located in Poinsett (now Craighead) County, Joseph W. came with him, and for a while made his brother's house his home. He at first bought fifty-two acres, and has since added to it, until he now owns about 1,000 acres, mostly woodland. He began \$60 in debt, but by industry, economy and thrift, he has cancelled this indebtedness and accumulated a competency, which he has from time to time invested in land and stock. He lost fifty fine horses in the disastrous overflow of 1882. He was married, in 1853, to Mary Simonds, a native of Illinois, and to this union was born one child, Henry, married to Mattie Wilson. His first wife died, and Mr. Moss was married again, in 1861, to Lousina Kelsoe, a native of Tennessee. This union was blessed with nine children, all living: John R. (married to Florence Stotts), Sarah (wife of Morgan Denham), Joseph L. (married to Jane Patterson), Mary (wife of Theodore Johnson), Carroll, Barnett, Hettie, Newton B. and Wallace. Mrs. Moss died in 1880, and Mr. Moss married Mrs. Martha Patterson, a native of the county, and daughter of Andrew Stotts (now deceased), an early settler of the county. Mr. Moss is a Democrat in politics, has held various offices, and takes great interest in educational matters.

A. S. Nash, merchant at Jonesboro, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., July 23, 1829, and is a son of Travis and Joanna (Miller) Nash who came from Virginia to Tennessee early in the history of that State. The Nash family are of Irish and the Miller family of French descent. Travis Nash was a farmer by occupation, and in the War of 1812, was a captain. He was a successful farmer and a brave and gallant soldier, and died at Shelbyville, Tenn., April 7, 1844. The mother moved with her family to Texas, where she died in 1862.

Of the family of fifteen children, only two are now living, Mary, widow of John McGimsey, and Augustus S. Two brothers, Thomas and Franklin, who went from Texas, were killed in the war, and two others, Lafayette and Granderson M. died in Texas at the close of the war. Augustus S. Nash was reared in Shelbyville, Tenn., remained on the farm until fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the saddler's trade. He followed saddlery for several years, then engaged for several years in farming, and in 1860 moved to Jackson County, Ala. While living in Tennessee, he was lieutenant of militia under the old muster law, and in 1861, at the outbreaking of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Alabama Cavalry, and during the war saw much active service. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Murfreesboro, Resaca, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, Franklin, Knoxville, Tenn., and several others. He was with Gen. Wilson from Alabama to Columbus, Ga., where they surrendered. He was not seriously wounded, but had his left ear shot off at Chickamauga. At the close of the war, he returned to Nashville, where he took the oath, and then returned to his farm in Alabama. In 1870 he moved to Jonesboro, Ark., where for six years he engaged very successfully in farming, and in 1876, he began merchandising, which he has since followed. He was married in 1849 to Margara Atkins, and they are the parents of seven living children: Thomas, William, Charles, Leander, Richard, Wiley and Victoria. The father and mother are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Nash belongs to the Masonic fraternity; he owns a great deal of property in Jonesboro, and as a business man has been very successful. In 1880 he was elected county treasurer, which office he filled satisfactorily to his constituents. He is one of the leading business men of the town.

Francis M. Newcom and Robert T. Wallace are both natives of Kentucky, the former born in Crittenden County, October 15, 1855, the latter in what is now Webster County, August 27, 1847. They are now prosperous and representative farmers of Craighead County, Ark. Francis M. Newcom

is a son of W. D. and M. E. (Heath) Newcom, natives of Kentucky, who later settled in Webster County, where both parents died. Francis M. came to Arkansas in 1882, and three years later to his present residence. He has cleared and now has under cultivation seventy-five acres of good land. October 12, 1882, he was united in marriage with Eliza Wallace, born and reared in Kentucky, and to this union have been born four children: Ivy Lillie, Nannie D., Lee E., and Rosa Belle (deceased). Mr. Newcom is a prominent member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Robert T. Wallace is the eldest of the six children born to the union of Col. Benjamin P. Wallace and Eliza Bruce, natives of Kentucky. The father was a farmer in his native State, and in the Civil War enlisted in the Confederate service, in which he was colonel. He died July 12, 1870, the mother having previously died July 16, 1869. Robert T. was reared in Kentucky, and lived with his father until his death, when he bought the old homestead, on which he resided until he came to Arkansas, in 1882. He had been deputy sheriff for one year, and sheriff for two. Since 1882 he has resided in Arkansas, except one year spent in Howell County, Mo., and he moved to his present location Christmas of 1887. He owns several tracts of land, and has a well-cultivated farm. July 17, 1875, he married Annie Moore, also a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Allen Moore. They had grown up together in the same county. The fruits of this union have been four children, only one living, Maude. Those deceased are Florence, died in 1885, at the age of nine years; Molly, died when five years of age, and Willie, who died at three years of age. The parents are both consistent Christians, the father a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the mother of the Methodist Church. Mr. Wallace is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Rev. William J. Newton, one of the leading citizens of Buffalo Island, was born on the place where he now lives, March 3, 1849, and is the son of John Newton, who was born in Tennessee, and reared near Nashville. To better his fortune, he came to Arkansas in 1841, and here married Cather-

ine Lamb, the mother of our immediate subject. The father died in 1857. William J. attained his majority on the Island where he had always lived, and served for seven months in the Confederate ranks. He lost his right limb in New Madrid, Mo., in 1865. In September, 1880, he and Martha L. Towers were married. She was a native of Arkansas, born on Crowley's Ridge, this county. The fruits of this union have been six children: Minerva A., Bertha, Charles J., Gert-rude, William J. and John R. Mr. Newton has a farm of 200 acres, with 124 under cultivation, is an energetic man and has cleared all but eight acres of this himself. In 1874 he professed religion, in 1876 was licensed to preach, and in 1880 was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At first he had charge of a circuit for two years, 1880 to 1882; but since that time has been stationed, and has labored zealously in the cause of Christ, doing much good throughout this section. By his kindness to the poor, and generosity to his fellow-men, as well as by his fervent piety, he has attained an enviable popularity.

W. W. Nisbett, lumber dealer and manufacturer of brick, etc., is a native of Lancaster County, S. C., born October 14, 1836. His parents, James and Jane Y. (Rogers) Nisbett, natives of South Carolina, were of Irish descent, the grandfather, a native of Ireland, having been an early immigrant to South Carolina. The paternal grandfather, Josiah Nisbett, was a soldier of the Revolution, and he and all the grandparents lived and died in South Carolina. James Nisbett emigrated with his family to Coffee County, Tenn., in 1844, and three years later to Monroe County, Miss., thence to Memphis, Tenn., in 1850, and in 1852 came to what is now Craighead County, Ark., locating where Jonesboro now stands. He was a farmer and mechanic, and followed both occupations for several years; made the first improvements and built the first frame house in Jonesboro. He then kept a hotel in Jonesboro for some time, and in 1867 moved to Pike County, where he resided for five years, then returned to this county, where he remained until his death in 1884. The mother died three years later. They were the parents of

six children, five now living, four sons and one daughter: William W., John G. R., Benjamin F., Joseph A. and Sarah, widow of P. H. Winke. William W. was but eight years of age when he left his native State, and, school advantages being very poor, his education was necessarily very limited. However, since arriving at maturer years, he has closely applied himself to study, and is now a self educated man. He was eighteen years of age when he came with his parents to Craighead County, and had learned from his father the carpenter's trade, and intelligent farming. His early life was devoted mainly to mercantile business until the late war, and after the surrender, he was for many years a furniture dealer and undertaker. While in business, he was three times burned out, but was by no means discouraged by his misfortunes. After the fire of 1886, he closed out what remained of his stock, and turned his attention to his milling business. He has been for twenty years engaged in the milling and lumber business, also handling grain, and is now engaged in the manufacture of brick, making from 35,000 to 40,000 per day. Having a nice farm in the suburbs of Jonesboro, he also gives some attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1882, he began the study of law, and in 1884 was admitted to the bar, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been the leader of the Republican party since the war, and has been identified with all its meetings and important moves. He was elected sheriff of Craighead County in 1866, and served until 1872; was also sheriff in 1865 under military order. He has held the offices of county supervisor, president of the board of supervisors, county assessor, sheriff, collector, postmaster, assessor of internal revenue, and deputy United States marshal. In 1858 he was united in marriage with Mary Mattix, and they are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living: Elizabeth (wife of J. R. Smith), Mattie (wife of H. H. Houghton), William S., Alice, Delia A., Minnie M. and George E. Mr. Nisbett is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is Master of the Blue Lodge, and High Priest of the Chapter. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and also to the Eastern Star.

William O'Guinn. Among the pioneer settlers of Craighead County, none are more worthy of special mention than the subject of this sketch, who came with his parents to this State in 1836, when, before the encroachment of civilization, wild game was plentiful. He was a great hunter in his youth, making this sport the means of his support. He was born in Perry (now Decatur) County, Tenn., May 17, 1827, and is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Anderson) O'Guinn, natives of the "Old Volunteer State," who were reared and married in that State, and in 1836 came with their three sons and daughter and grandfather Anderson and a part of his family, to Arkansas. All located first on Crowley's Ridge in Greene (now Craighead) County, and Daniel O'Guinn opened up a splendid farm in the timber, near where Jonesboro is now situated, where he reared his family and died in 1859. His wife followed him in 1872. Both were very worthy citizens and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom lived to be grown, but only two, William, the oldest child, and the youngest child, Martha, now the wife of Henry Haze, are now living. William O'Guinn began life on his own responsibility when nineteen years of age, married and settled on a timbered place near the old homestead. He cleared a small farm, but kept eighteen or twenty hunting dogs, and spent most of his time hunting, often spending the whole night in this occupation, sometimes with the Indians as companions. Four years later he sold his farm, and improved another which two years later he likewise sold; then bought a small partly improved farm, afterward clearing forty additional acres, and here he resided until the breaking out of the late war, when he moved with his family to Scott County, Mo., remaining there until 1866, when he returned to the old home place and resumed his farming. In 1869 he came to his present place of residence, on Big Bay, where he owns 800 acres of land, and has improved about 120 acres. His farm is well stocked and bears every evidence of prosperity. Mr. O'Guinn has been married four times, and is the father of twenty-four children, and twelve of them are now

living. He was married to his present wife (Callidonia Coleman) in 1883, and she is the mother of four children, two deceased. Mr. O'Guinn is a staunch advocate of both church and school, and contributes liberally to their support. Both he and Mrs. O'Guinn are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. W. Owens, Jr., postmaster at Jonesboro, Ark., received his appointment in 1885, and has been a most courteous, obliging and efficient official. He was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., February 29, 1856, and is a son of J. W., Sr., and Frances H. (Tune) Owens, the father a native of Kentucky, and the mother of Virginia. They were married in Rutherford County, Tenn., where their parents had immigrated in an early day. J. W. Owens, Sr., a blacksmith by trade, came to Craighead County in 1870, and located in Jonesboro, where he followed his calling until 1874, when he went to Southern Illinois, where he died in 1879. The mother died in 1859. She was the mother of seven children, J. W. being the only one now living. The father had married three times. By his second wife he had one child, Robert H., and by his third marriage eight children, six living: Joseph E., George W., Lizzie, Jennie, Willie and Lura. J. W. Owens, Jr., came with his parents to Arkansas when thirteen years of age, and was reared partly in Tennessee and partly in this State, receiving his education in the county schools of the former and in the Jonesboro schools. Reared to farm life, he followed that occupation until 1881, and then entered the employ of J. B. Colt & Son, railroad contractors, and remained with them eighteen months. In October, 1883, he went into the Jonesboro postoffice as assistant postmaster, where he remained in that capacity until he received his appointment as postmaster. May 20, 1885, he was united in marriage with Miss Nannie E. Hannah, a native of Craighead County, and their union has been blessed with two children, Mollie and Morris B. Mr. Owens is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the K. and L. of H. He is energetic and industrious, enjoys an enviable popularity, and richly deserves the official favor accorded him.

Alfred Pagan, one of the leading farmers of Cane Island, was born in Meade County, Ky., February 8, 1851, and is the son of David and Hannah (Halls) Pagan, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky. The father was reared and educated in Virginia and when a young man moved to Kentucky and was there married. He remained for several years in Meade County, and then removed to Daviess, where he engaged in farming until his death in 1864. His wife survives him and now resides on Cane Island. All of the family of six sons and two daughters reached maturity, but one son, who was a soldier in the Confederate service, and who died since the war. One brother lives in Kentucky, four brothers and one sister on Cane Island, and one sister in Missouri. Alfred Pagan was reared in Kentucky and remained with his mother until his marriage, February 17, 1872, with Ellen Martin, a native of Daviess County, Ky., and a daughter of James and Jane Martin, who still reside in Daviess County. Mr. and Mrs. Pagan are the parents of six children: James, Minnie, Mary, Eva, Alfred and Rosa. Two children died in infancy. Mr. Pagan was always a farmer in Daviess County until 1881, when he came to Arkansas. He remained one year at Elmot Landing, Mississippi County, then came to Craighead County, selecting the place where he now resides. It was then but little improved; now he has four farms, aggregating 350 acres, with about 100 acres cleared and improved. It is all rich and valuable land and he has on the home place two residences and one on each of the other farms. Mr. and Mrs. Pagan are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which Mr. Pagan is also a deacon.

J. M. Penix, whose well-improved farm is situated three miles from Jonesboro, is one of the progressive, wide-awake citizens of the county. He was born in Cherokee County, Ala., November 12, 1836, and is the son of John and Sallie (Roach) Penix, the former a native of Alabama, the latter of Shelby County, Tenn. After the death of his wife and in the first year of the Civil War, Mr. Penix came to Arkansas and located in what is now Powell Township, Craighead County, and there

resided for three years. In 1865 he moved to Louisiana, where he died in 1867. Of the fourteen children born to them, only four are now living—our immediate subject being the only one in Craighead County. He was reared on a farm, and in 1857 came to Arkansas, and in 1860 married Elizabeth Albright, a native of Tennessee, whose parents were Simpson and Hulda (Snodderly) Albright—the former is deceased, the latter resides with Mr. Penix. In the war of the Rebellion, he gave his support to the Confederate cause, serving in the Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry for about eight months, when he was discharged on account of sickness. He re-enlisted in the Trans-Mississippi department at Little Rock and served another twelve months. At the close of the war he returned to Craighead County and bought eighty acres of his present farm of 100 acres, forty of which are splendidly improved. Mr. and Mrs. Penix are the parents of nine children: Wiley E., William T. S. and an infant (deceased), and Eli Thomas (married to Lucinda Raines), Mary Magdalene, James Cornelius, Midas Ludella, Samuel Elbert and Scott Hinman. Mr. Penix is a Democrat, has been school director for five years, and has given one-half acre of his farm for a school-house site. He and his wife and oldest son and daughter are active members of the Baptist Church.

David L. Perkins, one of the foremost citizens of Craighead County, and a resident of Jonesboro Township, was born in Fayette County, Tenn., October 17, 1845, and is the son of William H. Perkins, a native of Virginia, who emigrated from the "Old Dominion" to Tennessee in 1826, and Sarah (Wrightsell) Perkins, a native of Tennessee. They had six children, four of whom are living—three sons and one daughter—and three are residents of this county: Mary (wife of P. T. Hudson), D. L. and John W. Mr. Perkins made a visit to this State in 1871, but returned to the old homestead in Fayette County, Tenn., where he and his wife still reside, aged seventy-nine and sixty-four years, respectively. David L. spent his boyhood on the farm, and received a fair education in the common schools of the county. He came with his father to this State in 1871, and selected

it as the place of his permanent residence. The father bought 200 acres of land, and for nine years David L. lived on it, but then bought his homestead of 160 acres. He has a well-cultivated farm, with about fifty-five acres improved. December 26, 1872, he wedded Laura Thurman, a native of Fayette County, Tenn., who died in May, 1887, leaving five children: Clarence C., Howard L., William D., Linnie E. and Ernest D. He was again married, October 13, 1887, this time choosing Mrs. Nannie E. (Fuller) Falls, a resident of this county. The result of this union has been one boy, Edward Cecil. Mr. Perkins is prominent in religious and educational interests, and in politics is a staunch Democrat. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is an elder of the Hope Church of that denomination. Mrs. Perkins is a benevolent Christian lady, and also a member of the Christian Church at Hope.

J. D. Phillips was born in Pike County, Ga., December 1, 1828, and is a son of Thomas G. and Mary L. (Sessions) Phillips, both natives of South Carolina. They made their residence in Georgia, where the father died in 1867. The mother's death occurred in 1868, while on her way to this State. They had twelve children, six of whom are living, but only one, the subject of this sketch, in this State. James D. was reared on a farm until fifteen years of age, when he learned the machinist's trade at Savannah, Ga., and after nine or ten months engaged in the saw and grist-mill business in Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky. He came to Craighead County, Ark., in March of 1861, and followed blacksmithing until 1871. He went to Phillips County, where he remained but two years, and then returned to Craighead, and has since then been engaged in farming, at which he has been very successful. He has been an extensive land holder in both this and Poinsett Counties, and at present owns a farm of 320 acres, forty of which are under cultivation. He operated the first saw-mill in Craighead County, thus introducing one of the leading industries, and is one of the oldest and most experienced mill men in the county. He was married, September 9, 1852, at Chattanooga, Tenn., to Sarah A. McLemore, a

native of East Tennessee. Their union has been blessed with nine children: Josephine, Thomas, James A. (was married to Melinda McCarty), Henry C., Mary and Alonzo, all deceased, and Eliza Virginia, Vestie A. and William R. Mrs. Phillips and two daughters are members of the Christian Valley Church. Mr. Phillips is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is greatly interested in religious and educational matters. He belongs to the Agricultural Wheel, and was among the first and is one of the most prominent Wheelers in the county.

Albert Pierce, of Jonesboro Township, is the oldest living settler, in point of location, in Craighead County and Northeast Arkansas. He was born in Giles County, Tenn., September 12, 1826, and is the son of John Pierce, also a native of Tennessee, who came to Arkansas in 1831, locating in Poinsett (now Craighead) County. He was one of the first settlers of the county, and took a deep and active interest in its early formation. Though a farmer by occupation, he hunted much in early days, and devoted much time to stock raising. He at one time owned 320 acres of land. His wife was Nancy Maguire, also a native of Tennessee, and of their ten children, seven are now living, four daughters and three sons, all residents of this county. The father is dead, but the mother is still living in full possession of all her mental and physical faculties. She is eighty-three years of age, and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Caery, widow of John Caery. Albert Pierce was but six years of age when he came with his father to this county, and has lived within ten miles of his present farm for almost sixty years. He had no educational opportunities in childhood, but has been an energetic farmer and stock raiser all his life, the result of which is a large farm of 180 acres, with 100 under cultivation. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and is a Democrat. In 1844 he was married to Rebecca Simmons, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Simmons, residents of this county. Of the ten children born to them nine are yet living. They are Mary, wife of Franklin Lee; Franklin, married Caroline Howell; David, married Mrs. Emily Smith; Samuel, mar-

ried Jane Lusk; John, married Mrs. Harriet Smith; Joseph, married Sarah Smith; Nancy, wife of Thomas Sheffield; Calvin and George. Mr. Pierce is esteemed for his strict integrity, and has attained a reputation among his many friends which will live after him.

Robert W. Rains, a leading farmer of Jonesboro Township, resides on his well-improved farm three miles north of Jonesboro. His parents were natives of Tennessee, in which State he was born August 27, 1847. His father, Hugh G. Rains, came to Craighead County, Ark. in the year 1871, locating in Powell Township on a farm of 270 acres, 100 of which are improved, and resided there until his death in 1872. He was a Mason and was buried with Masonic honors. In his political convictions, he espoused the cause of the Democratic party. He was married to Margaret A. McCarns, who still resides on the old homestead; and of this union fourteen children were the issue, of whom the following reached their majority: Sarah, Cathaline, Robert W., John M., Neal B., James F., Alantha C., Margaret E. and Margaret Ann and Lucinda J. (twins). Robert W. Rains was reared in Tennessee, and was there married November 6, 1866, to Margaret E. Stiles, a native of Tennessee, whose parents were Evan and Polly Stiles, the latter deceased, the former still residing in Tennessee. He lived with his father for two years, then bought a farm near Herndon and remained there for the same period. Then he bought eighty acres of land near his mother, and after three years there, went back to Tennessee for a year. Returning to Arkansas, he engaged in the saw and grist-mill business in Powell Township for two years. He then bought his present farm of 120 acres, and on this and his farm of 128 acres has about sixty under cultivation. Mr. Rains has been married three times, his second wife was Margaret M. Albright, and his present wife who is a pious lady and a member of the Methodist Church, South, was Eugenia O. Grigsby. Mr. Rains has had five children: Lee Etta, Cicero D., Margaret E., Ida C. (deceased) and Kenneth W. He is a Mason, and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, has always

been a Democrat in politics, and was elected in 1888 justice of the peace of Jonesboro Township.

Emmet Rodgers, editor of the Craighead County Sun, is the oldest son of Calvin and Almedia Rodgers, and was born in Jonesboro, Ark., September 21, 1866. He attended the common schools of Jonesboro until thirteen years of age, and went the term of 1881-82 to the Judson University. Until sixteen years of age, he engaged in farm work, and assisted his parents in the hotel. For three years he was a railroad brakeman, and in the winter of 1887-88, engaged as clerk in general mercantile business in Florida. Returning home in May, he became interested with Wrenn & Phelps, in publishing the Craighead County Sun, and January 18, 1889, became sole proprietor of that paper. He is one of Jonesboro's popular and promising young business men, and has the talent and ability to accomplish whatever he may undertake.

H. C. Roy, a prominent and substantial planter of Craighead County, Ark., was born in the county, and is one of its leading citizens. His father, Jesse L. Roy, also a successful farmer, was born in Tennessee, in 1828. He married Emily C. Courtney, a native of Mississippi. In the Mexican War he was a valiant soldier, and in the late war was a captain in the Confederate service. He participated in several engagements, Helena being the most important. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and has occupied many of its official chairs, and is also connected with the Agricultural Wheel. Both he and his wife are highly respected citizens, and are zealous members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Roy is a man of sterling worth in the community, strong in his political views and his convictions of right; and as the fruits of his industry has a farm of 100 acres, about half of which is in a splendid state of cultivation.

William D. Safley is well known and highly respected throughout Buffalo Island Township as one of its worthy and intelligent citizens, public-spirited and of sterling integrity. He was born in Stanley County, N. C., in 1851, and is a son of William B. and Mary Ann (Biles) Safley, natives

of North Carolina, where they were reared, educated and married. In 1859 they came to East Tennessee, locating on a farm in Cocke County, where he died, but not until after espousing the Southern cause, and serving valiantly in the Confederate army. The mother and family came to Craighead County, Ark., in 1869, and located in Powell Township, where they remained for several years. In 1881 Mrs. Safley started for Oregon, where she died the day after reaching Eugene City, May 22 of the same year. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and well liked by all who knew her. Mr. and Mrs. Safley were the parents of nine children, all of whom lived to maturity, and eight of whom are still living. They were Mrs. Sarah E. Jackson (deceased), Thomas F., Mrs. Mary L. Heritage, Alexander W., William D. (the immediate subject of this sketch), Julius H., Mrs. Rebecca E. Cox, Mrs. Margaret A. Yarbrough and Mrs. Edosia J. Hawthorne. William D. is the fifth child, and has made his home in this State since 1869. When twenty-four years of age he chose as his life companion Anna E. Stoddard, a native of this State, who died March 16, 1888, leaving a family of five children: David E. (deceased), Sarah M., Joseph F., Rosa Lee and Lillie May. Mr. Safley has since married Mrs. Sarah E. Meachiem, *nee* Foster, a native of Tennessee, who was the mother of two children by her former marriage. One of them, Willie, is deceased; the other, James E., lives with his parents. Mrs. Safley is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Safley made a trip to Oregon and other points in 1888, and has seen a great deal of the world.

L. J. Salmons, a substantial farmer of Craighead County, was born in Cherokee County, Ala., April 14, 1839. His father, Jeremiah M. Salmons, who was a native of Franklin County, Ga., and was educated in that State, was a farmer by occupation, and had married Lucinda Waters, born and reared in Georgia. Jeremiah M. Salmons had five sons and five daughters, four of whom live in this county. In politics he was a Whig. L. J. Salmons was educated in Alabama at the Lawrence school, and while yet a young man came to Arkansas. In 1862 he entered the

Confederate service, and was in several engagements, receiving a number of wounds. He was discharged in May of 1865, when he returned home to his farm and devoted himself to its improvement. December 19, 1867, he was united in marriage with Nancy Christian, a native of Craighead County, Ark., born December 26, 1846, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Baptist Church, and contribute liberally to its support. Mr. Salmons has about 1,880 acres of good land, about 100 of which is very rich soil and the best farming land. He has been justice of the peace in Poinsett County, and has been for five years a member of the school board of directors. He is a prominent member of the Agricultural Wheel, of which he was president for one year. Having made a thorough study of mineralogy and the locating of all kinds of minerals, and having made research throughout the State and discovered gold and other metals in more or less paying quantities, he may be considered expert in all such matters.

Anderson M. Self, a young and prosperous planter of Craighead County, was born on Crowley's Ridge in 1856. His father, Noble Self, was a native of Alabama, but has been a resident of Craighead County since 1840, at which time his parents located on "The Ridge," where he grew to manhood and married Miss Emily Mountz, a native of Illinois. He was a soldier in the Mexican War, and served in the Confederate army during the War of the Rebellion, seeing considerable active service in both wars. Three children were born to his union with Miss Mountz: Thomas, Anderson M. and one that died in infancy. Mrs. Self died July 3, 1858, and Mr. Self, by a subsequent marriage, is the father of ten children. He is still a resident of Craighead County, and one of its earliest and best-known citizens. Anderson M. was reared upon his father's farm, receiving but a rudimentary education. He began life's duties for himself at twenty-one years of age, with no capital, but plenty of energy and native ability. He located on his present place in the fall of 1879, and soon after was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca, daughter

of Allen Smith, and a native of Georgia. To this union have been born three children: William, Maude and James. Mr. Self owns 234 acres of land, with 135 under cultivation. He also owns and operates a cotton-gin, which, in 1887, turned out 124 bales, and, in 1888, 205 bales. He is a pushing, energetic and thrifty farmer and business man, and has, for the most part, gained what he has by his own endeavors. Mrs. Self is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Stephen Shelton, an enterprising farmer and influential citizen of Craighead County, Ark., was born in Jackson County, Miss., September 22, 1826. His parents, Stephen and Matilda (Martin) Shelton, both natives of the "Old Dominion," were of Welsh and German descent. Stephen Shelton, Sr., a physician by profession, in 1828 moved his family to Arkansas, and located in St. Francis County, but being displeased with the locality, removed to Mississippi. Later he came again to Arkansas, this time selecting a situation at the mouth of Big Bay, near the site of Wittsburg. After practicing his profession there for a year, he moved fifty miles, near where Harrisburg is now located, twenty years later to near the southern line of this county, where after two years he died. He was one of the earliest and most noted physicians of Arkansas, then a Territory, and patients from hundreds of miles around were brought to him for medical and surgical aid. He is the father of seven children, but only one is now living, one having died before and five after the father's coming to Arkansas. After the husband's death, the mother brought her family to Craighead County, and here resided until 1863, when trouble over the Civil War caused her death. She was about seventy years old. Stephen Shelton was mostly reared in the Territory and State of Arkansas, his widowed mother giving him the best education the country afforded. He had no taste for medicine or surgery, but was reared on a farm and has been engaged in farming all his life. He now owns 197 acres of land five miles south of Jonesboro, about ninety acres of which are under cultivation. While this section was a portion of Poinsett County, Mr. Shelton was deputy internal improvement com-

missioner, was also deputy sheriff and constable, and for four years a preacher of the Christian denomination. He was once offered license, but not deeming himself sufficiently qualified, he thought best to decline. Mr. Shelton is and has always been a Republican in politics, and has once been constable of Jonesboro Township. He married Mahalia McCracken, daughter of Aquilla and Nancy (Lane) McCracken, and to them have been born the following named children: Matilda J., wife of L. T. McDaniel, of Gilkerson; Eliza P., wife of G. Edgar, residing near Jonesboro; Mary A., wife of Prof. Walter E. Dean, educator, of Smith County, Tex.; Thomas B., Nancy J., George W., Louisa, Belle, Stephen A., Francis M. N. and William D. Mr. Shelton was quite a noted and successful hunter of early times. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., a practical and self-made man, and one of the county's earliest and most worthy citizens.

William Stephen Shores, a prominent planter of Jonesboro Township, was born in Poinsett County, January 17, 1842. His father, a retired farmer of the same township, and one of the oldest settlers in what is now Craighead County, was born in St. Clair County, Ala., March 2, 1815. The paternal grandparents were William and Mary (Pipes) Shores, natives most probably of Alabama. William Shores was a soldier under Gen. Jackson, and fought in the battle of New Orleans, was taken sick in that city and died in 1815. His widow subsequently removed with the family to Wayne County, Ill., near the Little Wabash River, where she died about 1825. About 1830 the family came to Arkansas Territory and located in Poinsett (now Craighead) County. In those early days game was very plentiful, and Calvin—then about fifteen years of age—worked hard on the farm and had great sport hunting all kinds of wild game. Memphis, the nearest trading point, being seventy-five miles, they had to grate corn and beat it in mortars to get corn-meal, and were subject to the many hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. When he grew to manhood, he bought 160 acres of land in Poinsett County, where he lived twenty-five years. Just before the Civil War he

moved to his present location, where he entered eighty acres of land and has since added 200 acres. The ground was covered with a dense forest, so that he and Sol McDaniel took axes and cut a road to enable him to move to his home. By energy, economy and thrift, he has cleared over 150 acres of land and become one of the foremost farmers of the county. He now owns 160 acres, having given to his boys the remainder. He has lived in Arkansas about sixty years, but this last year gave up the cultivation of the farm to his youngest son, Andrew. He has been married four times, his last marriage being with Mrs. Emmaline (Suffell) Nelson, a native of Mississippi. Her parents, Zachariah and Susannah (Cornelius) Suffell, came to Arkansas about thirty-two years ago, locating two miles southwest of Jonesboro. The mother died February 6, 1884, and the father July 4, 1871. Mr. Shore has been the father of sixteen children: William S. (subject of this sketch), married and living on part of the old homestead; Levi, married to Olie Hopkins, living near the homestead; Webb, married to Lane Shelton; Mary, wife of William McGown; Eliza, wife of Lewis Lynch; Alice, wife of Sam Gridsinger; George married to Edna Nealy; Thomas and Andrew, living. He has thirty grandchildren and two great-grandchildren (one living). Mrs. Shore was formerly a member of the Methodist Church, but is now a member of the Christian Church, of which her husband has been a member for about twelve years. William Stephen Shores resided with his father until his marriage with Aily McGown, who died a few years later. He then married Fanny H. Duke. To them have been born eight children, five living: John C., Marshall A., Alivia H., Thomas H. and Landie L. Mrs. Shores is a member of the Baptist Church, a devout Christian and a charitable lady. Mr. Shores owns a well-improved farm, is a Republican in politics, and was a member of Company A, Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry, serving in Col. Lyle's regiment about seventeen months. Having had but limited educational advantages themselves, and realizing its great importance, both he and his wife are striving to give their children a thorough education.

John M. Sipes, a lumber manufacturer of Buffalo Island, is a native of Missouri, born in Buchanan County, July 18, 1840. His parents, Eli and Christina (Rhynes) Sipes, the former born and reared in Pennsylvania, the latter in South Carolina, were married in Perry County, Mo. Mr. Sipes was one of the pioneer settlers of Buchanan County, Mo., having gone there in 1830. In 1856 he moved to Greene County and remained there until his death in 1859. John M. grew to manhood in Missouri, and resided in Buchanan, Perry, Greene, Webster and Barton Counties. He remained on the home farm until his father's death. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service, enlisting in the Eighth Arkansas Infantry, and served until the final surrender. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, and many lesser engagements. He was never wounded, taken prisoner, nor lost a day from service. After the war he remained for a time in Arkansas, then went to Missouri. In 1866 he settled in Craighead County, Ark., where he has since resided. When, in 1868, he bought his present farm, it was but little improved; now he has 120 acres, 112 under fence, with a very good house and out buildings. Mr. Sipes began operating a gristmill and cotton-gin in 1881, which burned down in 1887. He then put up a steam saw-mill and cotton-gin, which has proved a very successful enterprise. In the spring of 1865 he married Nancy J. Smith, a native of Kentucky, whose parents died while she was yet a child. This union has been blessed with six children: Joel, Serena, George W., Rose Ann, Julia C. and Henry. Mr. Sipes is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has held all the chairs of the subordinate lodge.

William S. Skelton was born in Tennessee, July 14, 1857, and is now one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Buffalo Island. His parents were John M. and A. C. (Stoddard) Skelton, natives of Alabama. The family came to Arkansas in 1860, locating near Wittsburg, where they remained for about four years and then came to Craighead County, locating first on Cane Island and later on Buffalo Island. Here Mr. Skelton died in 1882, and his wife, since married to G. W.

Finch, still resides on the old homestead. William S. Skelton is the second of the family of twelve children, seven of whom are now living, three having died in infancy and the others after reaching maturity. He grew up in Craighead County and began farming on his own responsibility when nineteen years of age, when, July 6, 1876, he married Dora A. Goss, a native of this State, who died the next year, 1877. He farmed on the homestead some time and in 1879 settled on his present farm, then in heavy timber. Now he has under cultivation forty-eight acres of splendid land, and has built him a good home. He also owns one-quarter interest in the Lumsford & Co. cotton-gin. For his second wife he chose Rebecca E. Richardson, and their union has been blessed with four children: Jodela, Jonathan N., James T. and Paul W. Mr. Skelton is progressive and influential, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

Allen Springer, merchant and postmaster at Lake City, and a prominent farmer of Buffalo Island, is a native of Indiana, born in Crawford County, of that State, January 4, 1843. His parents, Elihu and Mahulda (Pearson) Springer, both natives of Indiana, were reared and married in that State, and there resided until the death of the former in 1852. Mrs. Springer still survives her husband, who was a prominent farmer and esteemed by all as a worthy citizen of the county. Allen Springer, at his father's death a boy nine years of age, grew to manhood in his native county, receiving his education at the county schools; and in July of 1861 enlisted in the Indiana Infantry, and served until mustered out at Indianapolis, July 29, 1865. He participated in many engagements, among them Shiloh, Champion's Hill, siege and surrender of Vicksburg, siege and surrender of Atlanta, was with Sherman in his memorable march to the sea, and his last engagement at Goldsboro. During his entire service he received but one slight wound, at the siege of Vicksburg. He participated in the grand review at Washington, and when peace was restored returned to Indiana, and engaged in boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers until 1870, when he came to Arkansas. He located in Lee County and

there engaged in milling for two years, then went to Howard County, Kas., and farmed one year, then came to Craighead County, Ark., locating on Buffalo Island. Here he followed farming until 1880, when he moved to Lake City, where he continued the same occupation. In 1885 he purchased an established mercantile business, and keeps a good stock of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, implements, etc. At merchandising he has been very successful, doing an annual business of \$15,000. He was appointed postmaster in 1888. June 7, 1867, he was united in marriage with Nancy Ellen Walker, a native of Indiana, born and reared in Crawford County. She died in 1886, leaving two children, Samuel E. and Percy, both promising young men. Mr. Springer married his present wife, whose maiden name was Emily Cummings, in December, 1887, in Kearney County, Kas. She is a native of Indiana, and was in childhood a schoolmate of Mr. Springer. She is a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Springer owns one farm of 240 acres on Buffalo Island, with 125 acres cleared, and in his home place has 235 acres, with about eighty under cultivation. He has also 200 acres of timbered land. All this property and all that he has, he owes to his own perseverance, industry and excellent management. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and is Master of the Lake City lodge.

John H. Stephens is a substantial farmer of Craighead County, and was born in Bedford County, Tenn., June 7, 1826. His father, Wiley Stephens, was a native of North Carolina, and a very successful farmer until his death in 1873. His mother, Mildred (Carlisle) Stephens, was also a native of North Carolina, and both she and her husband lived consistent Christian lives, and were members of the Baptist Church. After her husband's death, she was married to H. Smith, and died in 1886. J. H. Stephens was the eldest of eight children, only two others, William S. and Leander, the youngest, now living. He has 295 acres of land, half of which is very rich farming land, and of this he has cleared about eighty acres. He also gives much attention to stock raising, and owns many fine horses, mules, and Poland-China

hogs. He is a Mason, and a member of the Grange, and is popular among his many friends. Both he and his wife, who is a member of the Methodist Church, are liberal to all progressive enterprises.

Arnold Stotts. Joshua and Rebecca (Thomas) Stotts, the paternal grandparents of our subject, were natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively, and after their marriage remained some time in Virginia, and in 1810 went to Wilson County, Tenn., and in 1827 went farther west to Perry County, where the husband died the same year. Mrs. Stotts married a second time, and about 1850 came to Arkansas, locating near Jonesboro, now Craighead County, where she died about 1853 at the age of ninety-eight years. Of the nine children born to this union only one is now living, William Stotts, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of the island. He was born in Wythe County, Va., in 1802, and, being but a child when his parents moved to Tennessee, grew to manhood in Tennessee. In 1843, he came by wagon to Arkansas, and located in what is now Craighead County, below Jonesboro, where he remained till 1878, when he moved to Buffalo Island, where he has since resided. He was first married in 1830 to Frances Thomason, a native of North Carolina, who died February 12, 1877, aged fifty-three years. By this union there were nine children, four of whom are still living: Arnold, Elizabeth (widow of John Garrett), Wiley and Mrs. Sarah Randson. Those deceased are William, Rebecca A., John and two infants. Mr. Stotts' second wife was Mrs. Tempie Cannon, *nee* Morgan, and both of them are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Stotts has a small farm of forty acres, with twenty-eight under cultivation, which he cultivates himself and upon which he makes his living and clears about \$500 per year. Arnold Stotts, the oldest child of William, and the immediate subject of this sketch, is a merchant and farmer of Stottsville and also owner and proprietor of a cotton-gin and saw and grist-mill. He was born in Perry County, Tenn., in October, 1831, and was but twelve years of age when his parents came to this State. July 18, 1851, he was united in marriage with Cynthia Mattox, born near Gaines

ville, Ark., and daughter of Edward Mattox. This union has been blessed with five children: Mary Ann (wife of J. Tonson), James, Amanda (wife of Richard Mangrum), William and Alabama (wife of Walter Skelton). All are married and live around the home place. After his marriage Mr. Stotts located near Jonesboro, and in 1863 moved to Buffalo Island, and in 1881 to his present place. He owns 580 acres of land, and on his home place 320 acres, with 109 under cultivation. In 1874 he began merchandising, and in 1876 put up a cotton-gin, a year later adding a saw and grist-mill. He has also a blacksmith shop. When he located on the island there were but four families residing on it, and he has killed deer and bears in numbers. He raised the first cotton crop ever made on the island, and the first year he built his gin, ginned sixty-five bales of cotton, and in 1888 ginned 378 bales. He is one of the leading citizens of the community, and is eminently a self-made man. Mrs. Stotts is a charitable lady and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

J. M. Stotts, postmaster of Dee, and a farmer of Greenfield Township, is a native of Craighead County, born December 28, 1842. His parents, Andrew J. and Mary Ann (Crowder) Stotts, were among the first settlers of Craighead County, coming from Tennessee, their native State, in 1836. The father died in 1852, the mother five or six years later. These parents had nine children, five living and residents of this county: William, married to Caroline Pierce; Martha, wife of Abner Patterson; A. J. Stotts, married to Mila Ann Rickles; Thomas, married to Lena Freeman, and J. M. Stotts, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Stotts was reared in this county, and received a fair common-school education, the war breaking out when he was yet a boy. When about seventeen years of age he entered the Confederate army, Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry, and served two years. On Christmas day, 1865, he was united in marriage with Sarah Ann Bishop, a daughter of Jones and Margaret (Holland) Bishop, both of whom are natives of Georgia, and came to Arkansas in the spring of 1861. The father is deceased, but the mother is still living, and is about fifty

years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Stotts were born nine children, four of whom are deceased: Abraham, Hiram, Andy J. and Mary Ann. The living are William Levi, James Warner, Sarah Ann, Marietta and Hattie. Since his marriage Mr. Stotts has been engaged in farming, and now owns a well-improved farm of fifty acres, mostly under cultivation. He was for four years a merchant of Dee, and in November, 1882, was appointed postmaster, which office he has since held. He is a member of Harrisburg Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., and both he and his wife are members of the Christian Valley Church.

Albert F. Taylor, one of the most extensive farmers and stock dealers of Craighead County, was born in Henderson County, Tenn., in 1824. His parents, Abner and Mary (Baker) Taylor, were natives of East Tennessee, where the father was a prosperous and successful farmer. About 1820 they moved to Western Tennessee, where, being owner of a number of slaves, he engaged extensively in farming. The father died in the "Old Volunteer State," and the mother came with her family to Arkansas, where she died a few years thereafter. They were the parents of four children, Albert F. being the second child, and the only one now living. He came with his mother to Arkansas in 1838, and located on Crowley's Ridge, now in this county, where he remained for six years, and then moved to Maumelle Prairie, near where he is now living. There he purchased and improved a large farm, and remained on it for sixteen years, and then came to his present location. Since coming to this county he has put in cultivation over 600 acres of land, and now owns over 3,000 acres, with about 500 on the home place, where there are forty acres in clover and timothy meadow, good residence, tenant house, orchards and barns. He has 150 head of cattle, and in connection with his farm operates a cotton-gin. He was married in 1852 to Elizabeth Snodderly, born in Tennessee, who is the mother of seven children, one, Jennie, deceased. Those living are Alanson L., Fergus W., William, Albert F., Jr., John P. and Thomas W. Mr. Taylor is a member of the A. F. & A. M., is a Democrat in politics, and in the late

war served eighteen months in the Confederate army.

D. H. Thorn, of Jonesboro, a prominent and prosperous farmer of Craighead County, was born in York District, S. C., September 1, 1836. His parents, Jesse and Frances (Miller) Thorn, were both natives of South Carolina. The paternal grandfather, Hezekiah Thorn, also a native of "The Palmetto State," was a farmer by occupation, and died in the State of his nativity. The maternal grandfather, Jacob Miller, also a farmer, went from South Carolina to Kentucky, in an early day and there died. Jesse Thorn went to Calloway County, Ky., about 1838, and in 1844 came to Craighead (then Poinsett) County, Ark., and located twelve miles south of the present site of Jonesboro. There he remained until 1850, when he removed to what is known as East Bottom, where he settled in the woods, building a little log cabin with clapboard roof and door, and puncheon floor. They were subjected to all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life, using all manner of crude contrivances for making meal, wearing home-spun and home-made clothing, and, with Memphis as the nearest market, hauling there all produce with wagons and ox-teams. Jesse Thorn was the first school teacher in the county, would make his crop and then teach a subscription school for the remainder of the year. He taught for several years, and died in this county in 1873, his wife having died two years previously. They were the parents of thirteen children, only six of whom are now living: John N., Alsey S., Dawson H., Martha (wife of G. W. Hubbs), Sarah (wife of Abraham Brown), Caledonia (wife of William Guinn). One brother, William, was killed during the war. D. H. Thorn was but ten years of age when he came with his parents to Arkansas, and, until his marriage, remained with his father assisting in clearing the farm, and then settled near the old homestead where he resided until 1869. He then moved to Jonesboro, where he is now living in his second house in Arkansas. In 1874 he was elected sheriff of Craighead County, and was re-elected each successive election until 1880. He has served

four years as deputy sheriff, has been constable and justice of the peace, and has been thirteen times a candidate for minor offices, and been each time elected. He is one of the most extensive land owners in the county, and has about 2,000 acres of land with 500 under cultivation, and has also a large stock farm known as the Miller Mounds. His especial attention is now given to the raising of fine stock. For twelve years he has been engaged in the manufacture of lumber, owning two fine large saw-mills. He was first married in 1858 to Eliza Ford, a native of Tennessee, and they are the parents of three children, all married: William T., Dawson H. and John N. He was again married in 1876, to Cora Henson, also a native of Tennessee, a consistent Christian and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Thorn is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a leading citizen of the county. Having been a pioneer citizen, he has witnessed the rapid growth and development of the county, the change from a cane brake to the thriving little city of Jonesboro. By industry, thrift and economy, he has accumulated a competency, and can now enjoy the fruits of his toil.

L. G. Thornton, a farmer of Jonesboro Township, has been a resident of Craighead County for twenty-five years. He was born in Wayne County, Tenn., October 17, 1827. His parents, Hosea and Catherine (Hendrix) Thornton, were both natives of the old "Volunteer State." They were the parents of five children, four sons and one daughter, L. G. being the second child. The father died of consumption when the subject of this sketch was nine years of age, and the mother was married again, to John Baker. They moved to Arkansas just before the War of the Rebellion, and located in Izard County. Mr. Baker gave his life for the Confederate cause, was taken prisoner, and died in prison at Little Rock. The mother died in Izard County, in 1881, aged seventy-nine years. L. G. Thornton was reared on a farm, grew to manhood there, and was married November 7, 1844, to Cynthia Ballard, a native of Hardin County, Tenn. Her parents were Williford and Catherine (Carr) Ballard: the former died in Tennessee,

and Mrs. Ballard subsequently removed to Izard County, where she died in 1855. They were the parents of four children, three daughters and one son. Mr. Thornton removed to this State in 1849, coming by wagon and water, and settled on a farm of 160 acres in Izard County, at that time nearly all timbered, cleared it up, and lived in that settlement until 1865. He served bravely as a Confederate soldier, being a member of Col. Freeman's regiment, and Capt. Meadows' company. In December of 1864 he started for Craighead County, arriving January 1, 1865; rented for one year, then bought his present farm of 180 acres, on which he has since lived. By dint of hard work and perseverance he has cleared about 100 acres, most of which he rents, himself at present farming only forty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton are the parents of ten children, four of them living: Martha Ann, Henry C. (married to Amanda Garrett, and living in Jonesboro), James M. (married to Mary Travis, and lives on the old homestead), Lewis S. (married to Mary Wood, and is a prominent physician of Big Bay Station). Those deceased were Mary, Sparling, William, Lucy and two daughters who died in infancy. At the time of his death, April 18, 1880, Sparling was a prominent young man of twenty five, and at that time county clerk of Cross County. While a citizen of Izard County Mr. Thornton was justice of the peace and constable. He is a Democrat, has held local positions of honor and trust, and is a practical farmer and progressive citizen.

Francis H. Varner, whose extensive farm is second to but one on Buffalo Island, was born in Dunklin County, Mo., September 6, 1842, and is the son of Thomas Varner, a native of Georgia. The father's first wife lived but a short time, and he was afterward married to Susan Moore, a native of Virginia. They were married in Dunklin County and there engaged in farming for several years, but soon after the birth of Francis H. moved to Buffalo Island, in 1844. Here the father engaged in farming, besides practicing his profession as physician and surgeon until his death, July 3, 1876. His wife survived him several years, dying January 30, 1885. Francis H.

is the oldest of the family of seven children—five boys and two girls—all of whom are now living and residents of this island. He was actively employed on the farm until after his father's death, and educational advantages being at that time very limited received but a meager education. He has improved several large farms and of 800 acres has about 175 cleared, and has also a good residence and out-buildings. In connection with his farm he has a cotton-gin and grist-mill. In the latter part of the late war he entered the Confederate service, and surrendered at Wittsburg, Ark. April 13, 1867, he married Tennie C. Lambert, who was a native of Tennessee, but was reared in Arkansas. She died June 10, 1883, leaving the following children: Mary Ann (wife of Dawson Brooks), born January 30, 1868; William T., born January 25, 1870; Corintha J., born October 23, 1873; Tabitha E., born July 28, 1876, and Ava V., born August 9, 1879. Two children died in infancy. December 24, 1885, he was married to Margaret Armstrong, *nee* Privett, who is a native of Alabama and the widow of W. J. Armstrong. She is the daughter of A. R. Privett, who was born in North Carolina March 19, 1806, and died in Union County, Miss., December 24, 1877. Mr. Varner is a member of the Christian Church and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal.

S. A. Warner, president of the Bank of Jonesboro, is a native of Obion County, Tenn., born December 17, 1848. His father, S. A. Warner, was born in North Carolina, March 26, 1800, and in early life moved to Tennessee, where in 1828 he was united in marriage with Miss Martha A. Mosley, a native of Charlotte County, Va. They then resided for several years at Dresden, Weakley County, Tenn., where the father was an attorney in early life, and was popular and successful in his profession. After retiring from his profession, he engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits. In 1859 he came to Craighead County, Ark., locating about three and one half miles from Jonesboro. Here he purchased a vast amount of land, and at his death in October, 1887, owned several hundred acres. He served with distinction as a soldier under Jackson, and was a major

in his army. Mrs. Warner died January 15, 1884. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are now living: Martha A. (widow of Dr. J. D. Hullis), Mary S. (widow of W. A. Brevard, of Hickman, Ky.), Hulda A., (widow of T. J. Ratcliffe), Virginia E. (wife of W. H. Cate) and Samuel A. One son, John Robert, a soldier in the late war, over-exerted himself during the evacuation of Memphis, and died while in service. Samuel A. was but nine years of age when his parents came to Craighead County, and here he grew to manhood, receiving a good education in the Jonesboro schools. When twenty years of age, he began the study of law, attended the St. Louis law school, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar. He entered a partnership with W. H. Cate, and began the practice of his profession. This partnership continued until 1882, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Warner continued the practice alone. Though for many years a successful lawyer, he has now practically retired from his profession, and has turned his attention to commercial pursuits. He represents R. G. Dun & Cos.' Commercial Agency of all the large cities, Wilbur Commercial Agency of Chicago, and Northwestern of New York. He was elected in 1879 to represent his county in the State legislature, serving one term. Mr. Warner is a large property holder, and has been extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now has about 300 acres of good land under cultivation. He has valuable town property, his residence, a magnificent brick, being the finest in the city. It was built at a cost of \$15,000, and has all modern improvements, heated by steam, lighted by gas, furnished with hot and cold water, etc. In 1874 Miss Sarah J. Culberhouse became his wife, and two children are the fruits of this union: Samuel A. and Thomas D. Mr. and Mrs. Warner are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are prominent and popular members of society. Having the public interest in view, Mr. Warner is foremost in the support of charitable, progressive and praiseworthy enterprises.

Rev. William Y. M. Wilkerson, a minister of the Christian denomination, and deputy clerk of

Craighead County, was born in Lawrence (now Sharp) County, Ark., in 1844, and is a son of Purvey Wilkerson, a native of North Carolina. The father was reared in Illinois, but came to Arkansas in 1836, and married while here, returning the same year to Illinois, where he remained for six years. He then returned to Arkansas, locating in what is now Sharp County, where he improved a large farm, on which he resided until 1863, when he again returned to Illinois. Three years later he started to return to his home in Arkansas, but, before reaching here, died in Perry County, Mo., November 24, 1866. He was devoted to the cause of his Master, and was a deacon in the Baptist Church. The mother is an estimable lady, and still resides in Sharp County, of which she is a native, born in 1821. Our subject and Benjamin W. are the only survivors of the family of seven children. William Y. M. has spent all but five years of his life in this State, and in his youth attended school and assisted on the farm. In the War of the Rebellion he served in the Union army, enlisting first in the Third Missouri Militia, and later in the Fourteenth Missouri Volunteers. He saw much active service, and was slightly wounded at Licking, Mo. After the surrender he went to Franklin County, Ill., and attended high school one year, when he returned to Arkansas, and followed farming and school teaching until 1884, when he was elected deputy clerk, to which office he has since been three times elected. He is a Republican in politics, but stands so high in popular favor that he has been four times elected in a county where there are twenty Democrats to one Republican. Mr. Wilkerson was married in 1876 to Miss Morrilla T. Herren, a native of Alabama, and to this union have been born five children: Rebecca E., Henry M., William A. W., James B. P. and Clarkie G. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkerson are members of the Christian Church, and he has been an ordained minister of that denomination since November 20, 1870. He professed religion in 1860, and since that time has given twenty years to the ministry of the Gospel. He located in this county in 1880, and, through his kindness to the poor, thoughtful consideration of his fellow-men,

fervent piety and devotion to his Master's cause, he has won an enviable and lasting popularity.

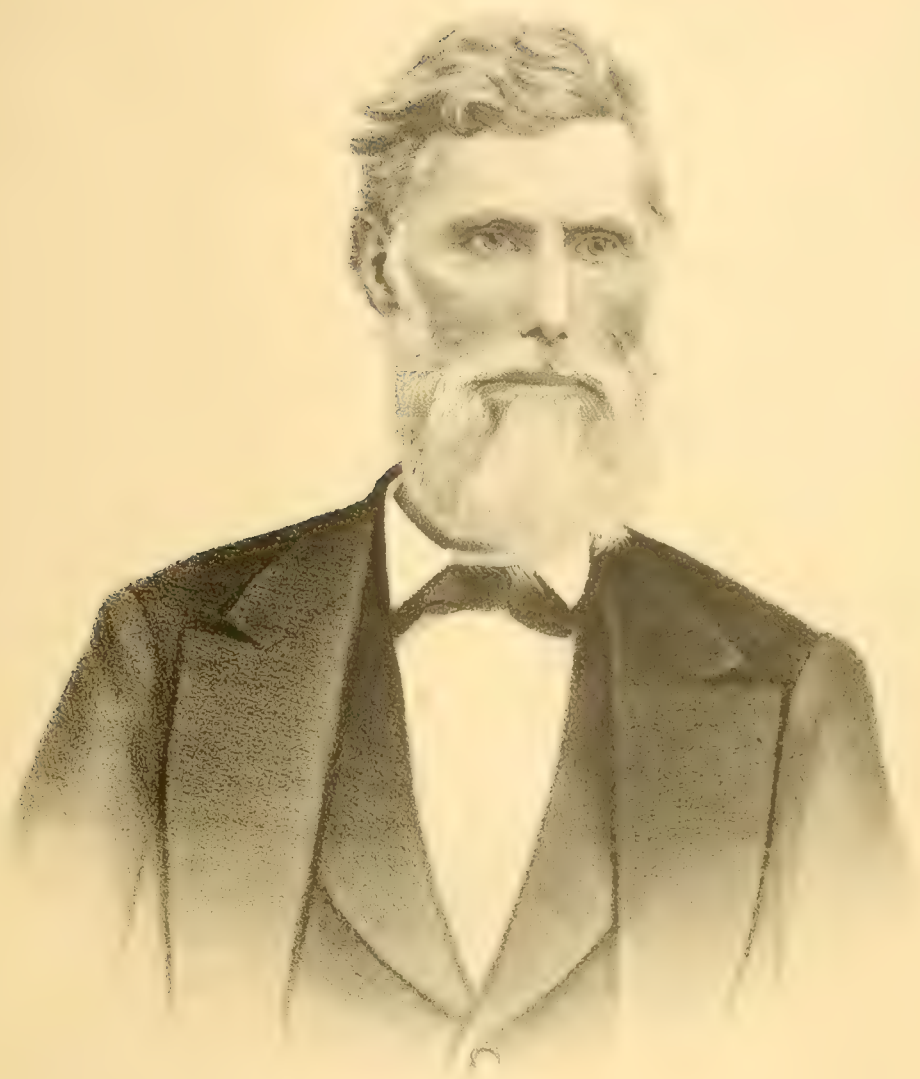
Jacob Williams, a thrifty, self-made farmer of Buffalo Island, was born in Cumberland County, Tenn., in 1829, and is the fifth child of Caleb and Lucy (Jones) Williams, natives of Virginia. The father was born in 1797, and when a young man moved to Kentucky, where he engaged in farming for several years. His wife died about the close of the war, but he, though quite helpless, is still living. They had eleven children, and all but two lived to be grown. Jacob Williams was reared on a farm, and had but limited educational advantages, but through wide practical knowledge, has made himself what he is. When twenty-one years of age, he began farming for himself in Cumberland County, where he remained until 1856, when he moved to West Tennessee. In 1867, he came to Arkansas, locating on Buffalo Island. From heavy woodland, he has cleared 100 acres, and now owns 200, all of which, by his own industry, thrift and economy, he has made since coming to this State. In 1849 he was united in marriage with Mary Smith, a native of Virginia, and they are the parents of two sons, Dr. Joseph M. and Clarence W. They are highly esteemed in the community in which they live for their strict piety and sterling worth. Mr. Williams and family are members of the Methodist Church.

George W. Wilson is a native of Craighead County, Ark., where he still resides, and occupies a prominent position among its farmers. His father, also George W. Wilson, was born in South Carolina, July 30, 1829, was educated in that State, and followed farming very successfully. November 12, 1854, he married Martha Loftis, born in South Carolina, and daughter of Morris and Priscilla (Cantrel) Loftis, who are the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living in this State. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and died September 7, 1859. George W. Wilson, the immediate subject of this sketch, received his education in Jonesboro, Ark., and married Sarah Stroud, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of Anderson and Sarah Stroud, natives of the same State, who came to Arkansas in

1859. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of three children: Alvan D., Levi T. and Varina G. Mr. Wilson has a large, well-stocked farm of 140 acres, with about 100 acres under cultivation. He is a member of both the Masonic fraternity and of the Agricultural Wheel, in both of which organizations he has occupied official chairs. He manifests a great deal of pride in the county's development and progress, and is one of the kind that makes a thrifty community. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

W. J. Witt, of Jonesboro, was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., December 2, 1831, is a son of Joseph M. and Cynthia (Lawrence) Witt, natives of Tennessee, and is one of the prominent, progressive farmers of the county. Joseph M. Witt was a farmer by occupation, was successful in that pursuit, and was greatly esteemed by his many friends. About 1840 he moved to eastern Alabama, where both parents resided until their deaths. They had eight children, four of whom are now living: William J., James L., Nancy and Thomas H. William J. Witt was reared and educated in Alabama, and in 1860 moved to Craighead County, Ark., locating on a farm about nine miles west of Jonesboro, and remained there until the close of the war. He served in the Confederate army about eighteen months, and at the close of the war moved to Jonesboro, that his children might have advantage of the Jonesboro schools. He owns eighty-five acres of land, with about one-half well improved. In 1849 he was married to Matilda A. Shirey, and they were the parents of four children, two now living. They are Martha C., wife of A. W. Sparks, and Cynthia J., wife of Z. T. Matthews, a leading merchant of Jonesboro. Mr. Witt was again married, in 1878, selecting Siddy Mangrum. She is the mother of three children. Mr. Witt has strong convictions of right, and is a man of sterling worth in the community. Both he and Mrs. Witt are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he is a deacon.

Joel G. Wood (deceased). William H. and Elmira (Lane) Wood, both natives of Alabama, were the parents of nine children, all of whom moved to Arkansas. Two still live in Craighead

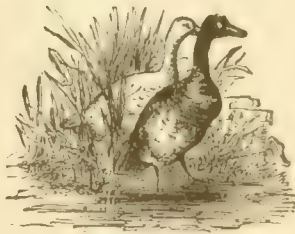


J. A. Rutherford

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

County: Greene, on Maumelle prairie, and Francis, two and a half miles north of Jonesboro. Joel G. was born in Cherokee County, Ala., October 7, 1829, and was reared on the farm, receiving a fair "district school" education. January 29, 1854, he was married to Maria Evans, daughter of Jesse and Caroline (Anderson) Evans, parents of eight living children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Evans met an untimely death in a destructive cyclone which passed over Northern Alabama about 1884. The father was sixty and the mother about fifty years of age. Mr. Wood farmed in Alabama for two years after his marriage, then moved to Greene County, Ark., and two years later came to Craighead County and purchased sixty acres of land one and one-fourth mile south of Jonesboro, where he resided until the time of his death. He was a successful farmer, a grocery merchant of Jonesboro, also a butcher and did some freighting from Wittsburg, Walnut Ridge, and Memphis to Jonesboro. He served with credit one term as sheriff

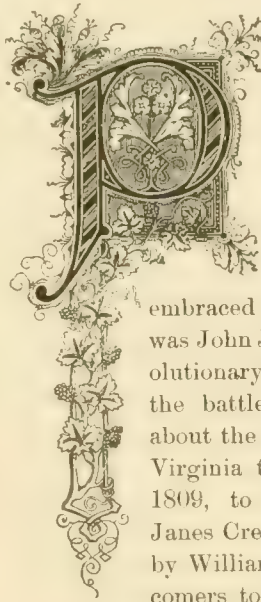
of Craighead County, and filled the offices of justice of the peace and constable in Cherokee County, Ala. He was a prominent citizen and a Democrat, meriting the honors bestowed upon him. He died from an accident November 16, 1882. To Mr. and Mrs. Wood were born twelve children, eight of whom are living: Alice V., wife of Napoleon Keller, a farmer of White County, Ark.; James Buchanan, married to Elizabeth Cox, and residing in Craighead County; Mary, wife of Dr. Lewis S. Thornton, a leading physician of Big Bay Station, Ark.; Joel G., who lives with his wife in Conway County; Albert Pike, married to Laura Rackley, and living near the old homestead; William P., Starling W., and Dora Lee, at home. The deceased are Josephine and three infants. Mrs. Wood resides on the old homestead, and conducts the farm in a successful and thrifty manner. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a lady of social and moral worth.



CHAPTER XIX.

RANDOLPH COUNTY—THE PIONEERS—THE COUNTY FORMED AND ORGANIZED—SEAT OF JUSTICE—BUILDINGS—LOCAL OFFICERS—ELECTIONS—NATURAL HISTORY—WATER-COURSES—MINERALS, SOIL, ETC.—WOOD SUPPLY—VEGETABLE AND OTHER PRODUCTS—STATISTICS—TAXABLES—THE CENSUS—PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—THE GREAT WAR—LAW AND LAWYERS—INSTRUCTION—MORALS—TOWNS AND VILLAGES—SELECTED BIOGRAPHY.

Ye pioneers, it is to you
The debt of gratitude is due ;
Ye builded wiser than ye knew
The broad foundation
On which our superstructure stands.—*Pearre.*



PIONEER SETTLERS of any community are deserving of more than ordinary mention for the important part they occupied in its earliest development. The first settler of the territory embraced within Randolph County was John Janes, a survivor of the Revolutionary War, who was wounded in the battle of Yorktown, and who, about the year 1800, emigrated from Virginia to Missouri, and thence, in 1809, to this county, locating on Janes Creek on the farm now owned by William Bridges. Other very early comers to this creek were the Rickmans, Bakers and Davises. On the other streams the first settlers were as follows: On Spring River, James Campbell, on the farm now owned by John Miller, Sr.; the Stubblefields and Loneys, on Eleven Point River; Samuel McElroy, who was a hatter by trade and supplied the country for fifty miles around; Edward Mattix, Robert M. Revvel

and Thomas Holderby; On Fourche Dumas River, the Fletchers, Fosters, Swezy, Jarrett and Plott; on Current River, Frank Hix, Peyton R. Pittman (the first county judge), Duckworth, Pyburn and Ingram; on Black River, Caspar Schmick chose a residence two miles below Pocahontas, and in 1828 Gov. Thomas S. Drew and R. S. Bettis located on the site of Pocahontas. James Russell, at whose house the first courts were held, made a home on the uplands eight miles north of Pocahontas on the farm now known as the Foster place. Mathias Mock was an early settler on Mud Creek. In 1815 David Black, formerly of South Carolina, the grandfather of John P., David C., Rufus H. and William A. Black, all of whom are living, settled at Black's Ferry, on Eleven Points River.

The DeMunnas, two or three brothers, refugees from the French Revolution, highly respected, intelligent and liberal Frenchmen, became residents on Black River, some two miles below the site of Pocahontas, where they built the first water-power grist and saw-mill in the county, about the year 1822. Prior to this John Janes had erected a horse-power grist-mill at his residence. All of

these settlers mentioned, except the DeMunns and, perhaps, one or two others, have left within the county a numerous progeny. The first immigrants were from Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky and Tennessee; later they were mostly from the latter State, and for a time before and up to the Civil War there was a large influx from Indiana and Kentucky. Recently the immigration has been from various States, both north and south. It is said that when the war came those individuals from Indiana sympathized with the Southern cause, while the Kentuckians generally remained loyal and refugeeed from the county.

The county of Randolph was organized in accordance with an act of the legislature of Arkansas Territory, approved October 29, 1835. As originally constituted, it included all the territory lying west of Cache River, in what is now Clay and Greene Counties. By a subsequent legislative act, approved January 18, 1861, a portion of Lawrence County, about twenty-five square miles, was cut off and attached to Randolph.

Under the act creating the county, commissioners were appointed to select two separate places, either of which would be suitable for the location of the county seat. It was further provided that the people should decide, at an election to be held for the purpose, at which of these points the county seat should be fixed. Accordingly the commissioners selected the site of Pocahontas, and another place at some noted springs in the woods, about eight miles north. At that time Thomas S. Drew (afterward governor) and R. S. Bettis owned the present location of Pocahontas. The larger portion of the settlers had gathered in the northern part of the county, and felt confident that the people would select the place at the springs for the seat of justice. The election was held in the summer or fall of 1836, on which occasion Messrs. Drew and Bettis gave a free barbecue at the site of Pocahontas, and, as men could then vote at any voting place in the county, the barbecue proved a sufficient inducement to draw voters enough to secure a small majority in favor of locating the seat of justice at the latter place. Here it was accordingly placed, and has since remained. The pro-

prietors of the site donated the public square to the county. Soon after a contract was entered into between the county and Thomas O. Marr, for the construction of a two-story brick court-house, 40x40 feet in size, with the court room below and the offices above. The contractor agreed to complete the building for \$2,400, but it was several years before it was finished and accepted. This house stood until about the year 1870, when on account of its improper construction it fell down. A Mr. McKay secured the contract for the construction of the present court-house, for the sum of \$45,000, and the material of the old building. Afterward, in 1874, when the local administration changed hands, and before the contractor had received his pay, it was discovered or believed that some fraud had been connected with the contract, which led to litigation, whereupon a compromise was made with the contractor by confessing judgment in his favor for \$28,000, which, together with costs and interest, amounted by the time it was all paid to about \$35,000. The court-house is a substantial and fairly handsome two-story brick structure, on a rock foundation, with a fire-proof vault for the records attached, and with offices below and courtroom above.

A double-walled, squared-log jail, with stone filling between the walls, and two stories in height, was erected about 1840, and was used until 1870; then a frame jail, with an iron cell was erected and used until 1886, when the present one, a frame with an iron cell, metal roof and siding, was constructed at a cost of a little over \$4,000. These constitute all the county buildings, there being no poor farm or poor asylum.

The following list includes the names of the officers of this county, together with their terms of service, from its organization to the present.

Judges: P. R. Pittman, 1835-42; James Martin, 1842-46; B. J. Wiley, 1846-50; James Martin, 1850-52; B. J. Wiley, 1852-54; J. P. Ingram, 1854-60; William Thompson, 1860-62; H. Cockran, 1862-68; C. V. Cory, 1868-72; commissioners, 1872-74; Isham Russell, 1874-76; J. H. Purkins, 1876-78; S. J. Johnson, 1878-82; J. H. Richardson, 1882-86; Daniel Wyatt, 1886-

88: A. J. Witt, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Clerks: B. J. Wiley, 1835-42; J. H. Imboden, 1842-44; T. O. Marr, 1844-49; Alex. Smith, 1849-50; L. F. Johnson, 1850-52; J. C. Walker, 1852-54; E. L. Urmston, 1854-58; J. B. Kelsey, 1858-64; C. C. Elder, 1864-68; E. Rockwell, 1868-72; J. T. Robinson, 1872-76; J. Schoonover, 1876-82; J. T. Robinson, 1882-86; W. T. Bispham, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Sheriffs: Wm. Black, 1835-40; J. H. Imboden, 1840-42; J. Spikes, 1842-49; John Chandler, 1849-52; W. G. Murphy, 1852-58; D. C. Black, 1858-62; M. McNabb, 1862-64; S. M. Truly, 1864-65; D. C. Black, 1865-68; G. A. Eaton, 1868-72; J. T. Fisher, 1872-74; J. F. Spikes, 1874-76; D. C. Black, 1876-78; W. Conner, 1878-82; A. J. Witt, 1882-86; B. F. Spikes, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Treasurers: B. M. Simpson, 1836-38; J. Newland, 1838-46; W. L. Rice, 1846-52; J. D. Cross, 1852-57; W. W. Douthit, 1857-64; Thomas Foster, 1864-68; A. J. Pack, 1868-72; J. Hufstedler, 1872-74; T. S. Bennett, 1874-76; J. W. Slayton, 1876-78; A. H. Kibler, 1878-86; J. R. Chambers, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Surveyors: J. M. Cooper, 1835-38; John Johnson, Sr., 1838-40; J. Vanbibber, 1840-42; I. L. Garrett, 1842-44; William McLain, 1844-54; T. S. Swingington, 1854-56; I. L. Garrett, 1856-66; N. C. Dodson, 1866-68; I. L. Garrett, 1868-72; N. C. Dodson, 1872-82; J. H. Skaggs, 1882-84; N. C. Dodson, 1884-88; G. B. Smith, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: L. F. Johnson, 1862-68; D. C. Downey, 1868-72; J. D. Wyatt, 1872-74; S. W. Thompson, 1874-76; J. H. Richardson, 1876-82; W. H. Johnson, 1882-84; M. D. Bowers, 1884-88; Gideon Thompson, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Representatives in constitutional conventions: 1836, none; 1861, J. W. Crenshaw; 1864, none; 1868, Ham. W. Ratcliffe; 1874, none.

The first representatives of Randolph County

in the lower house of the legislature of 1837-38 were W. Piboum and J. Anthony.

The first State senator of the county was Robert Smith, who represented this and Lawrence County.

At the last election for President, Randolph gave Cleveland 1,606 votes, Harrison, 249, Streetter, 45, and Fisk, 6.

Randolph County is in Northeast Arkansas, and is bounded north by Oregon and Ripley Counties, in Missouri, east by Clay and Greene Counties in Arkansas, south by Lawrence, and west by Sharp Counties, and contains about 640 square miles, of which only about one-fifth is improved.

Its boundary lines are as follows: Beginning on the State line between Missouri and Arkansas, it crosses the line between Ranges 2 and 3 east; thence, south on the range line to the line dividing Townships 20 and 21 north; thence, east on said line to the northeast corner of Section 4, Township 20 north, Range 3 east; thence, south on the section lines to the middle of Black River; thence, down the middle of Black River to the line dividing Ranges 2 and 3 east; thence, south on the range line to the line between Townships 17 and 18 north; thence, west on the township line to the middle of Black River; thence, down stream to the mouth of Spring River; thence, up Spring River to the line dividing Ranges 2 and 3 west; thence, north to the northeast corner of Township 18 north, Range 3 west; thence, west to the southwest corner of Section 36, Township 19, Range 3; thence, north to the northeast corner of Section 23, same township and range; thence, west to the northwest corner of that section; thence, north to the northwest corner of Section 26, Township 20, Range 3; thence, northwesterly to a point on the State line near the northwest corner of Township 21, Range 4 west; thence, east on the State line to the place of beginning.*

Black River enters the county from the east, south of the center of its eastern boundary, and runs in a southwesterly direction to its junction with Spring River, where it passes out. Current

*The northern portion of the western boundary of the county has never been definitely located and described.

River enters from the northeast, in Section 4, Township 20 north, Range 3 east, and flows thence southwesterly to its junction with Black River, in Section 30, Township 19 north, Range 2 east. Black River is navigable for boats of fair size, to the mouth of Current, and the latter is navigable up to Shoemaker's Ferry, near the eastern boundary of the county. Both are navigable farther up for smaller vessels. Fourche Dumas—originally Fourche á Thomas—enters from Missouri in the eastern part of Range 1 east, and flows in a southerly direction to its confluence with Black River, a mile above Pocahontas. Eleven Points River first touches the county from the north, near the middle of Range 2 west, and flows southward, bearing slightly to the east, and empties into Spring River, near the southern boundary. Janes Creek rises in the county's extreme northwest corner and flows southeasterly to its junction with Spring River, in Section 7, Township 18 north, Range 2 west. Spring River flows in a southeasterly direction, forming the boundary between Randolph and Lawrence Counties, and empties into Black River at the extreme southern point of the former. These streams have many tributaries, and together form a beautiful "river system" for the county. The surplus water of the county flows into Black River, and all the streams named, with the exception of Janes Creek, have their source in Missouri. Their united direction resembles a fan or a tree with a spreading top, the lower Black River being the handle of the fan or the trunk of the tree. The natural drainage of the county is good. Fish are abundant in all the streams.

About one-half of the lands of Randolph County are level river bottoms, and the remainder hill or uplands, the latter being mostly in the western portion. Its location is such that nearly all is fit for cultivation.

There are large quantities of Government land subject to sale at \$1.25 per acre, or that can be taken as a homestead by heads of families, in tracts of 160 acres each, also a large area of State lands, to be had at 50 cents per acre, or that can be donated at a cost of \$15 for 160 acres, to actual settlers. Much land has already been taken up by

"homesteaders." There are indications of metals beneath the surface, such as lead, zinc and copper, but mines have not yet been opened.

In addition to the many streams mentioned, numerous springs abound, especially in the hilly portions of the county, two of which, "Warm Springs" and "Ravenden Springs" have obtained more than a local reputation for their curative properties. Each of these springs is provided with a commodious hotel for the accommodation of pleasure and health-seekers. An abundance of well water can be obtained throughout the county at a moderate depth, and at reasonable cost. Cisterns, constructed at a small expense, are in general use. These various sources furnish an abundant water supply.

About four-fifths of the whole area of the county is covered with a dense forest of fine timber, consisting of white, black, red and swamp, or cow, oaks, white and black hickory, white and black ash, cypress, sweet gum, cedar, birch, cherry, and some walnut and sassafras. The higher or hilly lands abound with oak and hickory, the more valuable timber being generally in the bottoms or level lands.

The soil here is generally good, and with proper cultivation is well adapted to the production of corn, cotton, oats, wheat, clover, the tame grasses, tobacco, vegetables, and all fruits common to this latitude. It varies in quality from the poorer to the richest, the latter being the alluvial soils of the bottom lands.

Among the many resources of this section is the seemingly inexhaustible supply of timber, though only about six saw-mills are found; consequently the timber now being cut is mostly rafted down the streams in the log to Black River, and thence to Black Rock and other points below where it is sawed. The land owners receive a large income from the sale of the timber in the log, or on the stump, and enough is sold from many tracts to pay for them. Besides timber, agricultural pursuits and the raising of live stock are excellent sources of income. According to the United States Census of 1880, there were 1,476 farms within the county, and 55,133 acres (about one eighth of the

entire area) improved, and the vegetable productions for the previous year were: Corn, 782,403 bushels; oats, 33,137 bushels; wheat, 31,244 bushels; hay, 275 tons; cotton, 6,248 bales; Irish potatoes, 6,696 bushels; sweet potatoes, 5,570 bushels; tobacco, 13,348 pounds. In the amount of tobacco produced, it ranked as the tenth county in the State. These figures show that corn and cotton were then, as now, the staple products of the farmers. A good supply of grist-mills and cotton-gins convert the raw material into marketable condition. The same census shows the following number of head of live stock: Horses, 3,021; mules and asses, 1,216; neat cattle, 10,720; sheep, 6,334; hogs, 33,184. The assessment rolls of the taxable personal property for 1888 showed: Horses, 3,594; mules and asses, 1,610; neat cattle, 17,481; sheep, 6,673; hogs, 19,915—a large increase in all except hogs.

In 1880 real estate was assessed for taxation at \$384,141, and personal property at \$285,597, making a total of \$669,720; the total amount of taxes charged was \$26,513. In 1888 the real estate assessment amounted to \$690,677, and personal property, \$671,202, making a total \$1,361,879, taxes on which were \$20,795.59. By comparing these figures it will be observed that since 1880 the taxable wealth of the county has a little more than doubled, while the taxes have become less. The recent immigration and the more rapid development of all resources account for this increase in values. The county's public debt is about \$15,000, and its scrip is, at this writing, worth from 75 to 85 cents on the dollar.

The aggregate population of Randolph since its organization has been as follows: 1840, 2,196; 1850, 3,275; 1860, 6,261; 1870, 7,466; 1880, 11,724. The colored population in 1860 was 359, in 1870, 357, and in 1880, 627. The census of 1890 will probably give the aggregate population at about 15,000. On each occasion when the census was taken prior to 1880, the area of the county was about 40 per cent larger than at the present time.

About two miles of the main line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad run

across the southeast portion of the county, and 1,046 feet of the main line of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Railroad run near Ravenden. O'Kean, on the former line, is the only railroad station within the county limits.

At the beginning of the Civil War in the spring of 1861, the people of Randolph County, with but few individual exceptions, were in favor of the proposed Confederacy, and did all in their power to help establish it. At least eight companies of soldiers, commanded, respectively, by Capts. Joseph Martin, T. J. Mellon, Albert Kelsey, Eli Hufstедler, Mahlon McNabb, William A. Black, Isaac Schmick and John Mitchell, were raised here for the Southern army. With these commands, and recruits that joined others, both in Arkansas and Missouri, it is estimated that the county furnished over 1,000, perhaps 1,200, soldiers. Nearly every able-bodied man—including boys over fifteen years of age (save a few who refugeeed) were in the Confederate army. For a long time early in the war period, Gen. Hardee had his headquarters at Pocahontas while he organized an army of about 10,000 men, consisting of Hindman's Legion, a battery, and several Arkansas regiments, all of whom were camped at different points along Black River.

No command or commands were raised within the county for the Federal army. In the summer of 1862, after Hardee's army had moved away, Gen. Steele, with a division of Federal troops, occupied Pocahontas for several weeks, and to his honor it can be said that the citizens of the place and vicinity found no fault with his treatment, and that they still remember him with kindness. In September, 1863, a portion of Col. Reeves' regiment of Confederates concealed themselves in ambush on the Herron farm on Current River, from which they fired upon and killed and wounded a few men of Col. Leeper's regiment of Federal troops as it passed along. Aside from this there were only a few shots exchanged within the county between the contending parties. There was no "bushwhacking" between its citizens, but a few men were killed by transient scouting parties. Having graciously accepted the result of the war the peo-

ple are generally pleased that the Union was preserved, and now extend a hearty welcome to immigrants. Sectional animosity long ago disappeared.

The records of the sessions of the several courts held within this Territory prior to the admission of Arkansas as a State have not been preserved. Upon the county's organization, courts were held at the house of James G. Russell, eight miles north of Pocahontas, on the farm now known as the Foster place, and until the county-seat was located. The records show that a county court convened as early as July, 1836, but it is probable that one or two sessions were held prior to that date. The first recorded session of this court was in Pocahontas, in July, 1837, when there were present Peyton R. Pittman, judge, and William L. Rice and Joseph Spike, associate justices. Court now convenes on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year, and the probate court convenes on the second Mondays of the same months. The first session of the circuit court was held at the house of Mr. Russell in August, 1836, and was presided over by Judge Archibald Yell. The first term held at Pocahontas, as appears of record, began on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of April, 1837, Judge Lewis B. Tully presiding. The circuit court of the county now convenes in regular session twice a year, beginning on the first Mondays of February and August.

The legal bar of Randolph County is composed of men who have demonstrated themselves to be possessed of ability and thorough knowledge of the legal profession. The following named attorneys are located here: Rufus H. Black, John P. Black, R. D. Brown, J. T. Lomax, George T. Black, M. F. Collier and S. A. D. Eaton.

Randolph, like all the other counties, has had its share of suffering on account of criminal offenders. But few capital offenses, however, were committed prior to the war period. The first execution, in its present boundary, was that of a slave who killed his mistress, in 1830, and was hung in 1831, at old Jackson, then the county-seat of the mother county, Lawrence. Nothing now remains of this old town. In 1850 two men, Miner and McGee, waylaid a stranger, a Kentuckian, who

was passing through the county. One struck him from his horse with a gun, dragged him from the road into the woods, and there left him for dead. His horse, and saddle-bags containing some money, were then taken, after which the assailants attempted to escape. The stranger recovered sufficiently to give an alarm. The offenders were caught by the citizens, and, upon being identified by the injured man, were tried and hanged for the offense. The victim died from the effects of his wounds. About the close of the Civil War two men, Brainard and Turpin, broke into a store and killed the keeper, for which offense they were tried and hanged. Later, during the reconstruction period, when chaos reigned, a number of murders were committed, and the offenders went unpunished. In 1877 Marcus A. Whitley killed Duke Summers, and subsequently was tried and hanged. In 1884 William H. Harper killed John Sellers. He was tried in Greene County, on a change of venue, found guilty, and there executed. A few individuals have been compelled to take the lives of antagonists in defense of their own. Ever since the reconstruction period law and order have prevailed here, and a safer or more peaceable community cannot now be found.

Education is not at a standstill in this section, as the following from the report of Mr. C. E. Witt, county examiner, amply indicates: There was within the county in 1888, a scholastic population of 4,804 white, and 189 colored children, making a total of 4,993. Of these, only 1,306 white, and eighty-six colored, making a total of 1,392, were enrolled in the public schools. But the latter—owing to the failure of directors to make reports—is not a true representation, as the attendance is only given for the number of schools reported, and thus the system does not receive credit for its actual work.

The following letter bearing so directly to the point is worthy of insertion:

POCAHONTAS, ARK., SEPT. 25, 1888.

HON. W. E. THOMPSON, Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Sir:—You will find enclosed the annual report of the public schools of this county. It is not a correct report by a great deal. It is untrustworthy in every particular: nearly seventy-five per cent of the districts failed

to report anything except the number of persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years, and four districts did not report anything at all. The public schools of this county are more popular with the natives than any other class of people, but not appreciated like they should be, taking into consideration the immense amount of good they are doing. Yours truly,

C. E. WITT, *County Examiner.*

Other county examiners complain of the failure of the district directors to make reports as required by law. There are seventy-five school districts in the county, and for the year ending June 30, 1888, there was expended on account of the public schools the sum of \$8,822.63. The average monthly wages paid teachers with first-grade certificates was: Males, \$37.50; females, \$35.

The Roman Catholic Marienstine Institute, located at Pocahontas, is under the management of the Sisters. This is an institution of great excellence, and wields considerable influence in educational circles.

The religious denominations of Randolph County are: Methodist Episcopal, South, Baptist, Christian and Roman Catholic. The former two were the pioneer Christian workers, having organized the first religious societies in the county. Of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, there are three circuits and a mission. The Pocahontas Circuit, consisting of Pocahontas, Clearview Chapel, Oak Grove and Mount Pisgah, with Rev. R. H. Grissett, pastor, has a membership of 301. The Siloam Circuit containing several appointments in the northeast part of the county, Rev. J. S. Best, pastor, has a membership of 368. The Walnut Hill Circuit, covering several points in the northwestern portion, Rev. J. F. Armstrong, pastor, has a membership of 215. The Warm Springs Mission in the central part, Rev. J. G. Miller, pastor, has a membership of seventy-two.

Belonging to the Baptist Churches are Witt's Chapel, Pleasant Grove, Oak Grove, Mount Pleasant, Little Vine, Shiloh, Spring Hill, Macedonia, Antioch, Mud Creek, Dry Creek, James School-house, Vandergriff School house, Reyno and a few others, all with an average membership of from forty to fifty. Some of these are attached to the State Line Association of Missionary Baptists,

and some to the Spring River Baptist Association. Among the Baptist ministers of the county are elders I. H. Witt, D. A. Pressley, J. B. Roach, M. D. Bowers, Isham Looney, John A. Giles and A. W. James.

The Christian Churches are represented by Stony Point, Dry Creek, Maynard, Union, Liberty, Warm Springs and one near Noland postoffice. Elder B. F. Hollowell is pastor of the first three named. Two elders by the name of Lemon also preach to the people.

The Roman Catholics have one church, St. Paul's, with a large membership, located at Pocahontas. Rev. Father J. Eugene Weibel is the pastor. The Marienstine Institute, before mentioned, is located by and connected with this church.

All these denominations, except the latter, maintain Sunday-schools in the most thickly settled neighborhoods, and all according to their several creeds are actively engaged in the advancement of Christianity.

Randolph County is not without its towns. Albertha, twelve miles northeast of Pocahontas, contains a postoffice, store, grocery, and church and school-house combined.

Dalton, a post hamlet on Eleven Point River, is composed of two stores, and a water-power grist-mill.

Elm Store is a postoffice near Eleven Points River, on the north line of the county.

Ingram is a post hamlet near the mouth of Mud Creek.

Kingsville, in the western part, contains two general and one drug store, and a church and schoolhouse combined.

Lima, a postoffice, is ten miles northwest of Pocahontas.

Maynard, fourteen miles northeast of Pocahontas, comprises a postoffice, two stores, a hotel, grist and saw-mill, cotton-gin, a church and school-house.

Middlebrook, on Fourche Dumas, has a post-office, two stores, a cotton-gin, and church, school-house and Masonic lodge combined.

Noland is a postoffice in the south central part of the county.

O'Kean, a station on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, in the southeast corner, contains a general store, drug store, hotel and livery stable.

Peru has a postoffice and store in the southeast part.

Pocahontas, the county seat, situated on the right bank of Black River, a little southeast of the center, had its origin with the organization of the county in 1836, when it was selected as the site for the seat of justice. The first merchant of the place was W. R. Hunter. The business increased and the town prospered until it was known as the leading trading point in Northeast Arkansas. Being about the head of navigation, it became the wholesale distributing point for a large tract of country hereabouts, even to Southeast Missouri, and reached its highest success from 1850 to 1860. Just before the Civil War its commercial business was indeed extensive. Natural prostration resulted during this period, but it partially recovered afterward, and continued excellent until 1872-73, when towns sprang up along the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad, then being completed, and Pocahontas lost its former prosperity. It now contains the county buildings, postoffice, five general stores, three groceries, two drug stores, two saloons, one livery stable, three hotels, two newspapers, a saw-mill, three cotton-gins, a number of shops, three churches—Methodist, African Methodist and Roman Catholic—a public school-house, a Roman Catholic institute, a complement of professional men and agents, two Masonic lodges—white and colored—a lodge of Odd Fellows, and two lodges of Knights of Honor, one being composed of Catholics only. The population is about 500. The press includes the Randolph Herald, now in its eighth volume, published by J. N. Bolen, and the Pocahontas Free Press (first volume), published by B. B. Morton. Both of the papers are ably edited, and advocate Democratic principles. They are published weekly, and are bright, spicy and full of promise.

Ravenden Springs, a summer resort in the western part of the county, contains a postoffice, two general stores, one drug store, a first-class hotel, a church and a school house.

Reyno, in the eastern extremity, contains a postoffice, four general stores, one drug store, two saloons, one millinery store, one livery stable, one hotel, a saw- and grist-mill, a church and school-house.

Supply, northeast of the center, consists of a postoffice, a general store and a cotton-gin.

Warm Springs, in the northern part of the county, contains noted springs, a postoffice, two general stores, one drug store, two cotton-gins, and a school-house and church combined.

Water Valley is a postoffice on Eleven Points, northwest of Pocahontas.

H. W. Ball, farmer and stock raiser, Dalton, Ark. In reviewing the contents of this volume no adequate idea of the agricultural affairs of Davidson Township, or of its substantial citizens could be obtained which failed to make mention of Mr. Ball or the excellent estate which he owns. He was born in Independence County, Ark., on the 15th of December, 1840, and is the son of Benjamin F. and Elizabeth (Dillard) Ball, both natives of Virginia. Benjamin F. Ball came to Arkansas about 1825, and settled in Independence County. He was twice married, first to Miss Elizabeth Dillard, who bore him thirteen children, those now living being C. M., in Independence County; W. G., also in that county; H. W.; W. S., in Independence County; Elizabeth, and Arvilla, widow of Robert Wann. Mrs. Ball died in 1848. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ball's second marriage was with Mrs. Minerva Baker, *nee* Muskgrove, and by her he became the father of four children, only one now living, G. B., who lives in Independence County. The second Mrs. Ball died in 1876, and Mr. Ball died on the 24th of June, 1889. He was born in 1800; had been justice of the peace of his township for a number of terms, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity for thirty-six years. In his politics he affiliated with the Republican party, and was a man universally respected for his honesty, integrity and liberality. He was among

the first settlers of his county, and his first crop was put in with a wooden plow, as no iron had been shipped into that country at that time. At the end of his second year's residence there, a small keel-boat was pulled by hand up to Batesville, and brought some iron. The first few years of his life were spent in opening his farm. He was, up to the late war, a great stock raiser. The greater part of the first two years his meat was obtained in the forest by killing bears, deer and wild turkey. Mr. Ball had very little property when he went to Arkansas, but at the time of his death he owned about 500 acres of land, and was one of the leading farmers of that part of the county. He was the owner of the first threshing machine brought to that section of country (old fashioned ground-hog thresher). H. W. Ball received but a limited education, attending only the subscription schools of his section, and at the age of eighteen engaged in driving a hack from Batesville to Smithville. He only followed this business a short time when he engaged in boating on the Black River, from Jackson Port to Pocahontas. Subsequently he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and this continued until 1862, when he joined the Confederate army under Col. McCarver, and served twelve months. He then returned home, and there remained until 1864, when he assisted in raising a company for the United States forces, and served for eleven months. After being disbanded Mr. Ball moved to Illinois (Union County), and after a residence there of two years came back to Arkansas, where he again engaged in farming, in Black River Bottom. The first crop he made was with a steer, but the second year he bought a yoke of steers, with which he made his second crop. He cleared twenty acres of land, and all his hauling was done with the oxen. For a wagon he used wooden trucks. He first purchased eighty acres, but at the end of four years sold this for \$800, and moved to Sharp County, where he purchased a farm for \$900, and there remained for ten years. He then sold out for the same amount, and moved on his present property in 1880. There were 240 acres in this, and he paid \$750 for it. Since then he has added eighty acres. He has been twice mar-

ried; first, to Miss Mildred K. Baker, daughter of Harrison Baker, who represented Independence County in the legislature two terms, and by her became the father of nine children, six now living: Ulysses R., wife of J. H. Moore, living in Randolph County; Harriet A., a teacher; James C., Eunice A., Franklin H. and Callie R. Mr. Ball served two terms as justice of the peace in Sharp County, Ark., and was elected to the third term, but did not serve. After coming to this county he was elected justice one term, and has also been school director a number of terms. His first wife died on the 6th of April, 1881. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Eastern Star Chapter, and was an excellent woman. Mr. Ball was married, the second time, to Miss Cynthia J. Jones, of Sharp County, who is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an active worker in the same. Mr. Ball is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is treasurer of his lodge, has also served as Worshipful Master, and has filled all the principal stations in the lodge. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

John W. Bennett, one of Randolph County's substantial and enterprising citizens, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., December 16, 1865, being a son of Thomas S. and Elmira E. Bennett. His father was born in Tennessee in 1834 and his mother in St. Francois County, Mo., and they were married in Ripley County, that State. They afterward located in St. Francois County and moved from there to the State of Illinois near Rome, Jefferson County, coming thence to Randolph County, Ark., in 1868, where, after farming for some time, Mr. Bennett became collecting agent for Hecht & Co., of Pocahontas. He served as treasurer of Randolph County two terms, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a Democrat in his political views, and while in Missouri he enlisted in the Southern service, being promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He participated, with credit to himself, in many a hard-fought battle. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and died December 25, 1885, at the age of fifty-one years. His widow still survives him and remains in Randolph County.

Of the nine children born to their union, six are now living: Wesley C., a farmer of the county; John W., J. S., Mary C., Thomas S. and Emily. The early scholastic training of John W. Bennett was received in the common schools near his home, and he afterward finished his education in the schools of Pocahontas. He remained with his mother until 1887, then entered the employ of William T. McIlroy at Dalton, with whom he remained as salesman for eight months, after which he sold goods in Pocahontas for Snowtree, remaining in this place for eight months also. Since that time he has devoted his attention to agriculture, and is a farmer of this county, having 400 acres of land. He is a Democrat, and he and his wife, whose maiden name was Annie Foster, and whom he married February 14, 1889, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. January 3, 1867, his wife was born. She was reared in Randolph County, Ark., and is a daughter of Thomas Foster, who was a very prominent resident of the county, and here spent his life, dying January 22, 1889, at the age of sixty-six years. He was one of the most extensive real estate holders in the county, and owned 2,200 acres of land. His name will long be remembered by the residents of the county, for he was public spirited and enterprising, and was ever the friend of the poor. During his long residence in the county he held some responsible positions. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William R. Bigger is a native resident of Randolph County, Ark., and was born on the farm where he now lives January 1, 1850, and was the eleventh of thirteen children, three now living, born to the marriage of James N. Bigger and Lucretia Parrish, who were born in the State of Missouri in 1810 and 1812, and died in Randolph County, Ark., in 1872 and 1874, respectively. Their marriage was consummated in Missouri, and they afterward came to this State and settled on the farm on which their son, William R., is now living, which they made their home until their death. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and were well-to-do residents of the county. Their children who are living are

Chesterfield, who is a farmer of the county; Caroline, wife of Arthur Barm, also a farmer of the county, and William R. The latter remained with his parents until their demise, and at that time he and his brother took charge of the home farm, which then consisted of 400 acres of land, and by industry and good management have added considerable more land to the original amount. Laura McKee, who was born in North Carolina in 1855, a daughter of John McKee, became his wife in 1879. She is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a staunch Democrat in politics. He is an energetic and successful agriculturist, and has vastly improved the property left him by his parents.

B. F. Bigger has been the proprietor of the Bigger's House, one of the first-class hotels of the county, ever since 1881, but previous to that time, his attention had been given to directing the plow and in attending to the duties of farm life. He is a native-born resident of Randolph County, Ark., his birth occurring in 1851, and he is principally self-educated, his knowledge of business affairs being acquired mainly by contact with the world. At the age of twenty-two years, he was married to Miss Ida Simington, who was also born in Randolph County, and of the seven children born to their union, four are living: Thomas, Lute, Kate and George. The other children died in infancy. From the date of his marriage up to 1881, he was engaged in farming for himself, but since that time he has been keeping a hotel in Pocahontas, and by good management, hospitality and fair dealing, he has succeeded in gaining an excellent patronage, and his earnest endeavors to see that the wants and needs of his patrons are satisfied, have tended to make his establishment a favorite resort for the traveling public. He also manages a livery stable, the only one in the place, and has some excellent vehicles and animals ready for use. He owns two excellent farms, one comprising 600 acres and the other 400 acres, and although one place is rented to tenants, it is under his supervision, and he manages the other farm himself, devoting it to the raising of stock, grain and hay. He owns his hotel and stable, and is one of the

wealthy citizens of the county. His parents, J. G. and Catherine (Lewis) Bigger, were born and reared in Randolph County, the father being engaged in farming. J. G. was a soldier in the Confederate army, and died in 1863. His father was a Kentuckian, who emigrated to Randolph County, Ark., with his parents when a child, the country at that time being a Territory. Mr. Bigger is a Democrat and a member of the A. F. & A. M.

W. T. Bispham, circuit clerk, Pocahontas, Ark. The subject of this sketch needs no introduction to the people of Randolph County, for a long residence, and, above all, a career of usefulness and prominence, have given him an acquaintance which shall last for many years. He is a native of Westmoreland County, Va., born in 1841, and is the son of John F. and Martha C. (Templeman) Bispham, both of whom were born in the same county in Virginia. The paternal grandfather, William Bispham, was a native of Lancaster, England, and came to America with an older brother, when a child. He was a successful agriculturist, and died in Richmond County, Va., about 1852. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Templeman, was a native of Virginia, a minister in the Baptist Church, and was in the Home Guards during the War of 1812. He was one of the early settlers of Virginia. John F. Bispham was a successful agriculturist and followed this occupation until his death in 1872 at the age of fifty-two years. The mother died in 1870, at about fifty-four years of age. Both were members of the Baptist Church, and the father was for many years a deacon in the same. Both took a great interest in church work. They reared to maturity a family of five children, W. T. Bispham being the eldest. John H. was a soldier in the Ninth Virginia, Confederate army, and was killed at the battle of Hatch's Run; Robert A. is a carpenter in Washington, D. C.; Samuel T. is a coach maker by trade, and resides in the District of Columbia; Emma died in 1875, and Lou H. married James May, and resides in Washington, D. C. W. T. Bispham remained on the farm until sixteen years of age, and received his education in the private schools. At that age his father engaged in merchandising and W. T. acted in the capacity

of clerk, continuing as such until the breaking out of the war. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Montrose Guards, attached to the Forty-seventh Virginia Regiment, Confederate Army, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Seven Oaks, and was in the entire Richmond Campaign, at Cedar Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and was appointed commissary of his regiment after the last mentioned battle. After the war he returned to merchandising in Virginia. His father was at that time sheriff of Westmoreland County, which office he held a number of terms, and W. T. was made deputy sheriff, filling this position for about a year. In March, 1867, he moved to Brownsville, Tenn., and entered the employ of Yancey, Wilder & Co., merchants, as salesman. In January, 1868, he accepted the agency of the Carolina Life Insurance Company, and finally located in Randolph County, Ark., and engaged in teaching school, after which he became salesman in a store for Levi Hecht, of Pocahontas and continued in this capacity for a few months, when he engaged as book-keeper for E. B. Burr & Co. This position he held until July, 1869, when he again resumed the position as local agent for the insurance business, and continued that about a year. He then engaged as book-keeper for J. P. Black & Co. In 1872 he went to Walnut Ridge, Ark., and kept books until the fall of 1873, when he returned to his native State and remained there and taught in the public schools until the fall of 1877; then returning to Pocahontas, he kept books for R. N. Hamil, merchant, until 1885, when he engaged with L. E. Imboden in the same capacity, and remained in that position until 1886. He was then elected clerk and recorder of Randolph County, Ark., and has held that office ever since, being re-elected without opposition by the people of his county in 1888. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Royal Arch Mason and member of the Knights of Honor. He is unmarried.

John P. Black, attorney at law, Pocahontas, Ark. What is usually termed genius has little to do with the success of men in general. Keen perception, sound judgment and a determined will, supported by persevering and continuous ef-

fort, are essential elements to success in any calling, and their possession is sure to accomplish the aims hoped for in the days of our youth. The jurisprudence of a commonwealth is the most necessary factor toward its growth and permanence, for without a thorough knowledge and administration of the law, no form of popular government could long exist. Mr. Black was born at Black's Ferry, Randolph County, Ark., on the 1st of October, 1822. He is the son of William Black the grandson of David Black, and the great-grandson of David Black, who was a native of Amsterdam, Holland. The elder David Black came to America when a boy, settling at Charleston, S. C., and there learned the blacksmith trade. He died in that State. David Black, Jr., was a native of South Carolina, and was a farmer by occupation. He emigrated to Kentucky at a very early day, settling near Hopkinsville, where he lived many years, and in 1815 moved to Randolph County, Ark. He settled at Black's Ferry, and lived there many years, but died at Davidsonville, Lawrence County, Ark., at the age of sixty years. The father of the subject of this sketch, William Black, passed his youth on his father's farm in Kentucky, and moved to Randolph County, Ark., with his parents, in 1815. After reaching manhood he married Miss Elizabeth Jones (who became the mother of John P. Black), in 1820, and lived at Black's Ferry until his death in February, 1852, at the age of fifty-four years. The mother died in July, 1851, at the age of forty-nine years. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was a leading and prominent man in this part of the State; was the first sheriff of Randolph County, served in that office two terms, and in 1840 was elected to the State Senate of Arkansas. He served in that body two terms, and during that time acquired a State reputation as a general worker, and an influential man in that august body. He was noted far and near for his liberality and hospitality, especially to new settlers. He was ever public spirited and always ready and willing to do all he could to promote any and all enterprises for the good of the county and State. He and his wife reared a family of seven children,

five sons and two daughters, all of whom are highly respected men and women. The maternal grandfather of John P. Black, John Janes, was a native of Virginia, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was wounded at the battle of Yorktown. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Arming, was also a native of Virginia, and in 1800 they came down the Ohio River in canoes, settled on Merrimac River, near St. Louis, and there remained until 1809, on a Spanish grant of land. They then emigrated to Randolph County, Ark., settled on Janes' Creek, and there remained until the death of the father in 1826, at the age of eighty-two years. John P. Black assisted his father on the farm in Randolph County, and received his education in the county schools, that is, a part of his education, for the most of it was obtained by his own application at home. He began managing a farm at the age of eighteen years, and this continued until twenty-two, when he went to work for a New Orleans house at Powhatan, where he remained until 1849, after which he came to Pocahontas. He there engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he carried on until 1873, excepting a period during the war, when he served two years in Fagan's command, Confederate army. He returned to the farm in 1872, remained there a few years and then came again to Pocahontas, where he entered the law office of Thomas Ratliff, as a student. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and has been actively engaged in the practice ever since. He was first married in 1855, to Miss Isabella Waddel, a native of Arkansas. In 1859 he was again married, taking for his second wife Miss Claude Inman, a native of Indiana. In 1868 he married Miss Lottie Inman, and in 1875 was united in marriage with Miss Flora Kebler, a native of Arkansas, who bore him six children: Charley, Guy, Hattie, Irene, Lulu and Blanche.

R. H. Black, attorney, Pocahontas, Ark. As a leading citizen of Pocahontas in its professional, business and social life, lending eminent strength to her bar, tone to her finance and grace to her society, Mr. Black commands attention from the pen of the historian who would wish to do this

city justice. He owes his nativity to Randolph County, Ark., and is a son of William Black, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. He grew to manhood on his father's farm at Black's Ferry, in Randolph County, securing his education in the private schools of the county and at Shelbyville, Ky. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and has been actively engaged in the practice ever since. He has been for two terms presiding attorney of the Second Judicial District of Arkansas, and in 1879 he represented Randolph County in the General Assembly, one term. In 1861, when the war-cloud hung heavy over the United States, Mr. Black enlisted in the First Arkansas Cavalry, C. S. A., commanded by ex-Gov. Churchill, as private, and was made lieutenant after the second year. He served until May 14, 1864, when, at the battle of Resaca, Ga., he had the misfortune to lose his right arm by a gun-shot wound, which disabled him from further service. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Murfreesboro and Richmond, Ky. and numerous other battles. After being discharged he came back to Pocahontas, began the study of law, was afterward admitted to the bar and opened office here. His marriage with Miss Virginia L. Criddle, a native of Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, Mo., occurred on November 14, 1867, and to them were born five children: Edward, Marvin, Waldo, Blanche and Ina. Mrs. Black died on the 26th of December, 1880, in full faith with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Black is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is not only a pleasant gentleman in the social walks of life, but is also among the first in his profession. He and his children are the owners of about 1,000 acres of land.

William F. Blackwell. Among the business men of Randolph County, Ark., who have won distinction as successful merchants, and who have, by personal industry and genuine business ability, succeeded in establishing a desirable trade, may be mentioned Mr. Blackwell, whose name heads this brief biography. He was born in Lawrence County, Ark., December 20, 1851, and is a son of James and Parnesia Jane (Smith) Blackwell, the former being a native of Virginia. He died while

our subject was two years old, while on his way home from New Orleans, whither he had been on business, he having been a merchant and stock dealer at the time of his death. After removing from his native State, he first came to Tennessee, and afterward to Arkansas. His wife was born in Lawrence County, this State, in 1828, and after his death she married a Mr. Ellison, who left her again a widow some time after, and she next wedded Bennett Holder, who is also dead. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; she became the mother of four children, two being now dead. Those living are Isabella, wife of Frank M. Baker, and William F., who was educated in the schools of Lawrence County, and from boyhood up has been familiar with mercantile life, having acted in the capacity of salesman at Powhatan, Smithville, Walnut Ridge, Delaplaine, Lauratown, and then in his present location. One year after coming to Randolph County, he engaged in business for himself, forming a partnership with W. W. Tanner, the firm being known as Tanner & Blackwell. This partnership lasted until 1883, and since that time Mr. Blackwell has been in business alone. The first money he earned for himself was at picking cotton, and in all the enterprises in which he has been engaged, his labors have been attended with good results. He was so unfortunate as to be burned out in February, 1888, but he has since retrieved his fortunes to some extent, and, in connection with his business, is engaged in farming. He received his last appointment as postmaster in 1888. February 10, 1878, he was married to Miss Mollie F. Tanner, daughter of W. W. Tanner, and by her he is the father of four children: Jennie May, Pearl Grace and William Harry. James Marvin, the eldest child, died in his third year. Mrs. Blackwell was born in Obion County, Tenn., and is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and her husband belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a Democrat. His career has placed him before the public as a successful financier, and his reputation has been obtained by tireless industry, a keen foresight of events, and a judicious use of his means.

Capt. J. N. Bolen, editor of the Herald, Pocahontas, Ark. The enviable position which the town of Pocahontas occupies to-day as an industrial and mercantile center is due to the energy, enterprise and ability of the inhabitants, and to the wise and judicious government of the local authorities. Prominent among those who have made an impress on the history of the town, in more respects than one, is Capt. J. N. Bolen, editor and publisher of the Herald. Mr. Bolen owes his nativity to Fayette County, Penn., where his birth occurred in the year 1831, and he is the son of Reuben and Nancy (Walters) Bolen, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father was born in Powhatan County, Va., in the year 1790, was a soldier in the War of 1812-14, removed to the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1820, and soon thereafter was married to Miss Nancy Walters, only daughter of Abraham Walters, and there he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in the year 1840, the mother surviving the father until 1876, in which year she died at the home of her son, J. N. Bolen, at Murray, Calloway County, Ky., in the seventy-sixth year of her age. They were members of the old School Presbyterian and Methodist Church, respectively. The father was active in political affairs, always voting the Democratic ticket, having been three times elected sheriff of his county as the nominee of that party. The paternal grandfather of J. N. Bolen, Powhatan Bolen, was a native of Powhatan County, Va., and was a Revolutionary soldier. The maternal grandfather, Abraham Walters, was a native of Fayette County, Penn., and also a soldier of the Revolutionary War. J. N. Bolen was early trained to the arduous duties of the farm and this continued until eighteen years of age when he left the parental roof and served an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade at Brownsville, continuing at this for ten years. He then learned dentistry, located at Murray, Ky., where he established the Murray Gazette, and ran the same for six years as a Democratic paper. He then came to Randolph County, Ark., and bought the Herald, of Pocahontas, which he has ably edited ever since. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the war and

armed and equipped, at his own expense, a company of cavalry which was attached to the Seventh Kentucky Regiment, Col. Forrest commanding, and served until the close of the war with the command of captain, until the last two years, when he was promoted to the rank of major and commanded the battalion until the close of the war. He participated in the following battles: Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Jackson, Raymond, Baker's Creek, Paducah, and in numerous skirmishes. By his marriage, which occurred in 1858 with Miss Carrie Allbutton, a native of Calloway County, Ky., one child was born, Ella, wife of Jacob Schoonover, of Pocahontas.

William B. Bridges (deceased) was a man well known to the early settlers of Randolph County, Ark., and was respected for his straightforward course through life, and for his noble, Christian qualities of mind and heart. He was born in North Carolina in 1810, and was a son of Benjamin Bridges, who was also born in that State, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a blacksmith by trade, and William B., like the majority of sons, followed in his father's footsteps and became a blacksmith also. He was the eldest of sixteen children, and in his youth was taken by his parents to Tennessee, where he grew to manhood. When eighteen years of age he was married to Miss Rebecca Sherrel, a native of Wilson County, that State, and after residing there the eight years following his marriage he emigrated to Arkansas, locating at Pittman's Ferry, but one year later removed to Pocahontas, having been identified with the interests of this place for many years. His death, however, occurred in Gainesville, Greene County, Ark., in 1868, at the age of fifty-eight years, his widow dying June 9, 1882. Both were members of many years' standing of the Baptist Church, and were earnest and devoted Christians. Mr. Bridges was a well-posted man, and was a leader in the church of which he was a member, as well as in public affairs, and was an eloquent and fluent speaker. He was very popular in the community in which he resided, and for many years held the office of justice of the peace, and socially was a member of the A. F. & A. M. Of his large family of children six

grew to maturity, the only surviving member being A. M. Bridges, who is a leading farmer of Wiley Township. At the age of nine years he accompanied his father to Randolph County, Ark., and his youth was spent in learning the intricacies of farm work and blacksmithing, he also acquiring a fair education in the common schools of his adopted county. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861 he joined the Seventh Arkansas Cavalry, Confederate States Army, took a stirring part in the battle of Corinth, and was in numerous skirmishes. At the second battle of Corinth he was one out of eight of his company to escape unhurt, and at the close of the war he went to the city of St. Louis, and served a three-years' apprenticeship at the machinist's trade under G. H. Timons; then came to Randolph County and purchased 160 acres of land, on which he now lives. The property at that time was raw timber land, but he has made valuable improvements in the way of building, fences and clearing, and has added to his original purchase until he now has a fine tract of land embracing 400 acres, of which 175 are under cultivation. He has been married four times and has four living children: Susan, wife of Paul S. Leonard, of Randolph County; Martha, wife of John Ball, also of this county; W. B., at home, and one other. Mr. Bridges has been the architect of his own fortune, and through his own exertions has acquired his present property which is one of the finest farms in the county. For the last few years in connection with his farm work he has also conducted a blacksmith shop on his farm, and is considered a skillful mechanic.

William Bridges. In any worthy history of the county the name that heads this sketch will always be given an enviable place among the leading citizens of the county, and its self-made agriculturists. Mr. Bridges is a native of Randolph County, having been born here November 18, 1827, and is the seventh of ten children, three of whom are now living, the other two being Martha, wife of William Fry, a farmer of this county, and Nancy, born to the marriage of John Bridges and Cynthia Spivey. Both parents were born in the "Old North State," and the father died in Ran-

dolph County, Ark., when about forty-four years of age, the mother dying in Fulton, while on a visit several years after the war. After their marriage, which occurred in their native State, they came to this part of Arkansas, it being then a Territory, and engaged in farming, which occupation proved quite successful. Game of all kinds was quite plentiful at that time, and Indians were also numerous, but they never molested the Bridges family, although many of the other settlers suffered severely at their hands. Mr. Bridges was a lifelong Democrat, and he and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. William Bridges remained with his parents until their deaths, and has been a farmer all his life. In 1861 his farming operations being interrupted by the opening of the Rebellion, he laid down his farming implements to take up the weapons of warfare, and enlisted in Capt. Wright's company, Col. William Patterson's infantry, Confederate States Army, and served until the close of the war, his regiment being the first to cross the Mississippi River. He was at the battles of Shiloh and Perryville, and also participated in a number of skirmishes. Since returning home from the army he has been engaged in farming and stock raising, and from starting in life with not so much as a good suit of clothes, he has become one of the heaviest tax payers in the county, and now owns 773 acres of some of the best land of which the county can boast. He has long been a Democrat, and is one of the enterprising citizens of the county. His marriage with Elizabeth Wells took place July 21, 1864, she having been born in Randolph County, Ark., a daughter of Hugh Wells. To them were born five children, now living: Elizabeth, William W., Margaret, Hugh and Nevada. John died March 10, 1889, at the age of twenty-one years; George died December 30, 1888, in his seventeenth year; Emily died December 15, 1888, when twenty-four years of age, the wife of George Wells; Hugh died when thirteen years old; Samuel when three years of age, and two infant daughters are deceased. Mr. Bridges, like his father, is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

A. W. W. Brooks, one of the most extensive land owners and cotton growers of Randolph County, was born in Davidson County, Tenn., in the year 1832. His parents were Richard P. and Mary N. Brooks, the former a prominent citizen of that portion of Tennessee, and for several years sheriff of Jackson County. Richard P. Brooks was a member of the legislature for a great many years, and at the age of seventy-four was elected a "floater," or in other words, a representative from more than one county. He died at the age of seventy-five years, after an honorable and brilliant career. His son, A. W. W. Brooks, was reared and received his education in Jackson County, Tenn. He seemed to be imbued with the spirit that characterized his father, and followed closely in his footsteps early in life. When war was announced between the North and South, he occupied the clerkship of Jackson County circuit court, and at the outset of the National excitement he was the first to organize a company in Jackson County. He held the rank of lieutenant, and, when the conscript act was enforced, returned to that county and organized another company, of which he was lieutenant. During an engagement with an overwhelming force the captain was killed and the company disorganized, many of the men being captured. Lieut. Brooks was among the prisoners, and after fifteen months' confinement he returned and collected the shattered fragments of his company, of which he was the captain until the spring of 1865, the time of the surrender. At the close of the war he returned to Jackson County, in the same State, like many a chivalrous spirit who had cast his fortune with the Confederacy—penniless. He soon started, however, at the task of regaining at least a portion of what he had lost, and, leaving the old home behind him, traveled further west. He settled in Lawrence County, Ark., and remained there two years, but thinking that Randolph County would be a more desirable location, he moved to that place. On his arrival there, all his worldly possessions consisted of a pair of steers and a very meager outfit, but if his riches were small his heart was large, and accompanied by a spirit too proud to be cast down by

the prospects before him. In the first year of his arrival he succeeded in getting some one to rent him a portion of land, upon which he began farming, paying them with a portion of the crop he raised. He finally became the owner of a piece of land, which his ingenuity and foresight put him in possession of, and from that time to the present he has been successful in his financial enterprises. His wealth has grown to massive proportions, and at one time he was the owner of 8,000 acres of land, but donated some 4,000 acres to his children. Mr. Brooks is widely known for his shrewdness in commercial transactions, and many people, not thoroughly acquainted with him, would perhaps think he was a man of very stern principles, but to see him once in the family circle away from the cares and perplexities of his busy life, that impression would be quickly dispelled. He is generous, almost to a fault; ready to give aid wherever it is really needed, and is a man whose word will carry weight whenever it comes from his mouth. He has never practiced as a regular attorney, but his knowledge of the law is considerable, and that fact alone has given him a greater advantage than the average man, especially in some of his extensive land deals. Like almost all other successful and prominent men, Mr. Brooks' accumulation of great wealth has gained for him many enemies, people who started with him in the race through life and were outstripped long before the three-quarter stretch was reached; but his friends, and their name is legion, knowing how to appreciate the true man, are filled with admiration at his wonderful success. Mr. Brooks was first married in 1855, in the State of Tennessee, to Miss Julia J. Richmond. The result of this happy union was four children: Ellen, wife of J. P. Rogers; William P. Brooks, whose sketch immediately follows this one; Alice, widow of Robert Surridge; and Maggie, wife of David Feneter. This, his first wife, and the companion of his earlier manhood, after having proven herself a kindly and faithful wife and worthy mother, was called to eternity and away from her family in 1874. Some years after this Mr. Brooks contracted a second marriage with Mrs. McIlroy, a charming widow of Randolph County,

by whom he has had one child, Fannie A. This last marriage, unlike most second marriages, was a happy one. Whether this was due to the qualities of the lady or to the tact of Mr. Brooks in turning all things to good account, is a matter of conjecture, but judging from results, each one must be entitled to an equal amount of credit. Mrs. Brooks was almost the equal of her husband in business transactions, and during her lifetime was his only counselor. This faithful woman has also been called away by the hand of death.

W. P. Brooks is a successful young farmer of Randolph County, Ark., and it is, perhaps, not to be wondered at that he should devote himself to agricultural pursuits, for, in looking back over the careers of his ancestors, we find that the majority of them were honest tillers of the soil. He is a native-born resident of the county, his birth occurring in 1858, and in his youth he succeeded in acquiring a good, practical education, and from the very first was taught the rudiments of farm labor by his father, a shrewd, practical agriculturist. He has made that his chief calling throughout life, and although a young man is well fixed financially, being the owner of 546 acres of land, of which 264 are in Lawrence County. At the present time he is residing on his father's extensive estate of which he is general manager and overseer, and also acts as book keeper for his father. His marriage, which occurred when he was twenty-two years of age, was with Miss Birdie Surridge, who was born and reared in the State of Arkansas. They have two bright and interesting children named James A. and Essie P. In his political views Mr. Brooks has always been a Democrat, and being a young man of pluck and energy he is bound to succeed in whatever calling he may undertake. [For parents' history see sketch of A. W. W. Brooks.]

Richard D. Brown is a member of the law firm of Brown & Black, one of the leading and most influential at the bar of Pocahontas and is a native of Calloway County, Ky., born in the year 1832. He has that ease of manner and force of character which make the sons of the Blue Grass State influential wherever they go. Reared to the mysteries of farm life from early youth, he began for himself

in this pursuit at the age of seventeen years, and continued until twenty-seven years of age, when he entered the office of Lem Boyd, and there studied law. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1859, at Murray, Ky., and in 1860 went to Metropolis City, Ill., where he located and practiced law for one year. At the breaking out of hostilities he moved back to his native county, and during the war was engaged in contraband trade. When peace was declared he settled in Murray, Ky., and practiced his profession until 1876, when he moved to Randolph County, Ark. Here he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. He was first married in 1850 to Miss America Foster, a native of Kentucky (Christian County), and one child was born to this union, Almedia, who is the wife of C. C. Marshal, of Murray, Ky. Mrs. Brown died in April, 1859, at the age of twenty-one years. She was a devoted member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Brown was married the second time, in 1860, to Miss Anna E. Trill, a native of Montgomery County, Tenn., and this union was blessed by the birth of three children: Sallie S., Mary E. and Ruth. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and both are much esteemed citizens. Mr. Brown owns about 4,500 acres of land, and is largely interested in the lumber business. He employs from twenty to fifty men, and is doing well at this. He is a Democrat, a leading lawyer and a first-class business man. His parents, Edward S. and Sallie (Card) Brown, were natives of Culpeper County, Va. The father was educated for a surveyor, but finding agricultural pursuits more suited to his tastes, he followed that occupation the principal part of his life. He was reared in Hopkinsville, Ky., and in 1831 emigrated to Western Kentucky, where he settled in Calloway County. There he received his final summons in 1850, at the age of fifty years. The mother died in 1886, at the age of seventy-five years. Both were esteemed members of the Baptist Church. The father was a Whig in politics, and was considered a leader of his party in Western Kentucky. He was a very prominent man. They were the parents of twelve children, six now

living: Edmond, a farmer, now living in Calloway County, Ky.; Mary J., wife of Cyrus Owen, also in Calloway County; Fannie, wife of W. S. Sled, of the same county; Richard D.; Jane, wife of William H. Daily, of Calloway County, and Sophronia, wife of W. C. Clements, also of that county. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Brown, was a native of Culpeper County, Va., and was a successful tiller of the soil. He settled in Kentucky later in life, and founded the town of Hopkinsville, Ky., in 1812. The maternal grandfather was Edmond Card, who was also a native of Culpeper County, Va. He was a wealthy farmer and a soldier in the War of 1812; was quite active in politics, and was receiver of the land office of Western Kentucky for a number of years. He was also a minister in the Baptist Church.

W. M. Burrow, merchant, Warm Springs, Ark. This enterprising and thorough-going businessman was born on the 21st of December, 1827, in Tennessee, and his father, Philip Burrow, was a native of the same State. The elder Burrow was a farmer by occupation, and when a young man was united in marriage to Miss Minta Lacy, also a native of Tennessee. They moved to Arkansas in 1843, and settled in Randolph County, where the father tilled the soil, on rented land, until his death, which occurred in 1844. He was thrown from a wagon and killed. After his death Mrs. Burrow purchased land, and reared the nine children born to her union with Mr. Burrow (seven of whom are now living): Jeremiah (deceased); William M. G. W. (deceased), James W., living in Fulton County; Villa, widow of George Ivoty, in Fulton County, Ark.; Jane, also in Fulton County; Josiah, Robert and Tindrel. In 1879 Mrs. Burrow sold her farm and moved to Fulton County, Ark. In 1846 she married for her second husband Tindrel Burrow, a distant relative of her first husband. Mr. Burrow died in 1876, but his widow still survives him, and resides in Fulton County. She was born in 1814, is now in her seventy-fifth year, does her own housework, and is enjoying very good health. In his early youth W. M. Burrow had a poor chance for an education, but since, by close application and study, he has

acquired a good business education, and is a man well informed on the current topics of the day. At the age of twenty-six he wedded Miss Luvina Baily, of Missouri, and then began his career as a farmer. He first purchased 160 acres of land, improved the same and cultivated the soil until 1877, when he engaged in merchandising at Warm Springs, and has continued successfully ever since. His annual business amounts to about \$10,000 or \$12,000. In 1885 he erected a fine flouring-mill, with cotton-gin combined, which cost him about \$5,000, and with which he does a good business. He furnishes considerable flour to the surrounding merchants and all the farmers of the northern part of the county, also a portion of Oregon and Ripley Counties, Mo. Aside from this he is the owner of about fifty acres of land close to town. His marriage occurred in 1853, and he and wife have reared a family of seven children (five now living): Moses, Jane (wife of P. Carter), Jerry, Nancy (wife of James Jarrett), Martha (deceased), Mary T. (deceased), and Alice (wife of Lee Jarrett). On commencing for himself Mr. Burrow had no help, and has made all by the sweat of his brow. In 1862 he joined the Confederate army, under Capt. Bryant, and served three years and eight months in the Trans-Mississippi department. He participated in the battles of Cane Hill, Richmond, Helena and Red River, was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri, in 1864, and participated in all the battles of importance during that raid. He was slightly wounded at Ash Station, while under Gen. Joe Shelby, and surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., on the 5th of June, 1865. He then came home and engaged in tilling the soil. He has never held an office in his life; was elected at one time school director, but paid a fine of \$10 and saved himself from filling that office. Mr. and Mrs. Burrow are members of the Predestinarian Baptist Church, and he in politics affiliates with the Democratic party. He is public spirited, is in favor of all enterprises for the good of the county, is an earnest advocate of schools, and a liberal donor to all enterprises of a beneficial character. The paternal grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and served during the entire

time. He had only been married about four months when he enlisted. His wife, the paternal grandmother of our subject, lived to be one hundred and fifteen years old, and had been a widow sixty-two years. She was born about 1735, and died about 1850. Her sister, Mrs. Patterson, died at the age of one hundred and nine years, and was buried with the honors of war. Her husband was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

J. J. Carner, another prominent stock raiser of Warm Springs Township, has followed this occupation, in connection with farming, the principal part of his life, and has been very successful. To the Blue Grass State he owes his nativity, having been born there on the 25th of August, 1835. His parents, Joel and Nancy (Sigler) Carner, were natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Tennessee. The father came to Kentucky at a very early day, and the mother made her first appearance in that State in 1819. They were married there in 1823, and there the father followed tilling the soil for about fourteen years. He then removed to Posey County, Ind., and in 1837 entered eighty acres of land, which he improved, and farmed until his death, in 1839. To this marriage were born the following children: Peggie A., wife of Miles B. Frence; Elizabeth J., wife of W. H. Lane; Malinda J., wife of John D. Morehead; P. W., who lives in Ripley County, Mo., and is a farmer; J. J., and J. N., who lives in Fulton County, Ark., and is a minister and farmer. After the death of her husband Mrs. Carner was united in marriage to Mr. Joel Short, in 1843, in Union County, Ky., whither she had moved in 1839. She was born in 1808, and died on the 9th of April, 1880. Mr. Short died in September, 1853. J. J. Carner commenced work for himself at the age of nineteen, and in 1877 moved to this State, settling in this county on the 25th of November. He immediately engaged in farming, which occupation he has continued up to the present. In 1882 he entered 166 $\frac{23}{100}$ acres of land in Randolph County, and now has about seventy-five acres under fence, and fifty or sixty acres under cultivation, with fair houses and good outbuildings, etc. Mr. Carner selected for his life companion Miss Nancy J.

Ramsey, and was wedded to her in 1855. They had nine children (seven of whom are now living): T. T., living in this county; Nancy E., wife of John Bloodworth, living in Ripley County, Mo.; J. J., Jr., in Randolph County; J. N., Jr., in the same county; Sarah (deceased), Mary O. (deceased), Malinda A., Laura B. and Barba. Mrs. Carner was born on the 19th of September, 1836, and is a daughter of James A. and Elizabeth (James) Ramsey. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey were the parents of the following children: T. G., living in Webster County, Ky.; Robert (deceased), John M., James A., Jr., and N. J. Mr. Ramsey died about 1844, and Mrs. Ramsey was married again, to Mr. James Riggs, in 1848. Three children were born to this union: George W., Sylvester and Stanford Y. Mr. Riggs died in 1870, and Mrs. Riggs in 1875. The latter was a member of the Baptist Church. J. J. Carner's uncle on the mother's side was in the War of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, and participated in the battle of New Orleans. J. J. Carner was school director in Kentucky for eight years, and has filled the same office in this county one term. Politically his preference is with the Republican party. He is a member of the Wheel, and he and wife are members of the Free Will Baptist Church, as are James J., Jr., Malinda A. and Laura B.

William Carrens, M. D. The profession of the physician is one which operates effectively in time of need in arresting and alleviating the most acute pains and ailments to which the human body is heir, and therefore deserves the most appreciative consideration on the part of the public. In this profession the gratitude of hundreds are due to the talent and skill of Dr. Carrens, who has been an active practicing physician of the county since 1884. He was born in the State of Illinois, September 7, 1849, and received his early education in the graded school at Clinton. He attended one course of lectures in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, his tuition being paid with means obtained by teaching school after he had reached the age of nineteen years. For fourteen years he wielded the ferule successively in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, and since 1884 has been

one of the active practicing physicians of Randolph County. He was married November 18, 1868, to Miss Martha E. Brothers, and by her he became the father of three children: Harriett A., born August 7, 1869, the wife of Thomas Phillips; Ida J., born February 25, 1872, and is the wife of Frank Steward, and J. W., born July 2, 1874, residing at home. The Doctor's wife died February 14, 1876, an earnest member of the Baptist Church; she was a daughter of John and Nancy Brothers, whose family consisted of six children: William, George, Harriett, Sarah, Robert and Martha E. Miss Lucy Spinks became the second wife of Dr. Carrens, December 14, 1876, and of their seven children four died in infancy and three are now living: James S., born May 30, 1879; Eva M., born July 20, 1881, and Bertha, born August 25, 1888. Presley and Elizabeth (Ozment) Spinks were native Tennesseans, who moved to Illinois at a very early day, and there reared a family of seven children: James J., Sarah (Harris), Eliza (Biskins), Tennessee (Odam), John A., Lucy (Carrens) and Martha. Mrs. Spinks was a member of the Baptist Church and died April 7, 1874, her husband afterward marrying Harriet Doughty, of Illinois, in 1874. Dr. Carrens was first a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, but he and wife are now attendants and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which church they joined in 1877. The Doctor is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and is a Republican politically. His parents, Elisha and Mary E. (Hester) Carrens, were Tennesseans, and were born, reared and married there, the latter event taking place in 1848. They died in their native State in 1855, and both were members of the Baptist Church. They were the parents of three children: William, J. A., who is a farmer of Claiborne County, Ark., and Elizabeth (deceased).

R. J. Carter, cotton grower and stock raiser, Pocahontas, Ark. Mr. Carter is one of those wide-awake, thorough-going gentlemen who are bound to make their way in the world with very little help from outsiders. He is the son of Minatree and Matilda (Mock) Carter, the former a native of South Carolina, and one of the early pioneers of

Northeast Arkansas, where he died in 1857, at the age of fifty-five or fifty-six years. The mother was also a native of South Carolina, and died when about fifty-three years of age. She was partly of German descent. Of the nine children born to their marriage, three are now living, and R. J. Carter was the fifth in order of birth. He was born in Randolph County, Ark., in 1833, and grew to manhood in that and Greene Counties. He made his start in life by following the occupation to which he had been trained in early life, farming, and in 1861 was united in marriage to Miss Mary D. Kuykendall. To this union were born three children, only one, Min., who is twenty-seven years of age, now living. Those deceased are Florence and Norah. In 1862 Mr. Carter entered the Confederate service, and was on duty for three years. He was at the battles of Jenkins' Ferry, Pleasant Hill, Camden and Helena. He returned to his family at the close of the war and continued tilling the soil in Greene County, Ark., for fifteen years. He then came to Randolph County, settled on 500 acres and engaged in farming and stock raising. He is also the owner of 240 acres in Clay County. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, Master Mason and a Knight of Honor. He is also a member of the Baptist Church. Min. Carter, son of R. J. Carter, was born in Clay County, Ark., in 1862, was reared on the farm until sixteen years of age, when he entered the State University at Fayetteville, Ark., where he attended one year. He then entered Batesville College, where he graduated in 1884 with the degree of B. S. Returning to Pocahontas, he engaged as a salesman in the store of R. N. Hamil for two years. He then embarked in the drug business for himself, and this continued until April, 1889. He was married in November, 1888, to Miss Mazie Esselman, a daughter of Dr. Esselman, of Pocahontas. Both are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Henry A. Clark, merchant and farmer, Elm Store, Ark. This gentleman owes his nativity to Boone County, Ark., where his birth occurred on the 26th of December, 1852, and is the son of G. W. and Fannie (Arnold) Clark, natives of Virginia

and Tennessee, respectively. The elder Mr. Clark came to Arkansas in 1850, settling in Carroll County, but after a residence there of about four years, moved to Marion County, where he bought 200 acres of land. He tilled the soil there until 1865, when he moved to Independence County, Ark., and settled close to Batesville. He remained there only two years, and then moved to Randolph County, where he bought wild land on Janes Creek. He moved from there in 1878 to Elm Store, where he died on the 30th of October, 1886, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was married in 1834 to Miss Arnold, who bore him ten children, seven now living: James, Annie, wife of W. M. Campbell, of Oregon County, Mo.; Sarah, wife of T. M. Brown, of Marion County, Ark.; E. B., H. A., R. B. and G. W. Mrs. Clark died on the 27th of April, 1887, at the age of sixty-nine years. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Clark was a successful farmer, and in his political views affiliated with the Democratic party. The paternal grandfather of our subject came from England with his brother when quite a young man. They both accepted positions as overseers on plantations in Virginia. The brother was killed by negroes and thrown into a log heap to burn, but was found in time and taken out. The grandfather moved from Virginia to Tennessee, and thence to Alabama, and was one of the earliest settlers of Jackson County. The maternal grandfather was also an early settler of Jackson County, Ala., and was one of the wealthiest men there during his time. He was originally from the State of Tennessee, but died in Alabama about 1858. H. A. Clark's early opportunities for an education were rather meager, and he attended his first school in 1866. He then attended the free schools of his section from 1868 to 1875, and obtained a good practical education at Thomasville Academy, Oregon County, Mo. After leaving school, and on the 23d of August, 1875, he came to his present place, and engaged in merchandising, which he has continued ever since in a very successful manner. In connection with this he also operates a farm of 250 acres on Eleven Points River. Mr. Clark's wife, to whom he was mar-

ried on the 28th of February, 1877, was formerly Miss Ellendar A. Kirkpatrick, of this county, and they are the parents of four children, three now living: C. Newton, Adolphus G. and Elmer. The one deceased was named Henry Perry. At the commencement of his business career, Mr. Clark had but very little to commence with, but by close application to business, and by his honorable, upright course, he has attained an enviable position, and is now one of the leading business men in the county. At present he is the owner of 700 acres of land and a fine residence where he now lives, also owns his store, and his annual sales amount to about \$15,000. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

M. F. Collier, of the law firm of Lomax & Collier, is one of the prominent men who make up the strength of the Arkansas bar. He is a native of Ohio County, Ky., born in the year 1849, and is the son of H. H. Collier and Susan F. (Allmon) Collier, also natives of the Blue Grass State. The father was a shoemaker in early life, but later followed agricultural pursuits, and is now engaged in merchandising at Prairie Grove, Ark. He emigrated to this county in 1860, settling in the northern part of the same, where he remained until 1881, and then moved to his present home. He was appointed United States census taker of Randolph County, and is quite a prominent man. He and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. M. F. Collier was reared on a farm in the county, and there remained until nineteen years of age, when he came to Pocahontas. He was there engaged in a packing house as a laborer, and later was made hostler for the firm. Some time after this he was employed as salesman in the store of Mr. Hecht, where he continued three years. He was made book-keeper for the same man at Jacksonport, Ark., remained with him two years, and then returned to Pocahontas, where he took charge of the books in the main store. At the end of four years' service in that capacity, he took an interest in the real estate business, and studied law. He was admitted to

the bar in February, 1886, and formed a partnership with Mr. Lomax, with whom he has remained up to the present time. He commands the confidence of the people and the respect of his law brethren, and is an acquisition to Pocahontas. He selected Miss Sophia E. Richter, a native of Louisiana, for his wife, and was wedded to her in 1876. They have an interesting family of five children: Eugene L., Alma, Beryl, Thomas and Laurane. Mr. and Mrs. Collier are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he is Sunday-school superintendent, and takes an active interest in church and Sunday-school work. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Chapter and Council, also of the Eastern Star, and the K. of H. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He owns some town property, and considerable land. The firm makes a specialty of real-estate business, and their extensive practice is but a natural result of their individual and confederate action.

Captain Wibb Conner, Pocahontas, Ark. A glance at the lives of many representative men whose names appear in this volume will reveal sketches of some honored and influential citizens, who have resided many years in this county, but among them none are more worthy or deserving of mention than Capt. Wibb Conner. On his father's side he is of Irish descent, while his mother was of Scotch-Irish origin. Capt. Conner was originally from Wayne County, Mo., where his birth occurred on the 13th of December, 1837, and is the son of John B. and Jane H. (Robinson) Conner, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of North Carolina. The grandfather Conner was a native of Ireland, but came to America and settled in Virginia, and afterward on Green River, Ky., in 1806. He followed the occupation of a farmer, also wielded the ferule for some time, and was a brave and gallant soldier in the Revolutionary War. The maternal grandfather, David Robinson, was a native of North Carolina, and was an early settler of the Duck River Country, now in Tennessee. John B. Conner (father of the subject of this sketch) was reared on a farm, but at an early age went as an apprentice to the gun and black-

smith trade, which he learned of Col. Wooly, who, in 1815, organized an exploring expedition to go down the Mississippi River, and up the Red River. John B. Conner accompanied him, and while on the Red River all sickened and died except Mr. Conner and one companion. They started on foot to come through to Kentucky across the country, but while on the way the companion died and Mr. Conner was left alone. He got back as far as Greenville, Mo., but stopped there and started a shop in 1816, and passed the remainder of his days in Wayne County, in that State. His death occurred in September, 1850, at the age of fifty-six years. The mother of Capt. Conner died in 1845, at the age of forty-seven years, and was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was a man who took a great interest in politics, and was prominent in public affairs. He held the office of sheriff of Wayne County, Mo., for four years, and served in the General Assembly two terms. They reared a family of children: Benjamin F., died in Wayne County, Mo., leaving two children: Frances M., wife of John O. Bettis, of Wayne County, Mo.; Philip A. (deceased), left a family of three children: Samuel W., died at the age of twenty-one years; Wibb, and Rachel E. (deceased), wife of Noel Estes, of Wayne County. Capt. Wibb Conner, when nine years of age, was left motherless, and when thirteen years of age his father died. He remained on the home place with his brothers until eighteen years of age, when he went to Greenville, Mo., and engaged as a clerk in a store. At the age of twenty he embarked in business for himself in general merchandising, and continued this until the war broke out. In 1862 he enlisted in Reeves' company, and was attached to the Second Missouri Cavalry, serving in the Confederate army until the 25th of May, 1865. He entered the ranks as a private, and came out as a captain of Company H, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry. After the war he came to Randolph County, Ark., settled on a farm five miles north of Pocahontas, and there carried on farming and milling until 1867. He then moved to Pocahontas and was there engaged as clerk in a store for some time.

In March, 1867, he moved to St. Louis, commencing in the hotel business, but a few months later returned to Pocahontas, and again engaged in the mill business, which he ran until 1875. The mill was burned down, and Capt. Conner came to Pocahontas and acted as salesman in a store until 1878. He then was elected sheriff and collector, and served in that capacity for four years, after which he engaged in the real estate business for two years. In 1886 he was appointed, under President Cleveland, special agent of a general land office, and assigned to duty in Florida, where he remained until the 1st of April, 1889. He then returned to Pocahontas, where he now lives, retired. He was first married in October, 1861, to Miss Eliza Bollinger, a native of Randolph County, and to them was born one child living, Samuel A., who now resides at Cressview, Fla., and is a telegraph operator. Mrs. Conner died in February, 1868, and Capt. Conner took for his second wife, on the 15th of December, 1868, Miss V. Ellen Martin, a native of Randolph County, Ark., by whom he has six children: Kate W., Carl, Philip A., Elfreda, P. Mabel and Jennie Ellen. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and K. of H. He is the owner of 500 acres of land, besides town property here and in Florida. He is a temperance man, and is active in church and educational matters.

Eli Creason, farmer and stock raiser, Warm Springs, Ark. On the 15th of August, 1840, there was born to Henry and Elizabeth (Smith) Creason a son, Eli Creason, whom we now take as the subject of this sketch. His birth occurred in Marshall County, Ky., and although his educational advantages were not of the best, still he had a fair showing with the other country boys of his day. By reading and observation in later years, he became fairly well educated, and is well posted on the leading topics of the day. His parents were natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Illinois, were married in 1839, and reared a family of nine children (seven now living): Eli, Nancy (wife of R. H. Southerland), Elizabeth (deceased), William, James (deceased), Milas, R. H., John W.,

Adaline (wife of Hicks Mathews). One child died very young. Henry Creason was born in 1820, and has always followed agricultural pursuits, in which he has been very successful. He and wife reside in Kentucky, and are sixty-nine and seventy years of age, respectively, and are in the enjoyment of exceptionally good health. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Creason is a Democrat, although indeed he takes very little interest in politics. Eli Creason was employed on his father's farm up to the age of twenty, after which he commenced farming for himself, on rented land in Kentucky. He made but one crop in that State, and then, in 1860, moved to Arkansas, and settled in IZARD County. Five years later he returned to Kentucky, but during that time he spent about three years in the Confederate army, and was wounded in a skirmish at Augusta, Ark. He participated in the fighting in and around Little Rock before and after the evacuation of the Confederates, and finally surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., June 5, 1865. He then returned home, and moved, in December, to Kentucky, where he remained seven years. He then came to Randolph County, Ark., entered land, and remained on the same until 1881, when he sold out and purchased his present property, consisting of 172 acres, with about 100 acres under cultivation. He has an excellent frame house on the same, has good barns, out-buildings, etc. When he returned from the war, Mr. Creason was out of money, had no property, and was "dead broke" generally. Notwithstanding all this, he went to work, and by industry and perseverance, coupled with a determined spirit, has become one of the leading farmers in this portion of the county, all the result of his own labor. Previous to the war, he was united in marriage in 1859, to Miss Nancy Gibson, of Graves County, Ky., and they are the parents of five children (three now living): W. H., born November 16, 1860, and now resides in Warm Springs Township; Eli M., born September 27, 1862, and died July 19, 1881; George W., born April 7, 1865, and now resides in Warm Springs Township; James A., born October 15, 1868, and also a resident of Warm Springs

Township, and Robert L., born October 6, 1881; and died November 8, of the same year. The mother of these children was born May 28, 1841; she was a daughter of Emanuel and Martha (Perkins) Gibson, both natives of Kentucky, of which State they were early settlers. They reared a family of eleven children, ten now living: Marion, Caroline (wife of John Prevet), Nancy (the wife of the subject of this sketch), Martha (wife of Job Thompson), G. W., Daniel, Harriet (wife of Simpson Hammons), Jackson, John and Louisa (wife of Franklin Smith). Mrs. Gibson died in 1878 or 1879. Mr. Gibson had been married previously, and was the father of two children: Elizabeth, wife of Elijah Gibson, and Rhoda, deceased wife of David Sullivan. Mr. Gibson died in 1877; his wife was a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Creason are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Democrat in his political preference.

Hon. Patrick Henry Crenshaw, attorney, Pocahontas, Ark. Mr. Crenshaw by virtue of his ability as a lawyer, and his victories at the bar, is eminently worthy of a place in our record of successful men, and the history of his life is an important part of that of his State and country. He was born near Athens, in Limestone County, Ala., on the 8th of May, 1849, and is the son of James W. and Elvira (Winston) Crenshaw. The father was born in North Carolina, but when a child moved with his parents to Alabama, and settled near where the town of Athens is now situated. At the age of fourteen, he enlisted in the army and served as a private, under Gen. Andrew Jackson, in his campaign against the Creek Indians, taking part in the battles of Talladega, Emuckfau and Tohopeka, or the Horse-shoe Bend, on the Tallapoosa River. In the last named battle the company to which he belonged was the front of the assaulting column, and his captain the first man to mount the works. After the close of the War of 1812, he went as a naval cadet to Annapolis; and after the close of his term there served some time in the United States navy, after which he resigned, and after traveling over the greater portion of North and South America, set-

tled in Missouri, but after his marriage with Elvira Winston he returned to Alabama, moving thence to Memphis, Tenn., about 1852. In about 1854, while in Boonville, Mo., with her daughters, who were going to school there, Elvira Crenshaw was taken sick, and went for a time up in Coldneck County, but died in a short time. James W. Crenshaw continued to live in Memphis until 1856, when he married Susan A. Harris, in North Carolina; and the pioneer spirit again taking possession of him, he in the last named year, with his family, consisting of three daughters, and the subject of this sketch, his eldest daughter, Virginia, having previously married James W. Harper, of Boonville, Mo., moved to Arkansas and settled in Lawrence County, about six miles east of Powhatan, bringing with him about forty slaves; but the health of both whites and blacks being bad in the river bottoms, he moved into the hills, on Eleven Points River, in Randolph County, about nine miles southwest of Pocahontas. Then the troubles of 1861 came, and James W. Crenshaw was elected as the delegate to the State convention from Randolph County, and was a member of that body when the State seceded; he voting against secession, but being an earnest believer in State's rights, when his State seceded he then adhered to the Southern cause; though he was too old to bear arms in its behalf. In February, 1863, he was arrested by the Federal troops, on a charge of carrying mail for the Confederate forces, and was treated with great harshness, and cast into an old jail at Pocahontas, where he was compelled to remain for several days without either fire or blankets; after which some of the soldiers, who had been detailed to guard him, conceiving a friendship for the old man, prevailed on their officers to take him to their headquarters, where he was treated with great kindness; and shortly after, finding that the accusations were false, and had been made solely for the purpose of making capital for the accuser, he was discharged, and allowed to return to his home. The kind treatment, however, came too late, for the first exposure brought on a violent cold, which resulted in pneumonia, and on the 4th of March

(his birth day), he died at his home in Randolph County. Freeman Crenshaw, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia, but emigrated early to North Carolina, thence to Alabama, where he was one of the pioneer settlers. He also served in the army, under Jackson, in the same company with his son, participating in the same battles; and after the troops were mustered out of service returned to his farm in Alabama, where he lived until his death, which occurred a few years before the Civil War. Freeman Crenshaw, though a farmer by preference, was also a skillful mechanic, and on one occasion, while in the army, at the request of Lieut. Jackson, fixed his favorite pistol so as to make it sure fire, the repairs he did being to case-harden the frizen and fix the hammer, so as to go back farther when cocked, thereby to give the mainspring additional strength. Gen. Jackson, after he had thoroughly tested it, speaking of the last named change remarked, "She goes to hell for fire, but she brings back a blank full." Mrs. Dorothea Winston, the maternal grandmother of Patrick Henry Crenshaw, was a daughter of Patrick Henry, making the subject of our sketch the great-grandson of the renowned patriot and orator. Mrs. Winston named our subject after her father. During the latter years of her life Mrs. Winston, being left a widow, lived with her son-in-law, James W. Crenshaw, and died at his house in Memphis, Tenn., and is buried in Elmwood Cemetery, of that city. Our subject, Patrick Henry Crenshaw, received the greater portion of his education at home, and in private schools, going one year to the Cooper Institute in Boonville, Mo. He had always attended the Methodist Church, though a member of none until he began to study earnestly the foundation and origin of the various churches. This investigation led him to join the Roman Catholic Church, into which he was baptized by Rev. Father James S. Okean, at Pocahontas, in February, 1869, and confirmed by Bishop Edward Fitzgerald, of Little Rock. Like all boys of the South, who were large enough to shoulder a gun, he served some time in the Confederate army. After leaving school, he began life as a clerk in a

store, but through the influence of his friends, he was prevailed upon to read law, and studied with the law firm of Baber & Henderson, of Pocahontas, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar by Hon. Elisha Baxter, who was then a circuit judge, and afterward governor of Arkansas. In June, 1873, he moved to Clay County, and practiced his profession there with good success until 1886, when he returned to Pocahontas, the home of his boyhood. In 1879 he was married to Miss Sula Mack, eldest daughter of Hon. L. L. Mack, of Greene County. Of this union there has been born four daughters: Felicia Mary, Elvira Serena, Inez Alphonsus and Nona Paula. In 1881 Mr. Crenshaw represented Clay County in the house of representatives, but since that time has not been an aspirant for political office himself, though he takes a lively interest in the welfare of his country; and when occasion demands it, is ever ready to assist in canvassing his part of the State in behalf of the Democratic party, to which he has been a life-long adherent. He is a man well versed in English literature in general, of which he is quite fond, is a shrewd practitioner, a forcible and eloquent speaker, and an irreproachable man—"a man in whom there is no guile." Among his many friends he is known as an ardent lover of all kinds of field sports especially the Southern amusement of fox hunting. He says he came by these last named traits honestly, as all the Crenshaws, Henrys and Winstons were given to like weaknesses, as is shown by the number of pioneers among them. In his native State, three counties, Henry, Winston and Crenshaw, are named for his ancestors.

G. W. Crosby, M. D. Pocahontas and vicinity have a number of physicians among whom prominently stands Dr. G. W. Crosby, a native of Williamson County, Tenn. He was born in 1836, and received a liberal education in that State. He read medicine under a regular physician, and later entered the Memphis Medical School, where he attended one course of lectures. About this time the war broke out, and he then joined the medical department of the Ninth Tennessee (Confederate) Infantry, where he remained during the whole war.

He surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., in 1865, having participated in the following battles: Shiloh and Perryville, Ky., where he was captured with the wounded of his regiment; being exchanged after a sojourn in prison of six months was also in the battle of Chickamauga, and in all the engagements of the Northern Georgia campaign in which his regiment participated. Returning to his home in Memphis, Tenn., to remain, however, only a short time, he then moved to Greene County, Ark., where he continued in the active practice of medicine until 1869. In the fall and winter session of 1869-70 he attended his second course of medical lectures at the Missouri Medical College, graduating at the end of the term. He resumed practice in Greene County, and there remained for two years longer, subsequently moving to Cross County, Ark., where he lived three years. In 1874 he moved to Pocahontas, Ark., where he has been in the regular practice of medicine ever since. By his marriage with Miss Hattie Kibler, which occurred in 1868 in Randolph County, Ark., he became the father of seven children: Edward, William, May, Alice, Camille, John and Ouida. The Doctor is of Scotch Irish descent, and the son of Levi and Martha (Barnes) Crosby. The father, a native of South Carolina, was a pioneer of Tennessee, and died in Williamson County, of that State. Grandfather Barnes was born in North Carolina, and was a farmer by occupation. He also died in Williamson County. He participated in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans. The mother of our subject was born in North Carolina, and to her marriage were born seven children, the Doctor being next to the youngest. He is a Democrat in his political views.

E. Dalton is a successful merchant of Warm Springs, Ark., and was born in Ripley County, Mo., October 28, 1829, being a son of David and Priscilla (Demis) Dalton, who were born in Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. The father removed to Madison County, Mo., in 1812, and after his marriage, which occurred there in 1826, he located in Ripley County and settled on Government land where he remained until his death in 1859, his wife's death preceding his by two years.

He was a Democrat, a member of the A. F. & A. M., and he and wife were the parents of the following children: Sarah, the deceased wife of G. W. Matney, our subject, Susanna, wife of William Cross, John (deceased), Nancy, wife of H. Davis, Ruth, the deceased wife of James Parker, Priscilla, the deceased wife of J. Bond, and David, who resides in this county. The last two children were twins. E. Dalton, our subject, only attended the common subscription schools for a short time during his youth, but this deficiency he improved in later years, and is now a well educated business man. In 1864 he was forced into the Confederate army, and was with Price on his raid through Arkansas and Missouri. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., on the 5th of June, 1865. He has been established in business at his present stand since 1879, but from 1872 up to that date he had been engaged in that business in connection with farming. He manages his establishment in partnership with his sons, and they do an annual business of about \$10,000. He was married in 1857 to Miss Grace J. Head, a native of Missouri, the following family being born to them: John C., Nancy J., wife of W. T. Stubblefield, C. J., Mary P., wife of W. T. McElroy, Sarah M., wife of W. A. Holt, E. A. and Rufus C. At the time of his marriage Mr. Dalton was not the possessor of a great deal of property, but he now owns 500 acres of land in this State, and 800 acres in Ripley County, Mo. Besides this he owns property in Warm Springs. He is in every respect a self-made man, and his property has been acquired through unrelenting toil. He is public spirited, a Democrat politically, and is one of the substantial men of the county. Mrs. Dalton is a daughter of Alex. and Elizabeth (Club) Head, of Wayne County, Mo. Of sixteen children born to them, nine lived to be grown, and four are now living: J. A., of Piedmont, Mo.; Emanuel, of Butler County, Mo.; Grace J. (Mrs. Dalton), and Melvina, wife of Isaac Pollice, of Kansas. The father and mother died in 1859 and 1860 or 1861, respectively, their demise occurring in Wayne County, Mo.

Lewis Dalton, merchant, miller and farmer, Dalton, Ark. Some of the most energetic and

enterprising business men of the thrifty little town of Dalton are identified with the growth and prosperity of the same, and none more so than Mr. Dalton. He is an energetic and thorough man of business, and has acquired a wide reputation for general business ability and for honorable dealings. Aside from this he is also one of the most extensive land owners in the county. He was born in Ripley County, Mo., in 1835, received his education in the subscription schools of those days, and only attended one school where grammar was taught. At the age of twenty-five years he commenced farming, and this continued one year. In 1862 he joined the Confederate army, Company I, under Col. Adams, but served only a short time when he was discharged on account of disability. He then returned home and resumed agricultural pursuits which he has followed all his life, and in 1874, engaged in the milling business, erecting a cotton-gin and mill on the Eleven Points River. Previous to the war, January 4, 1860, he married Miss Sarah A. Stubblefield, and two children were born to this union: Acenith, who was born December 13, 1861, and Elijah who was born November 1, 1863, and is a merchant at Dalton. At the time of his marriage Mr. Dalton had cultivated his father's farm, and in 1868 he purchased 287 acres of land. Since then he has added to the original amount until he now owns 1,100 acres, all in one tract, except forty acres. At the close of the war he had very little property, and his father had nothing left except his land. Now our subject is worth at least \$30,000, all of which he has made by his own hard work and good business management, besides placing a good income in the hands of his two children. Mr. Dalton is a member of the Masonic order, and is Democratic in politics. He is the son of Elijah and Zillah (Gains) Dalton, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. Elijah Dalton was born in 1807, and came with his parents to Madison County, Mo., in 1809. He was principally reared in that county, and early in life learned the brick mason trade, but did not follow this after his marriage in 1832. He commenced farming in Ripley County, Mo., and continued this occupation there until his death, which

occurred in 1884. In connection with tilling the soil he also operated a water-mill. To him and wife were born seven children (two now living): James M. (deceased), William M. (deceased), Lewis, Elijah (deceased), Zimriah (deceased), Zylphia (deceased) and Levi, who is now residing in Ripley County, Mo. Levi was assessor for that county for six years, was also collector for four years, and is one of the representative men. He follows merchandising in connection with farming, and resides west of Doniphan, Mo. When Elijah Dalton commenced life for himself, he was not possessed of a great amount of this world's goods, but he entered a farm on a strip of land between Missouri and Arkansas, that never belonged to either of the States, until about the breaking out of the late war. Mr. Dalton improved this farm and resided on it the remainder of his days. At the time of his death he was worth about \$5,000. He lost his wife in 1852. She was a worthy and consistent member of the Christian Church. Mr. Dalton took for his second wife Miss Elizabeth Stubblefield, whom he married in 1862. By this union one child was born, Joseph, who lives on the old homestead in Ripley County, Mo. Mrs. Dalton died in 1865, and Mr. Dalton was married, the third time, to Mrs. Margaret Johnson, *nee* McKinnie of Ripley County. She still survives him and is now married to A. J. Ponder of Doniphan, Mo. Mr. Dalton was a Democrat in his political views, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. The paternal grandfather of Lewis Dalton was a native of South Carolina, and came to Missouri in 1809. He was a minister in the Baptist Church. The maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Gains, was born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1765, and died in 1849. He was a cousin of Gen. Gains, of Revolutionary fame. His father was a great friend of Gen. George Washington.

Jesse R. Davis enjoys the reputation of being a substantial and progressive farmer and an intelligent and thoroughly posted man in all public affairs. He was born on the farm on which he is now residing, December 9, 1846, and is one of three surviving members of a family of seven children born to Joseph H. and Mary (Foster) Davis, both of

whom were born in Randolph County, Ark., his birth occurring November 29, 1822, and hers on the 22d of September, 1824. She died here on the 18th of February, 1854, and after her demise Mr. Davis wedded Candace R. (Lane) Chandler, widow of John Chandler, an ex-sheriff of Randolph County. She was born in the State of Illinois, on the 11th of November, 1855, and died in this county on the 7th of March, 1857. Mr. Davis followed husbandry through life, and became quite wealthy in that calling. He died March 19, 1870. The children born to his first union are Thomas M., J. F. and Jesse R., all farmers by occupation. Two children were born to his second union, Margenia being the only one now living. His third wife was Miss Fanny Staggs, a Tennessean by birth, born January 1, 1848, and died in 1884. This union resulted in the birth of seven children, of whom only two are now living: James M. and Louisa. Jesse R. Davis has always resided in his native county, and here, of course, received his early schooling. At the age of seventeen he began for himself, and by good management and industry has become the owner of 360 acres of as good land as there is in the county. He is noted for his liberality, and owing to his many admirable traits has won the respect and esteem of all. October 12, 1871, his marriage with Miss Frances Stump was consummated. She was a daughter of George Stump, and was born in Hardin County, Ky., September 25, 1850, and died in Randolph County, Ark., August 28, 1872. Mrs. Melissa (Thomas) Rider became his second wife March 12, 1874. She was born March 31, 1851, also in Hardin County, Ky. The following are their children: Jacob T., Harry, Rufus A., Laura M. and an infant son. Mary E. was born February 8, 1875, and died March 19, 1880. The family worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Davis is a Democrat.

William DeClerk is an example of the industrious and progressive farmer, and like all his countrymen he is prudent and frugal. He was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1850, and at the age of six years he was put to school and was kept at his books until he attained his sixteenth year. In his

youth he learned the intricacies of farm life from his father, a shrewd, practical tiller of the soil, but also gave a considerable portion of his attention to the miller's trade, with which he became thoroughly familiar. He was married in his native land to Miss Mary C. Frenken, whose birth occurred in 1852, and their union has been blessed in the birth of two children: Joseph, and Mary, who died at the age of seven months. In 1880, with the intention of bettering his position, he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York City, and came directly to Pocahontas, and, as he had a comfortable sum of money with which to start in life in a new country, he purchased a farm comprising 200 acres of land, which he is putting in good shape for farming. His parents, Joseph and Agnes (Mechels) DeClerk, were born in the Kingdom of Prussia, and of their two children our subject is the elder. Grandfather DeClerk is a farmer of Germany. The father served in the regular army, and he and his wife died in their native land. The grandfather was a Frenchman, and the maternal grandfather was a miller by trade as were his ancestors as far back as they can be traced.

J. P. Dunklin, Jr., is a young man who is rapidly making his way to the front in the business circles of Randolph County, and in his general mercantile establishment, which he has been conducting since 1888, he is building up a large and daily increasing patronage. He was born in Washington County, Mo., and is a son of J. P. and H. W. (Jones) Dunklin, who were also born in that county and State. The father served as clerk of that county several years, and is now residing in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo. J. P. Dunklin moved to Mississippi County, Ark., in 1869, and made his home with an uncle, a Mr. Hunter, for some time, after which he came to Randolph County, and first worked as a book-keeper in the town of Pocahontas. He next clerked in a drug store until 1885, after which he came to Reyno, where he has lived ever since. He took for his companion in life Miss F. A. Allaire, of Pocahontas, and their union has resulted in the birth of three children: William M., Onida and James E. He is a member of the K.

of H., and for two years filled the office of deputy sheriff of the county, and was marshal of Pocahontas four years. In 1864 he enlisted in the Third Missouri Cavalry, and acted as orderly for Gen. Greene, and during his service took an active part in the battles of Pilot Knob, Pleasanton, Kas., and others. His great-uncle was a member of Congress from Iowa, and was the first man arrested as a secessionist during the Civil War.

S. A. D. Eaton is a successful attorney at law of Randolph County, Ark., and although quite young in years he has already won an honorable place among the legal fraternity of the county. He was born in Pulaski County, Ind., in 1860, and there remained attending the public schools until nineteen years of age, at which time he came to Arkansas. He remained here until the spring of 1885, when he returned to Indiana and entered the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute at Valparaiso, which institution he attended during the summer of 1885-86. At the end of this time he again returned to Arkansas, and has taught nine terms of school in Randolph and Clay Counties, and during his career as an educator he diligently pursued the study of law, and was admitted to the bar on the 14th of February, 1889, under Judge J. W. Butler. He began his practice in Reyno on the 5th of March following his admission, has opened with a good practice, and starts out with bright prospects for the future. He is also notary public, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M. His father, J. W. C. Eaton, M. D., was born in the "Buckeye State," was a graduate of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute, and was a successful practitioner in Pulaski and Howard Counties, Ind., for many years, and obtained considerable reputation as a successful physician. He came to Arkansas in 1879 and died in 1881, in Randolph County. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Ohio of wounds received in the War of 1812, while commanding a privateer. The great-grandfather, Anthony Eaton, was a wealthy resident of Philadelphia and was, as far as known, a son of Gen. Theophilus Eaton.

J. C. Esselman, M. D., one of the oldest and an eminently successful physician of Randolph

County, is a native of Nashville, Tenn., born in 1841, and is the son of J. C. Esselman, a native Tennessean. The elder Esselman, after reaching manhood, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kinkaid, a native of Missouri. He was a Whig in politics, was a great admirer of Henry Clay and was very active in political affairs. The paternal grandfather, John N. Esselman, was a captain in the British army during the Revolutionary War, was a native of Scotland and a descendant of the Campbell clan. He was an agriculturist. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Kinkaid, was a native of Kentucky, and a painter by occupation. Dr. J. C. Esselman was left motherless at the age of four years, and when seven years of age his father also died, so he was indeed left an orphan. He was reared by an uncle, Dr. John N. Esselman, of Nashville, Tenn. He studied medicine with his uncle until the breaking out of the war, when he flung aside his books and joined the Twelfth Missouri Infantry, Confederate army, as lieutenant of Company D. Later he was promoted to the rank of captain, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Fredericktown, Prairie Grove, Little Rock, Helena, Mansfield and the entire Banks' campaign. He was at Jenkins' Ferry, and was with Gen. Price in his raid as far as Union City, Ark. When the war closed Dr. Esselman returned to Tennessee and completed his medical studies, graduating at the University of Nashville in 1866, and the same year located at Pocahontas, where he has been actively engaged in the practice ever since. Miss Eliza R. Perkins, formerly from Virginia, became his wife in 1864, and this union was blessed by the birth of four children: Kate (a school-teacher and also music instructor), Mazie R. (wife of M. M. Carter, of Pocahontas), Emma R. (deceased) and Tam. O. Dr. Esselman is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Honor, and has held various local offices. The family are members of the Catholic Church. The Doctor has a large practice through Randolph, Clay, Greene and Lawrence Counties, and no obstacle which human exertion could overcome has prevented him from visiting the bedside of the sick and afflicted to administer

to them whatever relief a skilled and faithful physician could afford. He keeps well posted in all the medical literature of the day, and in his library may be found the latest standard works relative to the science of medicine.

Joseph H. Gamel has attained considerable prominence in the material affairs of Randolph County, for he is a man of excellent parts, and has shown good judgment and tact in the management of his mercantile business, and nets a fair annual income from his sales, his stock of goods being valued at \$2,500. He was born in Walker County, Ga., March 26, 1852, and is one of four living members of a family of six children, of whom he was the second, born to Anthony C. and Caroline (Gellon) Gamel, who were born in Tennessee and Georgia, respectively. In 1856 the family came to Arkansas, and the father has since been a resident of Randolph County. His wife died in 1862, when about forty years of age. He served for three years in the Confederate army during the war, all this time being west of the Mississippi River, and was a faithful soldier to the Southern cause. At the age of twenty one years Joseph H. Gamel went to Cedarville and was engaged in mercantile business as salesman for eight years. Since 1881 he has been engaged in business at his present stand, and is also connected with a mercantile establishment at Maynard, the firm name being Gamel & Mock. Mr. Gamel is a successful financier, and by his honesty and fair dealing with his customers he commands a large and paying patronage. In connection with this he also owns a fertile farm, which he conducts, and for the success which has attended his efforts he deserves the respect and admiration of all, for he commenced life for himself without means, and is now doing exceptionally well. Miss Jane Mock, a daughter of Isham Mock, of Randolph County, became his wife February 3, 1876. She was born in the county on the 15th of May, 1854, and is now the mother of four children living: Hattie M., Nellie G., Joseph O. and Thomas T. William P. and Fred. died in infancy. Mr. Gamel is a Democrat and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. An elder brother of Mr. Gamel,

W. A., served in the Confederate army during the war.

Peter Goetz, a farmer and cotton grower, of Randolph County, Ark., was born in New Orleans, October 17, 1829, and received his education in a German Lutheran school of that city. He worked in his father's wood yard in New Orleans while young, and afterward operated a saw-mill in Kentucky, and for seven years shipped lumber to his native city. He then sold out and moved to the "Hoosier State," and, after operating a mill on Anderson Creek for about two years, he sold out and returned to New Orleans, where for two subsequent years he was engaged in managing a grocery store. He next spent two years as foreman in a still-house, then filled the same position in Mobile, Ala., for a year and a half. He then resided successively in New Orleans, Kentucky (where he built a saw-mill, but sold it soon after), Kansas, where he became the owner of considerable land, and remained seven years; then traded his property there for a section and a half of land in Randolph County, Ark. He afterward sold the whole section and a half for \$25, and then rented a saw mill, which he operated two years, accumulating sufficient money thereby to purchase his present land, paying for it \$12 per acre. It embraced 162 acres, and he has 110 acres under fence, and is as rapidly as possible improving it and putting it in a good farming condition. When the war broke out he joined the Confederate forces, and served in the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Cavalry, for three years, under Morgan. He was in numerous battles and skirmishes, and served until the close of the war, when he returned home. He was married in Louisville, Ky., to Miss Agnes Barick, and four children blessed their union: Peter, Maggie (wife of Oscar Garber), Lizzie F. and Charley. Mr. Goetz is a Democrat and a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a son of Nichols and Elizabeth (Schlosser) Goetz, both natives of the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany. They were married in New Orleans, and died there. The father kept a store and lumber yard. The great-grandfather was a native German, and was foreman of some iron works. He lived to be over one hundred and ten years old.

Jesse G. Ham, M. D. Among the widely known and most successful physicians of this county is Dr. Ham, who was born in Gibson County, Tenn., in 1834, and was reared and educated in Trenton, Tenn., being a faithful student in Andrew College, of the latter place, for some time. At the early age of sixteen years he began clerking in a drug store, and there acquired a taste for the science of medicine. He commenced his studies under Drs. Tulafro and Leaster, and after making a thorough preparation and devoting his energies to this study for some time, he began attending lectures in the Nashville Medical College, and graduated from McDowell's Medical College, in St. Louis, Mo., in 1857. He decided to commence his professional career in the "Blue Grass State," and accordingly located at Birmingham, but moved shortly afterward to Memphis, Tenn., and entered upon an active and prosperous career there, in partnership with his uncle, Dr. Tom Peyton, who was one of the leading members of the medical fraternity in West Tennessee. After dissolving partnership with his uncle he went to the Indian Territory, and after remaining for some time in Maryville, he again made a change of residence, this time taking up his abode in the "Lone Star State." From this point he moved to Matamoras, and after a short period spent in that place he returned to Texas, first to Dallas, then to Johnston Station, back again to Dallas, and then to Fort Worth. In this place he remained until May, 1861, when he and Mr. De Eldrige, of Virginia, raised a company of soldiers, and Dr. Ham was made its captain. They went to Louisiana, but, as, according to the law no organized body of men could be received from Texas, the battalion was disbanded at New Orleans. After this Dr. Ham joined the Fifth Louisiana Regiment, Crescent City Guards, commanded by Judge Hunt, which was the third regiment of men that landed at Yorktown, where Cornwallis surrendered. After the first fight near the coast the command fell back to Williamsburg, where Washington's old barracks were still standing, and Dr. Ham was in the house in which Patrick Henry lived. Dr. Ham was there requested to go before the medical

board, and was made assistant-surgeon of the Regular Confederate States army, and was assigned to duty at Chiborago Hospital, Va. He remained in the medical department until the final surrender, then returned to the State of Tennessee, and moved from there to Woodruff County, Ark., where he recommenced the practice of medicine. From that time until 1880 he practiced in Jackson and Lawrence Counties, after which he came to Cherokee Bay, and here has since resided. He was first married to Miss Lizzie A. McKee, of Mississippi, and took for his second wife Miss Lizzie A. Thorne, who was a native of New Jersey. Dr. Ham is a Democrat, and a member of the A. F. & A. M. He is a son of James and Martha (Peyton) Ham, the former of whom was a Virginian. Mr. Ham moved to Tennessee when about twenty-five years old, and had acquired a large fortune in the gold mines of Georgia. He held a number of local offices, and was first constable, then deputy sheriff, and finally sheriff of the county in which he resided. He was also clerk of Gibson County, Tenn. He is now deceased. His father was a native of Virginia, and was a son of a native Frenchman.

R. N. Hamil, merchant, Pocahontas, Ark. In preparation of this brief outline of the history of one of the representative men of Randolph County, appear facts which are greatly to his credit. His intelligence, enterprise, integrity, and many estimable qualities have acquired for him a popularity not derived from factitious circumstance, but a permanent and spontaneous tribute to his merit. He established his business in Pocahontas in 1875, and has about the largest general store in the county. His birth occurred in Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1847, and he is the son of William A. Hamil, a native of Tennessee. The maiden name of his mother was Miss Sarah E. Crepps, a native of Virginia, but she had married a Mr. Waddell previous to her marriage to Mr. Hamil. R. N. Hamil moved with his mother to Arkansas on the 18th of February, 1849, and was reared and educated in Pocahontas. When but sixteen years of age he enlisted in the Forty-Fifth Arkansas, and served until the close of the war. He then returned to

Pocahontas and engaged in the grocery business, which he followed a few years. He then commenced clerking for L. Hecht & Co., remaining with them until 1875, when he established his present business, which he has continued ever since. He employs five men in the store, and carries a large stock. He was married in Pocahontas in 1873 to Miss Gertrude Kibler, a native of Randolph County, Ark., and one child has been the result of this union: Lelia. Mrs. Hamil died in 1875, and Mr. Hamil took for his second wife Miss Blanche Kibler, a sister of his first wife, and and two children were born to this union: Earle and Nell. Mr. Hamil is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Knights of Honor. He has been a member of the board of aldermen of the city for a number of years, and takes an active part in politics. He owns 2,000 acres of land, also a farm near town, and aside from his mercantile business he also runs a cotton-gin, and is a leading business man.

A. H. Hatley is one of the representative business men of the county and was born in North Carolina on the 10th of July, 1832, being a son of Redin and Delphia (Kelley) Hatley, who were of English and Irish parentage and were born in the State of North Carolina. The Hatley family emigrated to the United States about 1770, as near as can be ascertained, and settled in North Carolina, from which State the paternal grandfather and his brothers are supposed to have enlisted in the Revolutionary War, being members of the American army. Redin Hatley was born in 1800, his wife two years later, and their deaths occurred in 1863 and 1842, respectively. The former was justice of the peace for many years in North Carolina, and although not an active politician he voted the Whig ticket. His wife was a member of the Christian Church, and of seven sons born to their marriage two are now living: A. H. and Henderson, who is a resident of this county. A. H. Hatley became the architect of his own fortune in 1851 and although his father was quite a wealthy man, being the owner of a number of slaves, he failed to educate any of his children, and as a consequence A. H. was obliged to earn his living as

best he could. On the 22d of December, 1852, he landed in Randolph County, Ark., and four years later he made his first purchase of land, which embraced 160 acres, and on this farm he has since made his home, it now amounting to 173 acres. In addition to this he owns 120 acres of land on the Current River bottom and a one-half interest in eighty acres on the bay at Peru; also a one-half interest in a general mercantile establishment, which nets from \$8,000 to \$10,000 per annum, the stock of goods amounting to about \$3,000. In 1888 he erected a fine cotton-gin at Maynard, and owns one-half of a gin in the bottoms, which annually turns out about 500 bales. In this enterprise he is one of the leading men in this section of the State, being also one of the largest property-holders. At the time of his arrival here he owned nothing, and has made his property by energy and shrewd management. He has been married twice, the first time to Miss Nancy Mitchell, by whom he became the father of two children: Julia A., who was born August 25, 1853, and James H., who was born October 14, 1855. Mrs. Hatley died August 25, 1858, six years after her marriage, and after living a widower one year Mr. Hatley married, September 18, Miss Mahulda Abbott. Elen L. (wife of Gus Reynolds, of Reno), born January 3, 1864; Mandy H., born October 15, 1866, died November 7, 1868; Naomi H., born November 29, 1869; Eli H., born October 2, 1872; August A. H., born July 18, 1875; Atlas H., born July 18, 1878, and Ivy H., born October 28, 1886, and three who died in infancy were their children. Mrs. Hatley was born in 1841. Mr. Hatley joined the Confederate army in September, 1862, enlisting in Company A, and was captured in January, 1863, at Van Buren, Ark., but was paroled after a short time and returned home. After remaining at home for about six months he was again forced into the service, and was with Price on his raid through Missouri and Arkansas. Since that time he has been engaged in the occupations named above, and is now one of the wealthy men of the county. He is a Democrat, and a member of the A. F. & A. M.; his wife belongs to the Christian Church.

William E. Hibbard is a leading and enterprising merchant of Randolph County, Ark., and is a member of the firm of Hibbard & Weatherford, who do a general business at Gravesville. He was born in the State of Mississippi, May 10, 1850, and is a son of Joseph and Delilah (Walker) Hibbard, the former a native of Mississippi, and the latter of Tennessee. They were married in Tennessee, but made their home in Mississippi until their son, William E., was a small lad, at which time they moved to Independence County, Ark., from there to Fulton County, and in 1865, came to Randolph County, where the widow and her children have since lived, the father having died in St. Louis, in 1862. He was a teacher and a farmer by occupation, a Democrat in politics, and while a resident of Fulton County, Ark., served several years as justice of the peace. The mother is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and she and Mr. Hibbard became the parents of nine children (William E. being the fourth), and five of them are now living: George W., a farmer of Randolph County; Nancy, wife of Abijah McDaniel, also of this county; Emily, wife of James McDaniel; Sarah, wife of Robert Ballew, they also being agriculturists of this county, and William E., who acquired a good education through his own exertions, and when only a small boy began to assist his mother and brother to make a living for the balance of the family, as they had been left in destitute circumstances by the war. He worked by the day and month until twenty-one years of age, when he married Miss Martha Collier, and began for himself. His wife was a daughter of Robert and Sarah Collier, and was born on the 29th of January, 1851. Their family now consists of eight children: Delilah, William H., Emma, Joseph, Adar and Ida (twins), Martha and Thomas. After his marriage Mr. Hibbard made one crop in Woodruff County, but the following year went to Fulton County, and rented land of Mrs. Sanders, but after making one crop there he returned to Randolph County, purchased a 120-acre farm on credit, and has since increased his acreage to 250, all of it being fine land, the result of industry and good business ability. In March, 1887,

he formed a partnership with Vincent Seagraves, in the general mercantile business, and the following year bought out Mr. Seagraves, and conducted the business alone until within a few months, when he and W. J. Weatherford became associated. He is a Mason and a Democrat, and is one of the most enterprising men of which the county can boast.

Isaac Hirst keeps a general grocery at Pocahontas, Ark., and was born in Greece in 1844. He was brought to the United States by his uncle when a child and grew to manhood in Cincinnati, Ohio, and at Pocahontas, Ark., also receiving his education in the public schools of these places. After reaching a suitable age he worked as collector for different firms for some time, and in 1868 embarked in business for himself. Prior to this, however, during the war he espoused the cause of the Confederacy and served until he was severely wounded in 1864 on Saline River, in Arkansas. He was at Greenville, Mo., Shreveport, Pleasant Hill, La., Prairie Grove, Jenkins' Ferry and Helena, Ark., and was a participant in many skirmishes. After the close of the war he resided in Memphis, Tenn., for three years, then returned to Pocahontas and as above stated entered business for himself, in which he has successfully continued ever since. His efforts to acquire a competency have more than realized his expectations and he now owns some valuable town property. In his political views Mr. Hirst is a Democrat, and he is a Master Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H. His people are of Hebrew faith, but he belongs to no church. He was married May 1, 1877, to Miss Nora Hubble, by whom he has two little daughters: Lena and Edith. His parents, Jacob and Theresa (Hanauer) Hirst, were native Germans, but after their marriage removed to Greece and still later to America, the former's death occurring in Philadelphia, Penn., and the latter's in Cincinnati, Ohio. Our subject has an uncle who resides in Memphis, Tenn., and is a member of the mercantile firm of Schollfield, Hanauer & Co.

Dr. Martin Hogan was born on Blue Grass soil November 16, 1833, and inherits Virginia blood



W. K. HARRISON.

GOLDEN LAKE, MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

from his father and mother, William and Mary (Wallace) Hogan. The father removed to Kentucky in 1808, and was married in Logan County, of that State, in 1812, and there reared a family of four sons and two daughters: Mary A., wife of Dr. Joseph Stewart, died in Arkansas; James B. (deceased), William, who died in Kentucky; John, who died in Randolph County; Maria L. (deceased) and Martin. The father was drafted in the War of 1812, but secured a substitute. He died in Logan County, Ky., in 1840, followed by his wife in 1870, in Livingston County, Ky., both being consistent members of the Christian Church at the time of their death. The youthful days of our subject, Martin Hogan, were spent in laboring on his father's farm, and his early opportunities for acquiring an education were of the most meager description. After reaching the age of twenty-one years, he entered a graded school with the determination to secure a good education, and after attending for some time at Allensville, he entered the Oakland Institute, and afterward the Franklin Institute in Christian County, Ky., where he finished his literary education, his career in these institutions of learning being marked by close application to his books and able scholarship. During the winter of 1857-58, he attended lectures in the Nashville Medical College, and in the winter of 1858-59, he was a diligent student in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, from which institution he was graduated as an M. D. in 1859. He commenced immediately the practice of his chosen profession in Logan County, Ky., and after practicing in Livingston and Marshall Counties of that State until 1871, he landed in this county, where he has been engaged in farming in connection with his practice, since about 1873. The Doctor takes but little interest in politics, but devotes all his time to his profession; when he does vote, however, he supports the principles of the Democratic party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he, wife and eldest daughter are members of the Christian Church. November 13, 1860, he married Miss Mary S. White, in Lyon County, Ky., her birth having occurred in that State on the 17th of July, 1840. The following

were their children: Mary C., who was born March 10, 1862, and is now deceased; William M., born December 17, 1863; Mary R., born January 4, 1867; Lou, born March 15, 1869; John E., born March 21, 1871, and is now deceased; John, born October 20, 1872; Birdie, born March 18, 1874; Lizzie M., born May 5, 1876; Lina W., born April 21, 1879; and Madison B., born February 14, 1884. Mrs. Hogan is a daughter of George and Catherine (Martin) White, to whom were born the following family: Mary S. and Samuel, Eliza A. and George M. (deceased), Elizabeth H., John E., Sarah (deceased), Sol. M., and Edna M., wife of Charles Sexton, of Kentucky.

B. F. Hollowell, M. D. Few, if any, industrial or professional pursuits have within the last few years made such rapid strides as that of the profession of medicine, and among the leading physicians of Randolph County, Ark., who have availed themselves of all new ideas and put them in practice, may be mentioned Dr. Hollowell. He was born in North Carolina in 1823 and was the eldest of seven children, three now living, born to Silas and Sarah (Farmer) Hollowell, who were North Carolinians. They moved to the State of Tennessee in 1828, and in 1832 located in Mississippi, where they died in 1867 and 1869, respectively, both aged sixty-seven years. Silas Hollowell was an active politician in his day, and was also deeply interested in the cause of religion. Their children, who are living, are Martha A., wife of John Porter, of the State of Mississippi; Julia, wife of D. J. Rogers, of Marshall County, Miss., and Dr. B. F. The paternal grandfather, Edward Thomas Hollowell, was born in the "Emerald Isle," and was an enterprising tiller of the soil. Dr. Hollowell was given the rearing and education which is accorded the majority of farmers' boys, but this work was not suited to his tastes, and he early formed a desire to study medicine. At the age of twenty years he left home and entered upon his medical studies under a preceptor in Marshall County, Miss., and after two years of faithful and diligent study he entered Oxford Institute, from which institution he graduated in 1847. The following year he moved to Izard County, Ark., where he

was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted as a Federal spy, and to the best of his ability kept the Union forces posted as to the doings of the enemy. During this time he continued the practice of his profession as a blind, but in 1863 he openly joined the Federal forces as a scout, serving in this capacity until the close of the war. From that time until 1870 he was a practicing physician of Greene County, Mo., after which he returned to Izard County, Ark., and was actively engaged in the practice of his profession for two years. The two succeeding years were spent in Ash Flat, Sharp County, Ark., and the following year he was appointed deputy collector of this district, which position he held in a very efficient manner until 1877, at which date he was appointed United States commissioner for the Eastern district of Arkansas, and still continues to discharge the duties of this position to the satisfaction of all concerned. Since the year 1878 he has resided on his present farm. He was first married in 1843 to Miss Frances C. Box, who was born in Alabama and died in 1858, having borne two children: Sarah P., wife of James Robinson, and Stephen E. Margaret Beard, a native of Alabama, became his second wife in 1859. Eugenia, wife of John Wood; Ann Eliza, wife of John McCracken, and Joseph are the extent of their family. Dr. Hollowell was called upon to mourn the loss of his second wife in 1874; she had been an earnest member of the Christian Church for many years. His first wife was a Methodist and an earnest worker for the cause of Christianity. The Doctor was married at Ash Flat, in June, 1875, to Miss E. B. Goodwin, a native of Tennessee, an estimable lady whose education and general information well qualify her for a minister's wife. She is a member of the Christian Church and an active, zealous worker. Two children are the result of this union: Walter Cullen, in his thirteenth year, and Hubert Clayton, in his eleventh; both bright, active lads, who promise much in the way of comfort to their parents. Dr. Hollowell was ordained a minister of the Christian Church, October 28, 1868, and much of his time and attention has

been devoted to expounding the Gospel, and his efforts in saving souls have met with good results. He has always been a staunch Republican in his political views, and he has shown his approval of secret organizations by becoming a member of the A. F. & A. M.

William L. Holt, justice of the peace, Warm Springs, Ark. To the person who closely applies himself to any occupation which he has chosen as his calling through life there can be but one result—that of success. The above mentioned gentleman has been an agriculturist the principal part of his life, and success has marked his efforts. He has a farm of 240 acres, 100 being under cultivation, has a good house and barn, and over his broad acres may be seen many horses and cattle, for he is also a prominent stock farmer. He has received assistance from no one, but is simply the architect of his own fortune. His birth occurred in Randolph County, Ark., January 1, 1842, and he is the son of John and Mary (Barrett) Holt, natives of Missouri and Alabama, respectively. The parents were married in 1839. The elder Mr. Holt was born in May, 1814, and died January 12, 1862. He came to Arkansas with his father when only seven years of age, and was reared in this county. He received but a limited education, and tilling the soil was his principal occupation during life. His wife was born in May, 1818, and died March 4, 1884. She was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Holt was quite active in politics, and cast his last vote for Stephen A. Douglass. Although a Democrat he opposed the Rebellion. The maternal grandfather of our subject was in the War of 1812, served under Gen. Jackson, and was at the battle of New Orleans. The paternal grandfather was one of the pioneers of Missouri, and during his early life in Washington County, of that State, had many fights with the Indians. He came to Randolph County, Ark., as early as 1821, and many interesting and exciting times did he have with the Indians in this section. Buffaloes and many wild animals were also very plentiful. He was a hatter by trade, a prominent Mason, and was one of the leading men of the county. William L. Holt was

reared in his native county, and had only limited educational advantages, but these he improved, and is now one of the best posted men to be found in the county. He was married October 18, 1862, to Miss Nancy G. Philips, a native of Tennessee, and they have two children, W. A., engaged in merchandising at Warm Springs, married to Miss Melissa Dalton, of Warm Springs, in November, 1886, and has one child, John R., living at Doniphan, Mo., and is clerking in a store. He has been attending school for some time at that place. Our subject, W. L. Holt, was in the Confederate army, enlisting in 1862, and surrendering at Jacksonport, Ark., June 5, 1865. He was on Gen. Price's raid through Missouri, and took part in numerous engagements. He returned to his home at the close of the war, and engaged in farming and stock raising, which he has carried on in a very successful manner ever since. In 1878 he was elected justice of the peace, and served two terms. He was re-elected in 1884, and has held the position since, this making his fifth term. In 1888 he was a member of the Democratic State Convention, has been school director several terms, and has held many minor offices. At the time of his marriage he was not possessed of a great amount of this world's goods, but he has been successful in all his undertakings, and is now prepared to enjoy life. He is Democratic in his politics. Mrs. Holt is a member of the Baptist Church, and he also holds to this faith.

Joseph Hufstedler, who represents the milling interests of Randolph County, Ark., is a Tennessean by birth and bringing up, and inherits the principles of the better class of citizens of that State. He was born in 1843, and as soon as a suitable age was reached he was placed in school, but after attaining his eleventh year his education was received in Randolph County, Ark. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army, and served until February 20, 1864, when he left the field and came home. He was at Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and in other engagements, and was wounded twice during his service. After his return home he engaged in farming, and in 1869 was appointed sheriff and collector of the county

for four years, and at the end of that time was elected treasurer on the Republican ticket, and ably discharged the duties of that office for two years. He has also filled the office of deputy United States marshal of Northern Arkansas for several years. For some fifteen years he has been engaged in the milling business, and his establishment is fitted up in good style, consequently the product which he has turned out has proved to be eminently satisfactory. Besides his mill he owns four and one-half acres of land on which is his residence, and also a farm of 200 acres. He was first married to Miss Mary Hufstedler, and after her death he wedded Miss Huldah Hufstedler, and by her has had a family of nine children: Birdie, Ella, Blanche, Lizzie D. and Kate, living, and Lydia, who died at the age of nineteen months; Earl, when one and one-half years old, and two children who died in infancy. Our subject and wife are members of the Christian Church; he is a Royal Arch Mason, and belongs to the K. of H. He is a son of Joseph and Lydia (Chandler) Hufstedler, and is the youngest of their five children, three of whom are living. The father died when our subject was a small lad. He was a farmer. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Hufstedler, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and removed from his native State to Arkansas in 1854, where he died five years later. His father was a native German, and came to the United States at an early day, and first settled in North Carolina and afterward in Tennessee.

Simon Peter Hurn. Among those who deservedly rank among the progressive and rising agriculturists of Randolph County, Ark., is the above mentioned gentleman who has resided here since 1850, and is now the owner of 400 acres of as good land as there is in the county. He is one of ten children, and was born in Monroe County, Ga., April 25, 1829, and is a son of Randall and Nancy (Dunn) Hurn, natives of North Carolina and Georgia, respectively. The father removed to Georgia when a young man, was married there, and there resided until 1850, when he moved to Arkansas, and located in Randolph County, where he died in May, 1858, when sixty-six years of age, followed

by his widow two years later when aged about fifty-six years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was a Baptist until a few years before his death, when he became Methodist in belief. He was a life-long Democrat, a farmer by occupation, and after a lifetime of hard labor he became a wealthy citizen. His father, James Hurn, who was of Irish birth, served in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary War and was a participant in many battles, being at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered. He died in North Carolina. The maternal grandfather, James Dunn, was born in North Carolina, and also served in the American army during the Revolution. The children born to Randall and Nancy Hurn are as follows: James and Simon Peter, farmers of Randolph County; Paul R., a farmer of Washington County, Ark.; Mark, a farmer of Clay County, Ark.; Ezekiel, a minister of the Washington County Primitive Baptist Church; Permelia E., wife of James Sammonds of Randolph County; Nancy J., wife of Ben F. Tyler, a farmer of this county, and Leah S., wife of William Kirk of this county. Those deceased are John and Matthew, who was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Randolph County. At the age of twenty-one years, Simon Peter Hurn, our subject, began life for himself as a farmer, but afterward learned the butcher's and stone mason's trades, at which he worked for many years. He started without any means whatever, but by the help of his wife, who was a strict economist and an excellent manager, he has become one of the wealthy men of the county. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. Connor's company, Adams' regiment of the Confederate States army, and during his four years' service he was in the battles of Saline, Pilot Knob, Big Blue and others. He was a heavy loser by the war, but afterward managed to make his losses good. Sarah Jane Alexander, a daughter of John W. and Mary T. (Mostice) Alexander, became his wife November 21, 1850. She is a native of the county and was born August 31, 1830, becoming by Mr. Hurn the mother of eight children: Matilda E., Mary L., John W., Emily J., Luther D., Peter M., Eliza Ann, Leslie B. and

Thomas F. Peter M. died when six years of age. Mr. Hurn and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the past forty years, and he has served the most of this time as steward. Politically he is a Democrat.

J. W. Ingram is a substantial farmer and miller of the county, and as such deserves honorable mention in these pages. As he was born in this county, May 8, 1839, the people have had every opportunity to judge of his character, and he has won the confidence and esteem of all. He is a son of James P. and Rebecca (Mansker) Ingram, the former having been born in Virginia, February 5, 1800, and the latter in Tennessee, March 6, 1811. James P. Ingram was removed by his father to Kentucky in 1805, and there remained until 1824, when he removed to Randolph County, Ark., and settled on what is now known as the Old Ingram Farm, on the old military road, six miles southwest of Pitman's Ferry. Here he lived from 1834 until he died, August 12, 1874, at the age of seventy-four years. His widow resided on this farm for fifty-three years, and died on the 27th of June, 1888, at the age of seventy-seven years, three months and twenty-one days. She came with her parents to this State in 1817, and lacked only a short time of having lived here seventy years. Mr. Ingram was an industrious agriculturist, and accumulated property to the amount of 1,000 acres of land. He served as constable eight years, justice of the peace six years, and county judge four years. He was married on the 12th of April, 1825, his wife being only a little over fourteen years of age at that time. Their family consisted of eleven children, the following being those who are now living: G. H., a farmer of this county; Leddie B., wife of H. H. Hatley, and J. W. Those deceased are Lurana, wife of W. P. G. Johnston, and Hannah E., who died at the age of twenty years; the rest died in childhood or infancy. J. W. Ingram commenced life for himself at the age of eighteen years, and was married then to Miss Rebecca M. Mansker, their union taking place on the 12th of April, and to them the following children have been born: M. E., wife of W. C. Smith, of this county; Martha R., wife of William Jolly, of this county; W. G.

C.; Sarah L., wife of Robert G. Johnson, being those living; and L. V. J., the deceased wife of Benjamin Phipps, and Mary L., who is also deceased, having been the wife of F. M. Ezell. Mrs. Ingram was born October 18, 1839, and is now no more, having passed to her long home April 25, 1870. Our subject's second union took place October 9, 1870, his wife's maiden name being Josie C. Mock, of this county. Five of their children died when small, and three are now living: R. G. C., who was born September 2, 1883; T. F., born May 17, 1875, and J. R., born March 22, 1877. The mother of these children died on the 28th of December, 1883, having been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and her husband espoused his third wife, Mrs. Mary P. (Kerley) Tilley, on the 10th of April, 1884, Laura Dean, who was born on the 16th of April, 1885, being the only one of their three children who is now living. Mrs. Ingram's first union took place on the 2d of July, 1871, and she bore her husband three children: Sarah L., born December 10, 1872, and Thomas J., born August 3, 1877, being the only ones living. Mr. Tilley was born in Tennessee, and died on the 12th of February, 1882, having been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. While serving in the Confederate army he lost all the fingers of one of his hands, and was discharged from the service. Mr. Ingram, the subject of this sketch, also served in the Confederate army, joining Company I, Shaver's regiment, on the 8th of August, 1863. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., June 5, 1865, having been with Price on his raid in Missouri. During this time he lost all his property except his land; but this he returned to, and began to improve, erecting in 1869 a cotton-gin, which he continued to operate until 1878, when it was burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$3,500. On the 17th of January, 1873, he was taken ill with erysipelas, and by the 21st of that month he had lost his eye sight. He has had ten children he has never seen. He is a wealthy farmer, owning 1,460 acres of land, with some 248 acres under improvement. He has a steam cotton-gin, seventy head of cattle, twelve head of horses

and mules, and numerous other domestic animals. Although blind, this does not deter him from work, and he can readily bind wheat and oats, feed a threshing machine or steam cotton-gin. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and is a Democrat. He and his wife are church members, he belonging to the Methodist and his wife to the Baptist Church.

A. W. James is a man who has been exceptionally successful in his career as a planter, and owing to his desire to keep out of the old ruts, and to his ready adoption of new and improved methods, together with energy and shrewd business tactics, he has acquired an extensive land area embracing at least 1,400 acres. Many of his broad acres are devoted to the culture of cotton, and his plantation is one of the finest in the State. He was born in Smith County, Tenn., October 18, 1826, but grew to maturity in the State of Arkansas (Phillips County), whither his parents moved in 1840. At the breaking out of the Mexican War he joined the service, and was on active duty for one year. He was not wounded while on duty, but now receives a pension for his services. In 1848 his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Slaten was consummated. She was born in 1848, and bore following children: Bartlett, Mary, Daniel, Laura, Martha and Jehu. Mr. James did not side with either faction during the late war, but after the close of hostilities he settled in Randolph County, where he has since made his home. He has always cast his vote with the Democratic party, and for the past thirty years has been a minister in the Baptist Church, but has not preached a great deal during the last few years. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. His parents, Alexander and Elizabeth (Brookshire) James were born, reared and married in North Carolina, and as stated above moved to North Carolina in 1840. The father served in the War of 1812, and was a participant in the battle of New Orleans. He and wife both died in Phillips County, Ark., the latter being sixty years of age at the time of her death. Only two of their ten children are now living. The paternal grandfather was a North Carolinian, who died in Smith County, Tenn.

W. P. G. Johnston is one of the leading farmers of this section of the county, and the condition of his farm shows the care and attention to details which have ever characterized his efforts. He was born in Tennessee in 1833, and is a son of Gregory and Martha (Burton) Johnston, who were born in North Carolina and Virginia, respectively, were married in Tennessee about 1820, and engaged in farming in Randolph County, Ark. (whither they moved in 1848), until their respective deaths in 1877 and 1875, when aged seventy-seven and seventy-three years. Six of their nine children lived to maturity, and five are now living: Rev. L. F.; L. B.; Aurena, wife of Rev. Jesse Robertson; James F. and W. P. G., all of whom are residents of Randolph County. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the father was a Democrat in his political views. W. P. G. Johnston commenced farming for himself at an early day, was married to Miss Lurana Ingram in 1852, and by her became the father of five boys and one girl, three of whom are living at the present time: James L., George G. and John F. Mrs. Johnston died in December, 1865, having been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Johnston wedded, in 1867, Miss Jane E. Ross, of this county, to whom were born six children: Robert G., Rufus M., Samuel P., Walter S. and Martha J., living, and one deceased. Mr. Johnston was called upon to mourn the death of his second wife in 1876, she having been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a good and faithful wife and mother. Mr. Johnston's third nuptials were celebrated on the 3d of March, 1878, the lady being a Miss Pernecia J. Lewis. Charles A., Horace B., Mary A., Ida B., Joab and Amanda E. are their children. In 1862 he joined the Confederate service under Col. Jeff. Thompson, and operated east of the Mississippi River until he was discharged after the battle of Fort Pillow, on account of sickness, and returned home, where he remained until he had thoroughly regained his health. In 1863 he again enlisted, becoming a member of Col. Baber's regiment of infantry, and was with him until the surrender of Little Rock, at which time he

was taken prisoner, and was kept in captivity for some time. After taking the oath of allegiance he was allowed to return home in 1864, and here he remained unmolested until the close of the war. He engaged in farming and erected a cotton-gin, which was the second gin put up in this section of the county. These occupations have since received his attention, and he has done well, being now the owner of 216 acres of land, with about 100 acres under cultivation. He is a Democrat, a Mason, and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mrs. Nancy Green Jones was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1829, and is the relict of Green R. Jones, and a daughter of Joseph W. and Charlotte C. (Ellis) James, both of whom were born in the State of Tennessee, the former's birth having occurred, it is supposed, in Nashville; he died in Pocahontas, Ark., when forty-three years old; the latter died there at the age of seventy-six years. The paternal grandfather was born in Scotland, and at a very tender age was taken to the United States, where, after growing to manhood, he was married to a Miss Duke, of Virginia, she being a niece of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. The maternal grandfather was a nephew of that general. Mrs. Jones has been married three times, her first husband being William Herbert Allaire, who was born and reared at Long Branch, N. Y., and was a millwright by trade. He died in 1856 at Pocahontas, Ark. His father was Alexander B. Allaire, a Frenchman, who at one time owned the present site of Long Branch, and afterward moved to White Plains, becoming a wealthy merchant of that place. His father was Capt. Allaire, of France, who married the Baroness of Breton, Denmark. The coat of arms belonging to her family is still in possession of her descendants in New York City. To our subject and her husband, William Herbert Allaire, were born three children: Fannie C., Flora C. and William Herbert, who was a cadet at West Point, graduating in the class of 1882. He is now a lieutenant at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich. Our subject's second husband was William Evans, who was born and reared in New York City. During the war he was

a Federal enrolling officer, and was shot and killed in his own house, this act being in retaliation of a Confederate enrolling officer having been killed in like manner. To Mr. and Mrs. Evans a daughter was born named Lucy. His widow was married after the war to Green R. Jones, who died in Pocahontas, Ark. Mrs. Jones is an estimable lady and for the past thirty-five years has been an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Jones, a well-known resident of the county, was born on the farm where he now resides, October 27, 1835, and is a son of John and Mary (Black) Jones, the former being one of the very first settlers of Randolph County, Ark., and was the first man to locate on Jones' Creek, which took its name from him. Here his death occurred in 1842, when about sixty years of age. His wife also died here in 1838, about the age of her husband. He was a professed Christian, and had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. They were well-to-do citizens, and were the owners of a number of slaves besides other property, also a large amount of real estate; at the time of his location here the nearest postoffice was sixty miles away. Six sons and two daughters blessed their union, of which children three are now living: John, Andrew and Sarah, the latter being the wife of William Sloan. John Jones attended the early schools of Randolph County, and after his parents' death, which occurred when he was a small boy, he made his home with an elder brother, James, until twenty years of age. Although he started in life for himself with no means, he has done well, and is now the owner of a finely improved and well located farm on Jones Creek. When the war cloud, which had so long hovered over our land, burst, Mr. Jones showed his willingness to aid the Southern cause, and in 1861 enlisted in Company A, Col. Trumbull's regiment of infantry, and was in many battles, among which were Corinth, Richmond, Ky., and a number of skirmishes. He afterward joined Capt. Mitchell's company, Col. Reeves' regiment of Arkansas Cavalry, and was at Independence and Fayetteville, seeing, during his term

of enlistment, some very hard service, but was neither wounded nor taken prisoner. Mary Wells, a daughter of Hutchinson Wells, became his wife February 23, 1859. She was born on the 14th of January, 1843, and by Mr. Jones became the mother of five children: William Irvin; Armitta, wife of Charles Tisdell, a farmer of the county; Rufus, Elizabeth, and another. After the death of his first wife Mr. Jones, in 1884, wedded Mrs. Mary (Galbraith) Wayland, who was born in Anderson County, Tenn., November 5, 1841, and by her has one daughter, Ola Ann. When small, Mrs. Jones came to Lawrence County, Ark., with her parents, and was married there to Jonathan Wayland, who is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically he is a Democrat.

Adolphus H. Kibler. This substantial and representative agriculturist was born in Lincoln County, N. C., December 9, 1820, and was educated in his native State, receiving excellent educational opportunities in Lincoln Academy, which advantages he did not fail to improve. At the early age of twelve years he entered the employ of a merchant, with whom he remained as a clerk for sixteen years, and then, tiring of the work, he turned his attention to farming, which has been his chief occupation. He remained in his native State until 1857, then emigrated west, and located in Randolph County, Ark., where he has since made his home, and by his own individual labor has become the owner of a fine tract of land embracing 320 acres. He has been honored with various offices in the county, and was first elected in 1859 internal revenue commissioner, which position he held four years. In 1878 he was chosen county treasurer, was re-elected three times, serving in all eight years, and discharged the duties of this office in a highly creditable manner, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. In 1845 he was married to Miss Mary A. McKeraff, a daughter of John McKeraff. She was born in Burke County, N. C., in 1824, and her union with Mr. Kibler resulted in the birth of six children, four of whom are now living: Augusta, wife of H. H. Woddell, a farmer of Pocahontas; Mary Alice,

wife of Dr. Wise, of Paragould; Harriet, wife of Dr. G. W. Crosby, of Pocahontas, and George M., a farmer of the county. Those dead are Laura and Willie. Mr. Kibler and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; he is a Democrat, and has been a Mason for the past twenty-five years. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the Forty-fifth Arkansas Confederate Infantry, and was forage master of the regiment until the close of the war, when he surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark. He is a son of Michael and Catherine (Lorance) Kibler, both of whom were born in Lincoln County, N. C., and died in North Carolina and Randolph County, Ark., in 1848 and 1859, respectively, the latter being sixty-four years of age at the time of her death. They were married in their native State, and when a young man, the father was engaged in blacksmithing; also farmed the latter part of his life, and was very successful in the accumulation of this world's goods. He served in the War of 1812, acting as drum-major, and in his political views he was a Whig. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church, and were the parents of the following family: Adolphus H., Mauernia, wife of Jacob Dailey, of Benton County, Ala.; Sophronia, also living in that county, and Dr. M. H., who is a prominent physician of Northeastern Arkansas, and resides near Black's Ferry in Randolph County. Miles M. was a captain in the Confederate army during the late war, and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg. William was surgeon of a regiment in the Confederate army, was wounded at Murfreesboro, and was aid on Gen. Claiborne's staff. He afterward resided in Cross County, Ala., and there died. The paternal grandfather, David Kibler, was a German, who came to America about the close of the Revolutionary War, located in Lincoln County, N. C., and after a number of years removed to Iredell County, of the same State, where he spent the balance of his life. The maternal grandfather, Isaac Lorance, was born in England and also located in Lincoln County, N. C.

Marion H. Kibler, M. D., is one of the leading physicians of Randolph County, Ark., and has

been a practicing physician here since 1853. He was born in Catawba County, N. C., January 19, 1831, and until eighteen years of age passed his days in his native State; but at this time a strong desire to learn medicine caused him to commence its study with Dr. John Scurry, at Cross Plains, Ala., and he made such sufficient progress under his instruction as to justify him on entering the active practice of the profession soon after, in partnership with his instructor. While in Alabama he was the first physician to use chloroform in Benton (now Calhoun) County, as an anæsthetic, and his experiment proving highly satisfactory, it was largely adopted by other physicians. The early training which he received in this science was by no means sufficient to satisfy a person of his inquiring mind, consequently he attended a course of lectures at Augusta, Ga. Since 1853 he has been a resident of Randolph County, Ark., and his career here as a physician has long been well and favorably known to the many who have tested his healing ability, and his success is shown by the extended territory over which he goes to alleviate the sufferings of the sick. In 1863 and 1864 he was examining surgeon in the Confederate service. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Amanda J. Cain, a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Cain. Mrs. Kibler was born in Alabama December 27, 1839, and died in Randolph County, Ark., May 30, 1876, leaving one daughter, Ella S., the wife of Dr. G. A. Seals. The Doctor married his present wife July 27, 1887, her maiden name being Nannie M. Hulett, a daughter of A. J. and Anna M. Hulett. By her the Doctor became the father of one child, Marion Hulett. He has always been a Democrat in his political views, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His parents, Michael and Catherine (Lowrance) Kibler, were prominent residents of North Carolina, in which State the mother was born. The father was born on the Atlantic Ocean, while his parents were en route from Germany to the United States. They located in Pennsylvania, and afterward in North Carolina, where Michael grew to manhood and married. He spent his life in that State, and died in 1848, at the age of fifty-six years. He was a black-

smith and a farmer, a Whig in politics, and in his religious views was a Lutheran. Four of his six children are now living: A. H., ex-treasurer of Randolph County, Ark.; Minerva, wife of Jacob F. Dailey, a prominent merchant of Piedmont, Ala.; Sophronia, at Piedmont, Ala., and Dr. Marion H. The two deceased are Miles Michael, who was a lieutenant in the Confederate army, and was killed at Richmond, Va., and W. R., who was a surgeon in an Arkansas regiment, was wounded at Franklin, Tenn., and died from the effects of the wound several years after the close of the war.

Rev. D. N. King, minister and farmer, Warm Springs, Ark. Although young in years Mr. King has already done much good in the world by administering to the spiritual wants of his fellow-men and by living a life of such consistency and purity as can not fail to have its effect on the rising generation. His birth occurred in Georgia on the 13th of January, 1852, and he is the son of Carter and Louisa (Flanigan) King, natives of Georgia, and of Irish parentage. Carter King was a farmer and a tanner by occupation, which he followed in Georgia until 1866, when he moved to Tennessee and settled in Roan County. He there farmed on rented land until 1869, when he came to Randolph County, Ark., and settled in Warm Springs Township, where, in 1869, he purchased eighty acres. This he proceeded to improve, but one year later sold out and moved into a different neighborhood, where he died shortly afterward, in March, 1871. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of the Baptist Church, and was well respected by all who knew him. He served one year during the latter part of the war in the Confederate service, and surrendered in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. King were the parents of eleven children, six now living: D. N., Rebecca F. (wife of F. M. Thornsberry), James M., Sarah E. (wife of H. C. Croger), Joseph J. and Mary L. (wife of James Hovis). Mrs. King then married in 1873 Mr. G. A. Barrett, and by him became the mother of two children, one living. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett are still living in this county. At the age of twenty years D. N. King was married to Miss Mary S. Wooldridge, of Ar-

kansas, and immediately afterward engaged in tilling the soil. He had very little property at the time of his marriage (1872), but he is now the owner of 160 acres, of which seventy-five acres are under a good state of cultivation and with good buildings, etc. He is one of the enterprising citizens of this section, and lays a great deal of his success in life to the exertions of his chosen companion. He was ordained a minister in the general Free Will Baptist Church, and began preaching the Gospel on the 8th of October, 1882. Since then he has performed the marriage ceremony for about nine couples, and has baptized a large number of converts. Mr. and Mrs. King became the parents of seven children: Louisa J., born on the 15th of April, 1873, and died on the 14th of September, 1874; W. L., born on the 22d of September, 1876, and died on the 6th of April, 1880; John C., born on the 25th of January, 1879; E. E., born on the 8th of November, 1881; Jasper N., born on the 10th of February, 1884; Dora L., born on the 23d of August, 1886, and one who died young. Mr. King is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been a school director in his district. Mrs. King is a member of the Baptist Church.

Dr. J. N. Kirkpatrick, Elm Store, Ark. To the people of Randolph, as well as surrounding counties, the name that heads this sketch is by no means an unfamiliar one, for the owner is ever to be found by the bedside of the sick and afflicted, and his career as a practitioner and thorough student of medicine has won for him no less a reputation than have his personal characteristics as a citizen and neighbor. His parents, E. S. and Annie (Woodrome) Kirkpatrick, were both natives of Tennessee. The father, who was born February 22, 1810, came to Arkansas in 1835, settled in Big Bottom, on White River, Independence County, and there remained one year. In 1836, he moved to Lawrence County, and settled on Reed's Creek, twenty miles northeast of Batesville, Ark., where he bought 160 acres of land, and where he reared his family. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Annie Woodrome, daughter of John Woodrome, whom he wedded in 1830. To

them were born ten children, and seven of these lived to be grown: J. N.; James E., living in Wilmington, Cal.; W. T., living in Franklin County, Ill.; A. R., living in Oregon County, Mo.; and H. C., in this county; the others are now deceased. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was born on the 3d of March, 1814, and died in 1860. For his second wife, Mr. Kirkpatrick selected Mrs. Elizabeth (Goacher) Smithee, and to this marriage were born four children, only one now living--Eva J., a teacher in Conway County. E. S. Kirkpatrick was a brick and stone mason by trade, and some of the first houses in Batesville are monuments of his handiwork. When he first came to this State, he brought with him only a team, but later became the owner of considerable property and about 500 acres of land. Mr. Kirkpatrick was in the Black Hawk War, and was in the fight at Kellog's Grove, under Maj. Dement, and had his horse killed from under him in this fight. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and politically he was a Democrat. He died in September, 1876. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was also a member of the same church. The paternal grandfather, John Kirkpatrick, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans. The maternal grandfather, John Woodrome, was also in the War of 1812, and was also a participant in the battle of New Orleans. The paternal great-grandfather served under Gen. Greene in the war for independence, and the maternal great-grandfather was a native of South Carolina, was in the Revolutionary War also, and served under Gen. Gates during the entire term of service. Dr. Kirkpatrick was born in Franklin County, Ill., October 30, 1831, and was educated in the subscription schools of the county, attending such schools as were available until 1856. He then entered the St. Louis Medical College, and afterward came back to Arkansas, and settled in Randolph County, where he now resides. This was in 1857, and he has since lived in the same place, practicing over a large territory, often riding thirty-five miles to relieve some suffering mortal. The Doctor resided here at the time of the war, but did not enter the service. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Sarah Catherine Wann, a native of Ala-

bama, and the fruits of this union were nine children, these now living: Robert S., Eleanor A. (wife of H. A. Clark), Albert N., Hiram T., Charles M. and R. F. When the Doctor first commenced his practice in this section, he had the modest sum of 25 cents in his pocket, and borrowed a horse to ride. By close attention to his profession, he has accumulated considerable property, and is the owner of 366 acres. He has also his town property, consisting of business house and stock of drugs, and also a good deal of personal property. He is W. M. of the Masonic lodge, and in politics is a Democrat.

G. B. Kline. As far back as can be traced the ancestors of Mr. Kline have been native Germans, and in Bavaria, Germany, our subject was born in 1834. His parents, G. B. (Sr.) and Louisa (Wayner) Kline, were well-to-do land holders in their native land, and there lived and died. The grandfather was also a Bavarian, and the family is one of the oldest and wealthiest there. They are Lutherans in religious faith. G. B. Kline was educated in Germany, and when about eighteen years of age he emigrated to the United States, landing first in the city of New York. He went from there to Virginia, where he had an uncle living, and made his home with him for several years, working at his trade, that of a shoemaker, but afterward worked as a section hand on the railroad. After some time he went to the "Buckeye State," working at his trade two years, then lived successively in Virginia and Illinois. While in the latter State he heard the speeches of Lincoln and Douglass, who were then opposing candidates for the United States Senate, their speeches being delivered in the city of Bloomington. He was in Washington, Ohio, when Buchanan ran for the presidency. After leaving Illinois he went to Memphis, Tenn., and followed his trade for several months in that city, then came directly to Poehontas from that place. Here he has since made his home. During the Civil War he espoused the Southern cause, and was in active service for eight or ten months. He was taken prisoner at Yellville, but was afterward paroled. After the close of the war he embarked in the shoemaking business

on quite an extensive scale, and for some time employed several journeymen. In addition to this work he kept a saloon for some years, and his house was always orderly. He is now the owner of some valuable town property, and has 200 acres of good land three miles from Pocahontas. He is a Democrat in his political views, and is a Master Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of H. He has been married three times, his first wife being Miss Angeline Lillard, who died soon after the birth of her first child, George. His second wife, *nee* Ann Hubble, also bore him one child, Laura C., and died after about six years of married life. His present wife was a Miss Wilmoth B. Galner, and they have one child, Frederick.

James R. Knotts is a South Carolinian by birth and bringing up, having been born in Chesterfield District of that State on the 31st of August, 1827. James and Mary J. (Edding) Knotts, his parents, were also born in South Carolina, and died in Randolph County, Ark., he in 1857, when about fifty-seven years of age, and she when about fifty-five years old. After the celebration of their nuptials in their native State, they removed to Randolph County, Ark. (in 1829), and located at Cherokee Bay, and about six years later took up their abode on a farm in the neighborhood, on which James R., their son, is now residing. From their youth they had been members of the Baptist Church, and they took a great interest in church work. The paternal grandfather, James Knotts, was a native of Wales, who came to the United States prior to the Revolutionary War, and settled in Virginia. He was a commissioned officer in the Continental army during that war, being a participant in many battles, and was at Yorktown. He afterward moved to South Carolina, and there resided until his death, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was always noted for his great physical strength up to the time of his death, which occurred quite suddenly. He was a farmer by occupation. James Knotts, father of our subject, was a farmer and mechanic, though he never served a regular apprenticeship at the trade, but picked it up at odd times, having a natural taste for the work. He was quite an extensive manufacturer

of all kinds of implements, such as wagons, axes, guns and the like, in connection with which work he also conducted his farm in an admirable manner, being ably assisted by his wife, who was an excellent business manager. Of their large family of children our subject is the eldest, and three are now living: Joseph T., a blacksmith and farmer of the county; Burton, also a farmer of the county, and James R. The latter always made his home with his parents, and a few years prior to their deaths he engaged in the timber business, making several trips to New Orleans, rafting. During this time he also made two trips to Texas, and there spent one winter and also in the Indian Territory. After his return home he turned his attention to farming and stock raising, and the property of which he is now the owner has been acquired through his own exertions. Although he was a heavy loser during the late war he has retrieved his losses, and is now counted among the prosperous tax payers of the county. He saw some hard service during the Rebellion; and although he enlisted to join in the Mexican War, he was not mustered into the service. He was married to Elmira, the daughter of Jesse Walrond. She was born in Virginia in 1846, and when a young girl was brought to Arkansas by her parents. Eight of a large family of children born to their union are living: James J., Harriet W. (wife of Wesley Bennett, a farmer of the county), Joseph L., Virginia, Rufus, Essie, Burley and Burton D. Mr. Knotts is a Democrat, politically.

J. T. Lomax, a member of the well-known law firm of Lomax & Collier, is a gentleman well versed in the usages and intricacies of law. He is one of the ablest of jurists, and has few peers in his comprehensive knowledge of State and international law. His birth occurred in Perry County, Tenn., in 1851, and he is the son of James and Elizabeth Lomax, and the grandson of Thomas Lomax, a native of South Carolina. The latter was reared to farm life, but for forty-one years he was county clerk and recorder of Perry County, Tenn. He is a prominent citizen, and is now residing in Tyler, Tex., in the enjoyment of comparative good health, at the age of eighty-six years.

James Lomax was also reared to the arduous duties of the farm, and is still engaged in that pursuit. He came to Randolph County, Ark., in 1857, settled in Roanoke Township, improved a good farm, and now resides in the same neighborhood. J. T. Lomax came with his parents to Randolph County, when a child, and remained on his father's farm until seventeen years of age, receiving his education in the meantime in private schools. At the above mentioned age he began teaching school, and followed this occupation until 1882, studying law in the meantime. The two years following he taught school in Pocahontas, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1883, after which he established himself in practice at this point, and has been actively engaged ever since. The firm hold a large and growing clientage, and their co-partnership is a happy and prosperous one. They make a specialty of collecting and abstracting, and have a complete set of abstracts of Randolph and Clay Counties. Mr. Lomax was married, in 1879, to Miss Josephine V. Mitchell, a native of Randolph County. Mr. Lomax is closely identified with school matters, and has been one term county examiner. He was also mayor of the town one term. Aside from his practice Mr. Lomax is also the owner of some town property. He is of English descent on his father's side, and German on his mother's.

Erasmus D. Looney, farmer, Dalton, Ark. All his life Mr. Looney has followed, with substantial success, the occupation to which he was reared, and in which he is now engaged, farming. One of the largest land owners in Davidson Township, he is also one of its recognized leading agriculturists, and as a man, no less than as a citizen, he is highly esteemed. His birth occurred May 1, 1848, and he is the son of W. S. Looney, who was also a native of Arkansas, born in 1820. The elder Looney received very meager opportunities for schooling, but his father, being an educated man, taught his children at home, and thus they became fairly educated. W. S. Looney was married in 1834 to Miss Pollie Wells, a native of Tennessee, and the result was the birth of two children: one who died when small, and Erasmus D., the subject

of this sketch. Mrs. Looney died in 1851, and Mr. Looney was married, the second time, to Miss Catherine Garrett, and ten children were born to their union, all of whom died young. Mr. Looney was forced into the army, but being very unhealthy his son Erasmus D. took his place, and the father remained at home. When first married the latter possessed very little property, but at the time of his death he was the owner of about 1,000 acres, with about 300 acres improved. He had made all this without assistance, and was a self-made man in every sense of the term. He was a member of the Golden Circle during war times, and in his political views affiliated with the Democratic party. Previous to the war he owned a dozen negroes, besides other personal property, to a great extent, horses, cattle, etc. He was one of the wealthiest men in the county, but lost all except his land during those times. The paternal grandfather of our subject was born in Knox County, Tenn., and was the first white man that settled on Eleven Points, as he came here as early as 1802, and entered 1,500 acres of land. He brought three negroes with him, and for a number of years was obliged to go to Cape Girardeau, Mo., 135 miles distant, and be gone for about two weeks, to buy his groceries and other necessary articles. Their meat was obtained from the forest which abounded in bears, deer, turkeys, etc. He could not raise hogs on account of the bears. Very little farming was done in those days, as from six to ten acres was considered a good crop, and the horses and cattle lived on the cane. A number of years elapsed before there were any settlers besides himself and two brothers named Stubblefield, on this stream, and it was fifteen to twenty miles to the nearest neighbor. He had a fine orchard, and made brandy in great quantities, about 1,500 gallons per year. Erasmus D. Looney early in youth learned the mysteries of farm life, and obtained a fair education by attending the subscription schools of his day. In 1863, he joined the Confederate army, Company E, Col. Reeves' regiment of cavalry, and served until June 5, 1865, when he surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark. He was engaged in a number of battles, notably Prairie Grove,

Fredericktown, Pilot Knob, Jefferson City, California, Brownville, Lexington, Glasgow, Independence and quite a number of minor engagements. After the war Mr. Looney returned home, and went immediately to work to repair the losses sustained by the war. He commenced farming, and continued this occupation until 1867, when he engaged in merchandising. Previous to this, in March, 1866, he married Mrs. Frances E. Herren, *nee* Overton, of Mississippi County, Mo., and seven children blessed this union, five now living: Laura B., wife of Frank Jackson, and born January 18, 1867; William S., born December 22, 1868; Mary A., born November 7, 1872; Caroline, born November 27, 1875; Richard (deceased), born July 4, 1878; Della (deceased), born September 3, 1881; Thomas Estell, born March 5, 1882. The two who died were Della, March 5, 1873, and Richard, March 5, 1883. Mrs. Looney was born July 8, 1844, and is the daughter of James and Mary (Beacham) Overton, natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Overton came to Missouri at an early day, and settled in Mississippi County. They were the parents of six children, three arriving at maturity, Richard (deceased), whose family resides in Mississippi County, Mo., Charles (deceased), and Frances E., wife of our subject. Mrs. Looney was first married to Mr. Thomas Herren, and by him became the mother of one child, James W., who lives at Cherokee Bay, Randolph County. Mr. Herren was in the Confederate army, and was murdered by Leeper's men in the last year of the war. Mrs. Looney's father died in 1865, and her mother in 1854. Mrs. Looney and her daughter, Laura B., are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Looney is a Democrat in politics, and is one of the enterprising citizens of the county.

Stephen C. McCrary. The agricultural affairs of Randolph County, Ark., and particularly of Current River Township, are ably represented by Mr. McCrary, who comes of an old established family of this community. Hugh McCrary, his father, a Kentuckian by birth, who was a blacksmith and a farmer by occupation, was one of the early pioneers of Phillips County, Ark., and made

the second cotton scraper ever used in Phillips County. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and took an active part in the battle of New Orleans. He died in 1870 at the age of seventy-seven years, and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Wilson, also died here. When two years of age Stephen C. McCrary began to fight the battle of life for himself and made his home with his relatives until August, 1864, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, and until the close of the war was in several hotly contested engagements. After his return to Phillips County he engaged in farming, continuing until 1867, since which time he has followed the same occupation on Current River, in Randolph County. He improved a small farm, but in 1880 removed to Reyno and built a cotton-gin, grist and saw mill (the first in the place), which he is still conducting. The capacity of his saw-mill is 8,000 feet per day, and gives employment to twelve hands, and about one-half the town of Reyno is laid out on his land, of which he has 120 acres. In 1866 he was married to Miss Harriet Susan Hite, of Phillips County, and their family comprised seven children, only three of whom are living: Sallie C., widow of J. S. Reynolds, of Reyno; Blanche, wife of James E. Casey, and John, at home. The family was called upon to mourn the death of the mother in 1879. Two years later Mr. McCrary married Elizabeth Goodwin, whose maiden name was Luttrell, and by her he has three children: Maude, Helen and Vistor. Mr. McCrary is a Mason, and his wife belongs to the Eastern Star Lodge.

Dr. Jonathan M. McGuire is worthy of being classed among the substantial residents of Randolph County, Ark. He was born in Scott County, Va., May 27, 1823, and is a son of John B. and Nancy (King) McGuire, who were also Virginians, the father a farmer and blacksmith by occupation, who after coming to Randolph County, Ark., in 1858, continued to follow these occupations until his death, which occurred in 1864, at the age of sixty-two years. He was a Mason, a Democrat politically, and the last forty years of his life was an elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he

was an eloquent expounder of the Christian faith. His wife, who was also an earnest member of that church, died in 1867. The following are the surviving members of their nine children: J. M., whose name heads this sketch; J. F., a farmer, residing in St. Clair County, Mo.; T. B., a practicing physician, of Kansas, and David F., a farmer, of Ripley County, Mo. Dr. Jonathan M. McGuire received a limited education in youth, and at the age of nineteen years began the battle of life for himself, and from 1824 to 1859 was engaged in husbandry in Middle Tennessee. At the latter date he moved to Arkansas, and located on his present farm of 160 acres, which is well improved, with good buildings and orchard. In addition to his farm work he is a practicing physician, and is well and favorably known throughout Northeast Arkansas, having followed this profession for the past thirty years. He has held the office of district commissioner for ten years, and is an active supporter of all worthy movements in his community. Politically he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison, for President, and his last for his grandson, Benjamin F. Harrison. He was married on the 13th of October, 1841, his wife being a native of Middle Tennessee. She died in 1863, having borne the following children: James, who died in Arkansas, at the age of forty years; Nancy A. (Miller) who also died in Arkansas, at the age of twenty-six years; Mary (Shoemaker), who died in this State, at the age of twenty-two years; Nebraska Delaney, who died in Arkansas, when twenty years of age, and Thomas Cary, who is married, a farmer, and resides in Clay County, Ark. Mr. McGuire was married to his second wife April 22, 1865, she being a Mrs. A. A. Friar, of Como County, Miss., who died in January, 1882, having borne two children: America Jane, who was born in 1865, and died when six months old, and J. B., who was born in January, 1868, and is now married to Emeline Odum, of Missouri.

Hon. Hammet McIlroy, the oldest living settler of Randolph County, Ark., was born in Madison County, Mo., March 9, 1812, it being then a portion of Louisiana Territory. He is a son

of Samuel and Elizabeth (McLain) McIlroy, the father's birth occurring in Culpeper County, Va., in 1781, and his death in Randolph County, Ark., April 8, 1853. The early youth and manhood of the father were spent in his native State, and his first removal from there was to Hopkins County, Ky., where he met and married Miss McLain, whose birth occurred in South Carolina, in 1793, their union taking place in 1808. Shortly after their nuptials they removed to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., then to Madison County, and in 1813, came to what is now Randolph County, Ark., where they made their home until their respective deaths. The mother died December 5, 1850. Samuel McIlroy was a soldier in the War of 1812, and fought the Seminole Indians. In his youth he learned the hatter's trade, but the most of his later years was spent at farming, in which occupation he was quite successful. He was a Democrat. His father, Daniel McIlroy, was born in Virginia, and was of Scotch descent. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and was once captured at the battle of Long Island. Alexander McLain, the paternal grandfather, was also in that war, and was at the battles of King's Mountain, Cowpens and others. There were born to the marriage of Samuel and Elizabeth McIlroy, ten sons, seven of whom lived to maturity. Hammet was the second child, and is one of only two who are now living. He and his brother, Andrew J., worked for their father until sixteen years of age, learning in the meantime the hatter's trade, and after that time began working at their trade for themselves. In 1844 Hammet turned his attention to farming, and his labors in this direction have been attended with good results, he being now the owner of 650 acres of excellent land, a considerable portion of which is rich bottom soil. He has been an extensive trader in grain and stock, and has shipped both down the river on flatboats. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and in 1850 he was elected to represent Randolph County in the State legislature, and in 1852 was re-elected to the same position. July 11, 1833, he married Miss Elizabeth Davis, a daughter of Lot and Mary Davis, who came from Iron County, Mo., to this

county in 1818. She was born May 14, 1815, and died February 1, 1871, having been an earnest member of the Baptist Church for many years. Five of her ten children are now living: William, Thomas J., Archibald Y., Elizabeth Jane and Clorah T. Mr. McIlroy married his second wife on the 10th of September, 1871, her maiden name being Maria L. Cooper, who was born in Greene County, Ind., April 22, 1828, a daughter of M. Cooper, and the widow of William J. Inman. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and although they are now quite aged, they are yet hale and hearty, giving promise of spending many more years of usefulness in Randolph County. In the legislature of 1850 Mr. McIlroy heartily indorsed the compromise act as it was passed by Congress that year, and warmly supported by Clay, Webster, Douglas and others. This session witnessed resolutions introduced, some approving and others opposing the action of that honorable body. In 1860 and 1861, when the subject of secession was being warmly discussed, he opposed secession to the utmost of his ability, first because he did not think there was sufficient cause to justify such a course, and next owing to a belief that secession could not win. After the war had progressed about three years and President Lincoln had offered his amnesty proclamation, he was in favor of accepting that, and when the Confederate armies had surrendered and peace was made and the Southern States offered pardon and restoration to their constitutional rights in the Union on certain conditions, he advocated reconstruction as proposed by the Federal government, as they were the victorious party, and as such had the right to dictate the terms of peace to the vanquished.

Andrew McIlroy is one of the oldest and most prominent residents of the county, and during his entire life, which has been spent in this county, naught but good has been said of him, for he has been honest, industrious, and has kept himself thoroughly apace with the times. His birth occurred on the 10th of September, 1821, and he is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (McLain) McIlroy, a short sketch of whom is given in the biography of Hon. Hammet McIlroy. Andrew McIlroy at

tended the common country schools in his youth, where he acquired a fair knowledge of the English branches, and up to mature years his knowledge of the world was only such as could be learned on the home farm. At the age of twenty he commenced driving stock, and the following year he took charge of the stage line from Fredericktown, Mo., south to Reeves' Station, same State. Two years later he bought forty acres of land and commenced farming, and since that time has added thereto, until he now has 970 acres, all of which is the result of his own good business ability and shrewd management. He has made it a point through life never to go in debt, and he can now look back over a useful and well-spent life. His wife was formerly a Miss Sarah A. Davies, whom he married in 1844. She was born in Virginia, March 3, 1823, and has borne a family of ten children, of whom Margaret E. (Williams), Mary Susan (Lewis), James F., Dan W., Amanda C., Martha Josephine and Sarah A. are living. John A. died when thirteen years of age, and the others in infancy. Mrs. McIlroy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. McIlroy is a Mason, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and a Democrat. Previous to the war he was postmaster at Lima seven years, and it was chiefly through his efforts that the postoffice at that point was established.

T. J. McIlroy, farmer, Dalton, Ark. Mr. McIlroy is a practical farmer—one who believes that it is beneficial to have all his farming operations conducted in a manner so thorough as to not slight one department of labor in order to bestow more work on some other portion. This idea is carried out very completely. He is a native of the State of Arkansas, where he was born in 1840, and is the son of Hammet and Elizabeth (Davis) McIlroy, natives of Arkansas and Missouri, respectively. The father was one of the very earliest white children born in this section [see sketch of Andrew McIlroy for history of grandparents], and was early reared to farm labor. He also learned the hatter's trade, and worked in the shop until grown. He made some hats after being married, and let his sons manage the farm. His marriage occurred in

1833 with Miss Davis, and their union was blessed by the birth of ten children, seven of whom lived to be grown: William, living in Texas; T. J. (subject), Martha (deceased wife of Newton Robinett); Maria L. (deceased wife of Columbus Fry); Elizabeth J., wife of William Baker; A. Y., living in Hood County, Tex., and Clorah, wife of W. C. Bird. Hammet McIlroy received but a limited education, though, after all, one superior to most boys in those days, for he was fond of study and was a good pupil. In 1850 he was elected to represent his county in the legislature, and two years later was re-elected, thus serving two terms. He never held any other office. He was opposed to the secession of the States, though he is a strong Democrat, and never served in any of the wars. At present he is residing on the farm that he purchased fifty-seven years ago. He is a member of the Baptist Church. His wife, who died in 1871, at the age of about fifty-six years, was also a member of the same church. When it became necessary for the subject of this sketch to start out in life for himself, he very naturally and wisely chose the occupation to which he had been reared, and from that time until the present his success has been such as only a thorough acquaintance with his calling and years of experience could lead him to achieve. He began tilling the soil on land purchased from his father, and when in his twenty-first year (1861) he was united in marriage with Miss Mary White, of Randolph County. To them were born seven children: W. T., a merchant at Dalton, Ark.; Nora E., wife of James Dalton; Robert L., James I. I. and Henry M. (twins), Sarah A. and Mary F. Mrs. McIlroy is the daughter of Howell and Elizabeth (Stubblefield) White, natives of this county. They were the parents of four children, three of whom lived to be grown: Henry, Mary, and Frances M. (deceased). Mr. McIlroy joined the Confederate army in 1861, and served eighteen months in Gen. Price's command. He was not in any battles that amounted to anything, but was in a number of skirmishes, and although serving only the above mentioned time, he was still enrolled at the close of the war. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., June 5, 1865. He

then came home, engaged in farming and stock raising, and has continued the same ever since. At that time he was the owner of 130 acres, thirty being under cultivation. He is now the owner of about 500 acres, with 220 improved. He also owns considerable personal property, and makes a specialty of raising mules. Instead of cotton he raises corn, wheat and clover, and has one of the best improved farms in the county, with good barns, out buildings, etc. Mr. McIlroy is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He takes a great interest in school affairs, and is a liberal supporter of all laudable enterprises.

Cicero D. McIlroy is a man well known to the people of Randolph County, Ark., for he was born here on the 24th of April, 1850, and is a son of John and Mary A. (Jones) McIlroy, who were natives of Madison County, Mo., and Randolph County, Ark., respectively. The father was born in the former county in 1818, and died in the latter in November, 1862. His widow survives him and resides in Randolph County. Both were church members, he being in communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and she with the Baptist. His life was given to tilling the soil, and the manner in which he acquired his possessions showed him to be an energetic and excellent business manager. His first money was obtained by making rails, and he afterward traded in stock, shipping south on flat boats. He was a stanch Democrat in his political views. Cicero D. McIlroy is the third in the family, the names of the others being as follows: Callie (Brook), Mary E., wife of John Amos, a farmer of the county; Alexander H., also a farmer, residing on the old homestead; Robert J., residing in the county; Penelope, wife of Jasper Vandergriff, of this county; Samuel B., also residing here, and Evaline, the wife of Gilleon Thompson, who is now assessor of this county. Cicero D. McIlroy received his education in the common schools, and being the eldest of the family it fell to his lot to take charge of the home farm after his father's death, but he proved to be a successful manager. In 1870, 1874 and 1875 he acted as salesman in a

mercantile establishment, being first employed by James & Schoonover and then by W. R. Hunter. His present property, which he purchased in 1880, amounts to 320 acres, and he has 100 acres under cultivation. Like the majority of his family he is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mrs. McIlroy's maiden name was Lavinia W. Ellis; she was born in Kentucky on the 18th of January, 1852. Her marriage with Mr. McIlroy took place in 1876, and to them has been born one child, Eunice D.

D. W. McIlroy. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a member of the general mercantile firm of McIlroy & Hatley, located at Peru, about twelve miles northeast of Pocahontas, between the Current and Black Rivers. They have been established at that place since 1886, and being men of enterprise and excellent business qualifications, they are doing a prosperous business. D. W. McIlroy is a native-born resident of Randolph County, Ark., his birth occurring in 1853, and he is a son of Andrew and Sarah Ann (Davies) McIlroy, who came from their native State, Virginia, to Arkansas in 1836, and settled in Randolph County, where they are still living. Doubtless no man in this county is more universally respected, for to know him is to have a high admiration for him, as he is possessed of those sterling characteristics which go to make up a valuable citizen. D. W. McIlroy received his early education in the public and private schools of Randolph County, and from his earliest recollections he has been familiar with farm work, for as soon as he was old enough he was put to the plow. After his marriage, which occurred in 1875, he removed to the farm of 204 acres in Current River Township, which was given him by his father, and on this he is still making his home. He has increased his acreage to 324 acres, and has his farm in good condition, as he has ever been ready to adopt all methods which may tend to benefit this property. In connection with his store and farm he is engaged in operating a saw and grist-mill, also a cotton-gin; and in these various enterprises he is meeting with well deserved success. He is a member of the A. F. &

A. M., has been postmaster of Peru six years, and held the same position at Lima. His wife was a Miss Martha Gross, a native of Muhlenburgh County, Ky., and by her he has a family of three children: Gertrude, Cora and Frank.

Mahlon McNabb, one of the prominent agriculturists of Warm Springs Township, owes his nativity to Kentucky, having been born in Trigg County, of that State, on the 13th of May, 1825. His parents, Elias and Margaret (Adair) McNabb, were both natives of South Carolina, but were married in East Tennessee. They came to Arkansas in 1840, settled in the southeast portion of Ripley County, and there passed the remainder of their days, the father dying in 1858 and the mother in 1859 or 1860. They reared a family of children: Delila (deceased), wife of Jefferson Jenkins; Acenath (deceased), wife of William Mulholland; Sarah (deceased), wife of William Dunn; Ruth (deceased), wife of Green Goff; Rhoda (deceased), wife of Madison M. Robb; Nancy (Spencer), Mahlon, Mary (deceased), wife of John Bryant; F. A. (deceased), whose family lives with subject; G. M., Enoch (deceased). Elias McNabb was a man well educated for the time and country in which he lived, and took a great interest in politics, being Democratic in his views. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Mrs. McNabb was a member of the Baptist Church. When twenty-one years of age Mahlon McNabb commenced work for himself by farming in Arkansas, to which State he had emigrated in 1850. Five years later he entered forty acres of land, and from time to time added to this until he had 400 acres in one body. One farm of eighty acres he cultivated, and in 1875 he gave his two youngest sons forty acres each, including the old homestead. He then sold the remaining 320 acres, and purchased his present property of sixty-three acres, with about thirty acres under cultivation. He was married the first time, in 1846, to Miss Harriet Lacy, and by her became the father of seven children, five of whom lived to be grown, and two are now living: Andrew J., a farmer living in this county; Charley (deceased), Isabella (deceased) wife of John P. Bigger; Elias (deceased), and Michael, who lives in Washington

County, Ark. Mr. McNabb was married, the second time, to Miss Amelia James, in 1870. She was born in De Soto County, Miss., in 1844, and came with her parents to Randolph County, Ark., in 1859. In his boyhood days Mr. McNabb had but a poor chance for an education, but after his first marriage he applied himself, read a great deal, and is now a pretty well informed man. He is an A. F. & A. M., and in politics is a Democrat. He was elected justice of the peace of his township in 1860, and served two years. In 1862 he was elected sheriff of the county, and served until 1865, when at the close of the war he was disfranchised, and could not hold his office. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, and was discharged at Morrisville, Miss., on the 16th of July, 1862, after which he came home and resumed farming. Since the war he has taken very little interest in politics.

Martin Brothers compose a general mercantile firm at Reyno, Ark., and have been well and favorably known to the people of this community since 1875. They do an annual business of \$24,000, besides which they own 10,000 acres of land, and are engaged in successfully conducting 400 acres that are under cultivation, and which they devote mainly to the raising of cotton. Their father, James Martin, was born in Richmond, Va., in 1808, and was one of the pioneer citizens of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., but in 1833 came to Pocahontas, Randolph County, Ark., and established a store on his farm just north of where the town now is. He cleared and improved a large area of land, and made this place his home throughout the remainder of his days. He served as judge of the county a number of terms, and was a man noted for his interest in public affairs, and for his liberal contributions to every charitable purpose. In the positions of honor and trust which he filled, the interests of those whom he served were always considered, and he thus gained the esteem and approbation of his constituents. Although not a member of any church, he was always strictly moral, and his honor throughout life was unimpeachable. He died, in 1863, at the age of fifty-four years. His widow is residing in Reyno, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, South. He was twice married, but only one of the children borne him by his first wife is now living: V. Ellen, the wife of Capt. Webb Conner, a prominent resident of Pocahontas. James T. was a major in the Confederate army during the late war, and at the time of his death, in 1876, was a successful lawyer of Pocahontas. Joseph P., another son, was a captain in the Rebel army, and was killed at Helena, Ark. To Mr. Martin's last union the following children have been born: Henry, who died in St. Louis in 1864, while a student; Tina A., the deceased wife of A. M. Kerr, of Virginia; Julia, who died in childhood, and Andrew, Joseph, John F. and James, all members of the firm of Martin Brothers, at Reyno. Joseph was married, February 9, 1888, to Anne E. Reynolds, a daughter of D. W. Reynolds, of Reyno, whose sketch appears in this work.

John Maynard. Among the many enterprises which have made Randolph County, Ark., noted for its commercial enterprise, may be mentioned the mercantile establishment belonging to Mr. Maynard, which he has been engaged in conducting in the town of Maynard, since 1872. He was born in the "Old Dominion" in 1823, and is a son of Evan and Judith (Ragland) Maynard, both of whom were born in Halifax County, of that State, the former's birth occurring March 3, 1793, and the latter's April 5, 1803, and their deaths in 1881 and February 16, 1874, respectively. Their marriage was celebrated July 13, 1820, and in 1847 they came to the State of Tennessee, where the father entered upon the practice of medicine, and he continued this occupation until his death, although he had previously been a farmer. He and his wife were of French-English origin, and he was a soldier in the War of 1812. They were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and became the parents of eleven children, nine of whom lived to be grown: Harriet (wife of Chris Adams), John, Judith F. (wife of Robert Hart, of Tennessee), Mary A. (wife of Bluford Alexander, a resident of this State), Stith, Patience (wife of Austin Simmons, a resident of Washington County, Ark.), Evan (a resident of Missouri), Rebecca A. (wife of Jeff. Alexander, of Weakley County,

Tenn.) and Thomas (who is a resident of Randolph County). John Maynard had but very poor advantages for acquiring an education in his youth, but by close application to his books, and by contact with the world, he has become a well-informed man. He commenced the battle of life for himself, at the age of seventeen years, as clerk in a dry goods establishment, and prior to the war opened a dry goods house of his own; but his labors in this direction being interrupted by the bursting of the war-cloud, which had been for some time lowering over the country, he sold out in order to offer his services to the Confederacy, and was made first lieutenant of Company I, Twenty seventh Tennessee Infantry, being promoted to the rank of captain for gallant service at the battle of Shiloh. He also took part in a number of minor engagements, and after his company had been reduced to a few men by being killed in battle and captured, he joined the cavalry forces, and was in a company composed entirely of commissioned officers from different infantry regiments. He served as a private in a scouting company until his surrender, at Columbus, Miss., May 16, 1865. He was captured at one time by the Tennessee militia, but succeeded in making his escape the same night. After the war he settled in Jackson, Tenn., and was a clerk in a store until March 20, 1866, when he accepted a position in a dry goods house at Gonzales, Tex., remaining thus employed for three years. Becoming impressed with the belief that Arkansas afforded better inducements for a young man to succeed in life, he came to this State, and located at Dardanelle, Yell County, where he occupied the same position he had held in Texas. During 1871 he traveled through Kansas and the Indian Territory, but since 1872 he has been located at Maynard, where he conducts an excellent general mercantile store, his stock of goods invoicing at about \$6,000. He also owns 900 acres of valuable land in the county, all of which property he has acquired by shrewd business management and energy since the war. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He was married, February 8, 1873, to Miss Rallie W. Adams, a native of Missouri, by whom he has

three children: Lafayette, born November 18, 1873; Eugenia, born January 25, 1876, and John, born October 30, 1877. The family attend the Missionary Baptist Church.

Luke L. Miller, justice of the peace of De Muse Township, was born and reared in McMinn County, Tenn., his birth occurring in 1826. His education was received in the common schools, and in his youth in addition to learning the details of farm work he commenced the plasterer's and brick-layer's trades, serving his apprenticeship in Athens. At the age of twenty years he was married in Athens to Miss Jane Vincent; afterward moving to Chattanooga, where he spent some three years in working at his trade. At the end of that time he went to Oregon County, Mo., where he remained three years or until 1857, and then came to Randolph County, Ark., and located on a farm which he had previously purchased. Here he resided until the threatenings of war became an assured fact, when he joined Company A, Twenty-fifth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States army, and fought for the Southern cause faithfully for three years. He was in the battles of Murfreesboro, Missionary Ridge, and numerous other engagements. He has since given his attention to farming, and now owns 100 acres of land, although he had previously owned many more acres, which he sold. Mr. Miller's wife died in 1872, leaving two children: Abner, who died at the age of twenty-seven years, and Eliza, also married. Mr. Miller is a Democrat, and was elected to his present office in 1881. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In all his business relations he is noted for honorable upright dealing. He is a son of William and Eliza (Corall) Miller, who were born in Hawkins and Washington Counties, Tenn., respectively. The father was also a brick-layer by trade, and he and his wife became the parents of twelve children. The paternal grandfather was a German by descent, and was a native of Pennsylvania, his wife being of Irish lineage.

Col. B. B. Morton, editor of The Pocahontas Free Press, one of the leading newspapers in point of circulation and influence in Randolph County, is justly entitled to no inconsiderable

measure of credit for the enviable position his paper occupies among the better class of country journals in Arkansas. He was born in Natchez, Miss., in 1848, and is the son of Thomas Morton, who was born in Liverpool, England. The latter came to America when fifteen years of age, and followed mercantile pursuits through life. His wife, who was originally Miss Leonora Tooley, is still living, and resides at New Orleans. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Thomas Morton died in 1884, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and also of the I. O. O. F. He and his wife reared five children, B. B. Morton being the eldest. The others are Elizabeth C., widow of William Esmond (deceased), now residing in Jefferson Parish, La.; James T., now residing in New Orleans, La., where he is a speculator and real estate dealer; William H., now of New Orleans, and the captain of a steamboat, and Bettie J., wife of Stephen DeGruy, a planter, of Jefferson Parish, La. B. B. Morton received a thorough education in the public schools of Natchez, Miss., and completed his education at Washington, D. C. After this he served three years as an apprentice to learn the printer's trade, on the Natchez Weekly Mirror, and then went to New York City, where he engaged in a large book publishing establishment. At the end of two years he connected himself with the New York Herald, where he remained a number of years, filling all positions, from setting type to a place on the editorial staff. At the first outbreak of the war he returned to New Orleans, and enlisted in Wheat's battalion, Confederate army, as a private, but was promoted to first lieutenant, then to captain of Company A, and served in that capacity until the battalion was disbanded, with only eighteen able-bodied men left. He then enlisted in, and was promoted to the rank of major of, an independent battalion, and served in that capacity two months, when he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and was given command of the Tenth Virginia Cavalry. Thus he served until the cessation of hostilities. He participated in the battles of Mitchell's Ford, Manassas, Hagerstown, the Shenandoah Valley campaign, second battle of

Manassas, seven days' fighting around Richmond; was then at Malvern Hill, where he was wounded by a gunshot in the thigh, and disabled from duty five months. During his second service he was in the following battles: Yorktown, Williamsburg, Petersburg, and Appomattox Court House, where Gen. Lee surrendered. As soon as the war was over Col. Morton went to Farmville, Va., and engaged in a job office, where he remained one year. He then returned to New Orleans, and held different positions on the Morning Bulletin for two years, when he went to New York City, and took his old position on the Herald. Six years later he went to the Far West as a reporter for the New York Herald, and spent four years in Mexico and in the Indian reservations and in Europe. He then started a daily paper at Socorro, N. M., which he ran for two years, and then went to Lordsburg, N. M., where he started a weekly paper, which he continued one year. He then sold out, returned to New Orleans, and was there instructor in the art of colored job printing. This he continued until the 1st of January, 1887, when he came to Portia, in Lawrence County, Ark., connected himself with the Free Press, which he afterward purchased, and in April, 1888, moved his paper to Pocahontas. There he has since remained. His marriage occurred in 1867 with Miss Sallie V. Morrow, a native of Cumberland, Va., and six children were born to this union. Josie died of yellow fever when fifteen years of age. The others were named Seymour, Sanders, Thomas, James and Katie. Mrs. Morton died of yellow fever in Memphis, Tenn., in 1878, and her four children then living died within nine days' time, of the fatal scourge. The Colonel had several times volunteered to attend the yellow fever sufferers, and he and his wife were living in Memphis when she took the fever and died. Col. Morton is the owner of a stock ranche in Colorado. His paper was established in April, 1888, and is Democratic in its views. It is an eight-column folio, both sides printed at home, and is published every Saturday morning.

Hon. Perry Nettle enjoys the reputation of being not only a substantial and progressive farmer, but an intelligent and thoroughly posted

man in all public affairs. He has always been noted for honorable, upright dealing, and has kept the name he bears pure in the sight of all. He is a native of the county, his birth occurring on the 30th of September, 1839, and is a son of Shadrach and Elizabeth (Graham) Nettle, who were born in the States of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. They moved to Arkansas in 1824, and settled in what was then Lawrence (now Randolph) County, and after the State line between Arkansas and Missouri was surveyed their house was found to be in Oregon County, Mo., and thus it has stood in three different counties and two States without being moved. Mr. Nettle lived here until 1858, and after a short residence in Clay County, Ark., he returned to Oregon County, Mo., where he made his home from 1863 to 1885, and on the 5th of November, 1887, his death occurred in Lawrence County, Ark. He was one of the pioneers of the county, and always followed the occupation of farming, and in connection with hunting, in early days, succeeded in making a good living and laying up a competency for his old age. He had passed the allotted age of man at the time of his death, and was eighty-four years, seven months, and twenty-four days old. He lived on the line between Arkansas and Missouri for sixty-two years. His marriage with Miss Graham occurred in 1823, and to them was born a family of eight children: William O., born January 1, 1824, and died February 7, 1875; Levi, born May 25, 1827, and died September 6, 1856; Elijah was born November 4, 1831, and now lives in California; Francis M. was born on the 10th of September, 1834, and resides in Oregon County, Mo., on the farm on which he was born; Carter T., born October 23, 1837, died February 11, 1875; Perry; Sarah, born May 11, 1842, is the wife of James Johnson, and Elizabeth, born November 15, 1844, and died October 4, 1861. The mother of these children was born on the 10th of September, 1803, and died on the 3d of April, 1857, she having been an earnest member of the Baptist Church. Perry Nettle's early scholastic advantages were of the most meager description, but in later years he applied himself closely to his

books, and is now one of the most intelligent men of the county. In 1862 he joined the Confederate army, being in Capt. J. J. Wyatt's company, Shaver's regiment, and was an active participant until the close of the war, when he surrendered at Shreveport, La. He was captured at the fall of Little Rock, on the 10th day of September, 1863, he at that time being under treatment in the hospital, and was kept in captivity for nearly a year and a half in St. Louis, Alton, Rock Island and New Orleans; he was then brought back to the mouth of the Big Red River, and was there exchanged on the 25th of February, 1865. He then rejoined his command at Shreveport, and served his cause faithfully until the final surrender, holding the rank of first sergeant of his company. Since that time he has been engaged in farming, and now has a fine farm of 200 acres, but from 1874 to 1880 he was also engaged in merchandising at Warm Spring, and at the same time dealt in stock. In 1884 he was elected to represent the people of his county in the State legislature, and filled the office during the session of 1885. He made the race again in 1886, and was defeated by the Hon. G. G. Johnson, but was re-elected to the position in 1888, and served the following year. He now attends to his farm. July 27, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary S. Mock, of this county, by whom he has the following family: Jacob L., born January 11, 1867, and died July 19, 1886; Maggie E., born June 3, 1868, was married November 16, 1885, to James F. Baker, and lives in Oregon County, Mo.; Shadrach G., born February 17, 1872; Rufus L., born July 18, 1875; W. A., born March 2, 1879, and died September 10, of the same year. Mr. Nettle is a Democrat, a public-spirited man, and a member of the A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Nettle is the daughter of Griffith C. and Margaret J. (Forster) Mock, who were born in Pennsylvania and North Carolina, respectively. They were married on the 11th of March, 1838, and reared a family of eight children: Mary S. (Mrs. Nettle), born July 1, 1840; Felix G., born June 3, 1843; Leah P., wife of Joseph W. Spikes, born January 7, 1846; Marcus D. L., born April 4, 1848; Matilda J., wife of L. H. Waldron, born

March 27, 1851; Thomas D., born March 8, 1853; Rufus M., born February 15, 1856, and Isham J., born January 22, 1859, and died October 19, 1877. Mr. Mock was born on the 29th of April, 1815, and died September 20, 1874; his wife was born on the 16th of October, 1817, and died April 5, 1879. They were members of the Christian Church, and politically he was a Democrat.

S. H. Parker is an extensive farmer and stockman of Randolph County, Ark., and was born in Tennessee, April 13, 1845, being a son of C. G. and Mary (Burrow) Parker, whose native State was Tennessee. After farming in that State until 1849, he came to Arkansas and settled on Current River, where he remained two years, and in 1852 came to the farm on which our subject is now residing. Here he improved the same, and was engaged in farming and stock raising and trading until his death in 1874, being followed by his widow three years later. Their marriage took place in 1822, and they reared a family of ten children, the following being now alive: Harriett C., wife of W. C. Thompson; Mary E., wife of Ben Holland; Charles G.; Josephine, wife of Wilbur Abbott, and S. H. The latter received no advantages for schooling in his youthful days, owing to the scarcity of schools and his father's early immigration to this State. He left the home farm to join the Confederate army in 1864, and served with Price on his raid through Missouri, taking an active part in the battles of Ironton and Pilot Knob, also Independence, Little Blue and numerous skirmishes. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., in June, 1865, returned home and commenced farming for himself on eighty acres of land given him by his father. He now owns 260 acres and has 100 acres under cultivation on which are good buildings, fences, etc. He does not depend alone on corn and cotton for his income, but makes a specialty of raising horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep. In 1868 he wedded Emily Wilson, of this county, and by her is the father of three children living: Joseph T., born November 19, 1872; John C., born December 23, 1874, and James A., born September 6, 1877. Two children died in infancy, and the mother's demise occurred January 8, 1880, her

death being deeply mourned by her family and a large circle of friends. Mrs. Amanda Halbrook, of Kentucky, became Mr. Parker's second wife, January 16, 1881, and to them were born three children, Orlie, born January 8, 1882, and Celestia H., born October 17, 1887, being the only ones living. Mrs. Parker was the widow of Freeman Halbrook, of Kentucky, by whom she bore a family of five children: Prentice, living in Kansas; Nannie, wife of Richard Abbott, of this county; Richard, of Colorado, and Emma, at home; the other child died. Mrs. Parker's parents, Edmund and Nancy A. (Neely) Mitchener, were Kentuckians, and reared a family of eleven children, of whom the following are living: William, of Missouri; Martha, wife of Robert Kidd; John, a resident of Missouri; Amanda, and Georgia, wife of John Harper. Mrs. Parker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Parker is a Democrat.

Charles W. Polk. Among the husbandmen of Randolph County, Ark., who have made for themselves an honorable name by a long term of years of steady and successful farming and upright citizenship is Mr. Polk, whose birth occurred in Tennessee in 1842. His parents, Michael and Mary (Duckworth) Polk, were born in North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, the former being related to ex-President Polk. They reared a family of eight children, six of whom are living: C. W., Ferraby (wife of James Wells), Rebecca (wife of Harrison Matthews), Polk, Ella (wife of Richard Polk, of Missouri) and Harvey (residing in Searcy County). Mr. Polk died in 1873, at the age of forty-one years, and his wife in 1865, aged thirty-six. They were members of the United Presbyterian Church; he was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and was a Republican in his political views. C. W. Polk received somewhat meager educational advantages in his youth, and in 1879 came to Arkansas and located in Clay County, where he at once commenced farming on 120 acres of land which he had purchased some time before. The farm is well improved with good buildings of all kinds, and is supplied with the necessary stock for successfully conducting its management. His first marriage took place in 1860, it being with Miss

Effie Higgins, of Tennessee, but she died in 1863, followed by her only child, whose death occurred in infancy. After living a widower for seven years Mr. Polk was married in 1870 to Miss Martha Alexander, of Hardin County, Tenn., by whom he has had a family of six children, three of whom are now living: Emmer (wife of Joseph Cox), and Joseph and E. D. (at home). Mr. Polk was so unfortunate as to lose his second wife by death in March, 1884, and three years since he espoused Mrs. Mary Eldridge, who only survived until the following year. His next marriage was with Mrs. Nancy Jane Lewis, who had borne her first husband two children: John and Bertie. Mr. Lewis died in 1885. He was a communicant in the Baptist Church, and was a leading member of the A. F. & A. M. In 1863 Mr. Polk joined the Union army, and was a faithful defender of the stars and stripes until the close of the war, being a member of Company C, Second Tennessee Mounted Infantry. He was at Clifton, Johnsonville, Lexington, Nashville and in numerous skirmishes. After returning home he engaged in the dry goods business, but next year he began farming, which occupation he has continued up to the present time. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church and he is a warm Republican, politically, and in all matters tending to benefit his county he is one of the leaders. He is in every respect a self-made man, and is a prosperous agriculturist.

Newton J. Proctor is a substantial resident of the county, and is now living in the town of Okean. He was born in Crittenden County, Ky., September 16, 1836, and is a son of Greenberry and Lucinda (Reese) Proctor, both of whom were also born in Crittenden County, Ky., and there the father died while still in the prime of life, in 1838. He was a successful farmer, and in politics was a Whig. His wife died in 1868, at the age of sixty-four years, she having been an earnest member of the Baptist Church for many years. Newton J. Proctor, the fifth of their six children, was educated in the common schools near his Kentucky home. At the early age of fourteen years, he began life on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and after several years of faithful service was pro-

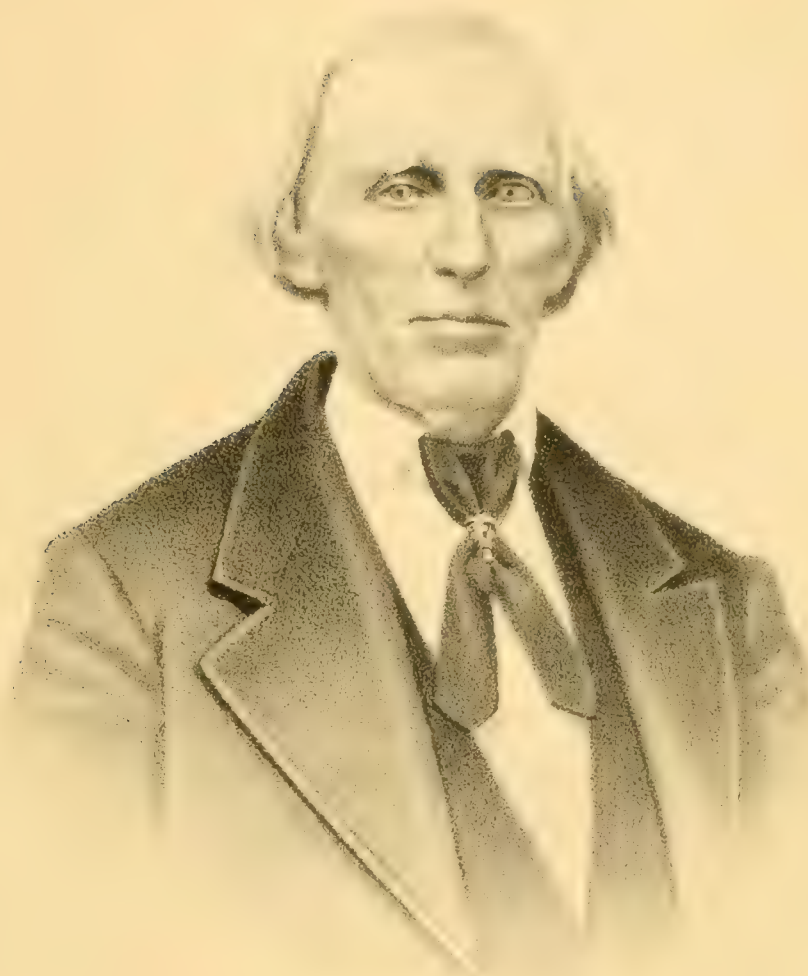
moted to the position of pilot, in which capacity he served for many years. During the Civil War, he rendered valuable aid, and was concerned in the taking of Island No. 10. He was on the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers from Nashville to Tennessee, as mate. After the war, he resided at different times in Hickman, Ky., and Belmont, Mo., and was engaged in farming until 1876, when he engaged in railroading. After some time, he gave up this work, and located at Corning, Ark., and two years later went to Texas. After his return to Arkansas, he located at Okean, where he has since been occupied in the timber business. From 1882 to 1887, he was a general merchant in the town of Okean, and at the latter date engaged in the drug business in connection with farming. He is still conducting these enterprises, and as he is thoroughly posted in the details of each, he is meeting with excellent success. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served eight years at different times as postmaster of Okean.

Hon. James H. Purkins has for thirty-two years been a resident of Randolph County, Ark., and during his long residence here has become well known, and has won the respect of all with whom he has come in contact. He possesses a fine education and excellent natural abilities, and is deserving of a more extended sketch than the nature of this work will permit: suffice it to say that his life has been a success both in material affairs and in the esteem which has been accorded him among those with whom he has so long made his home. He was born, reared and educated in Essex County, Va., the former event taking place in the year 1814. From early boyhood he has been familiar with farm life, and as his father was a prosperous merchant he spent much of his time in the store. He was married at the age of twenty-two years to Miss Clementina Singleton, and to their marriage twelve children have been born, three of whom are now living: Eliza, wife of Dr. Esselman; Clement W. and Rena S. After residing in his native State and following the occupation of merchandising until 1856, Mr. Purkins removed to Missouri, and settled the following year in Randolph County, Ark. He entered a tract of land on Current River

which he tilled until 1862, when he entered the Confederate army, but was sent home after a few months by Gens. Vandorn and Price as a recruiting officer, and held the position of captain. In 1860 he had been elected to the State legislature, and in 1862 he was re-elected and served out his time. In 1866 he was elected senator from Randolph and Greene Counties, and was serving his constituents while the senate was in session in the State house at Little Rock in 1867, when Gen. Ord with Federal troops was ordered by Congress to disperse the General Assembly of Arkansas. He refused afterward to become a candidate for office, but in 1877 he was elected to the office of county judge. After the war he clerked for various merchants in Pocahontas, and now owns about thirty-five acres near the town, which he rents out. The most of his children died in childhood, and within one week of each other, of pneumonia. One son, James W. by name, was a Confederate soldier from the time he was fifteen years of age, but was killed at Glasgow, Mo., at the age of eighteen years. Mr. Purkins is a son of W. H. and Ann (Howerton) Purkins, who were Virginians, where they were reared and married, and became the parents of six children, of whom Hon. James H. is the only one now living. The father was a merchant and farmer by occupation, and from the time he was twenty-one years of age until his death at the age of sixty-seven years he held office under the State. He was a captain in the War of 1812, and while away from home, serving his country, his son, James H., was born, and he did not see him until he was nearly one year old. His wife died about the same age as himself. The grandfather, Gideon Purkins, and his father were both Virginians, former of whom was a soldier in the War of 1812 and died at a very old age. The great-great-grandfather Purkins was a native of England, and came to America in Colonial times. The maternal grandfather was of Scotch descent, and was born in Essex County, Va. He was a captain in the Revolutionary War, being on the side of the Colonists, and until the day of his death at the age of ninety-eight years kept his uniform. Mr. Purkins, the subject of this sketch, is a member of the Baptist Church, is a Democrat

in his political views, and belongs to the Chapter and Blue Lodge in the A. F. & A. M. His first wife died in 1868, and he afterward espoused Miss Ava Payne, who died after having borne one child. James E. His third wife, who was a widow, died two years after her marriage with Mr. Purkins.

J. T. Redwine is a prosperous and successful merchant at Supply postoffice, Little Black Township, this county, and has been in business here since 1878. He first saw the light of day in the "Old North State" in 1840, his parents, Travis and Sally Ann (Harrison) Redwine, being also natives of that State, where they were reared and also married, the latter event being in 1835. Ten years later they concluded they could better their fortunes by emigrating westward, and they accordingly pitched their tent on Blue Grass soil, where they reared a family of five children to maturity, and lost one child in infancy: W. P. was born in 1836, lived to be seventeen years of age; Benjamin F., died September 9, 1862, his birth having occurred May 7, 1838; J. T.; Sallie M. (deceased); James D. (also deceased, his family being residents of this county), and L. A., who resides in Randolph County. The mother of these children died in the year 1850, she having been a daughter of Turner and Sally (Daniels) Harrison, the father being related to President Harrison's family. He was a farmer by occupation, and tilled the soil in the Blue-Grass State, from 1845 until his death. In 1851, Mr. Redwine took for his second wife Margaret Harrison, a daughter of Jesse Harrison, but five years later he was called upon to mourn her death, she having borne him three children, two of whom are living: George M., a resident of this county, and Jacob L., who resides in Conway County. Seven children were born to his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Ogden, of Kentucky, six of whom are now living, their names being as follows: Lucinda A., wife of D. H. Hawkins, Jr., of this county; Mary L. E., wife of D. C. Fowler; Thomas J., Isaac D., Nancy A., wife of Samuel Stout, and Frances. Mr. Redwine was so unfortunate as to lose his third wife in 1873, and he then united his fortunes with Mrs. Martha (Pierce) Spence, who bore one child, named Lucien R.



D. C. Montgomery
(DECEASED)
INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

J. T. Redwine, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, began life for himself at the age of twenty-one, and in 1861 espoused the cause of the Confederacy by becoming a member of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment, Arkansas Infantry, commanded by Col. Pat. Claiborne. He served until the final surrender, and was an active participant in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Liberty Gap, Richmond, Ky., Perryville and Chickamauga. He was wounded at Chickamauga, and was granted a furlough until he was able to attend to hospital duties, to which he had been detailed. He was paroled at Macon, Ga., in 1865, and reached home in August of that year. He found employment in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., which received his attention until December of that year, when he came home and wedded Miss Sarah A. Melton, March 18, 1866. He was engaged in farming exclusively until 1878, but since that time has given much of his attention to merchandising. His stock of goods amounts to about \$4,000, and his annual sales reach the sum of \$10,000. He also has a general store in Ripley County, Mo., which nets him an annual income of about \$800. His farm embraces 133 acres, and he owns some good dwelling houses, and a store-house in Doniphan. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and in his political views is a Democrat. He and wife are the parents of four children: Robert L., born December 7, 1866; Satira A., born October 15, 1871, the wife of John C. Phipps, of this county; James T., who was born February 29, 1876, and Sally M., born May 25, 1882. Mrs. Redwine is a daughter of John and Martha (Swain) Melton, to whose union the following family were born: Josephine (Meek); Satira, the deceased wife of L. F. Johnson; Lafayette F.; Sarah A. (Mrs. Redwine); Rosetta, the widowed wife of Pharaoh Aton; Elsetta, the deceased wife of Jasper Swin. Mrs. Redwine was born February 24, 1842. Neither J. T. Redwine nor his wife (Sarah A.) inherited any part of their present property; they began a life partnership with limited means, having neither house nor land, and what they now have has been gained by industry, which is the foundation of almost all of life's successful voyages.

J. M. Redwine, M. D. The short sketch that here appears is that of one of the reliable and deservedly successful physicians of Randolph County, whose experience has proven him to be well qualified for the position he has chosen. He was born in Marshall County, Ky., March 30, 1852, his parents, Jacob and Mary (Thomasson) Redwine, having been born in North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. They both removed to Kentucky prior to their marriage, and there united their fortunes in the year 1847, becoming the parents of eleven children, eight being now alive: W. C., who resides in Clay County, Ark.; Dr. H. C., also a resident of Clay County, where he is a practicing physician and merchant; Mattie E., a teacher of this county; Jennie L., wife of M. L. Gilbert, of Dade City, Fla.; Jacob, Jr., who lives in Kentucky; Amanda J., wife of Charles Dishman, of Kansas, and Hiram G., now in a law school in the East. Jacob Redwine has always followed the occupation of farming and merchandising, and is now residing in Kentucky. He was in the Union army during the late war, and served in Company B, of the Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, as a private, but was discharged at the end of twelve months, his term of enlistment having expired. The principal engagement in which he took part was at Spring Creek, near Lexington, Tenn., being under Col. Henry. Since the war he has resided on his farm in Kentucky, and is now fairly well-to-do. He votes the Republican ticket. Our subject, Dr. J. M. Redwine, received fairly good advantages for acquiring an education, being an attendant of the common schools of Kentucky. He first engaged in teaching school and clerking in a dry goods store, and during this time his leisure moments were given to the study of medicine, which profession had always had a fascination for him. After attending medical lectures he entered upon the practice of that profession in Kentucky, in 1876, and followed it there and in Tennessee two years. From 1878 to 1881, he practiced in Randolph County, Ark., and from that time until 1884 he was a practitioner of Benton County. He has since resided in this county, and has acquired a large and profitable practice.

and in his journeys to alleviate the sufferings of the sick, the sunshine of his disposition, as well as his medical skill, is brought to bear upon his patients, and the result is very satisfactory. He has a fertile little farm of forty acres, and in connection with his practice was engaged in farming and merchandising until within the last few years. He is a Republican politically, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He was married, October 28, 1879, to Miss Malena E., a daughter of John and Permelia E. (Mosely) Mabry, who became the parents of twelve children, six now living: Robert M., Mattie T. (Greer), Novella (Greer), William D., John, and Malena E. (Mrs. Redwine), the latter born on Blue-Grass soil. Dr. and Mrs. Redwine have become the parents of two children: Ethel, born September 1, 1884, and Edith, born September 17, 1887.

Dennis W. Reynolds, merchant, Reyno. For many years Mr. Reynolds has been a prominent resident of Randolph County, and has enjoyed the reputation of being an intelligent and honorable business man. He possesses that shrewd business tact and energy which are characteristic of people of Illinois birth, for he was born in Jackson County, of that State, in 1840, being a son of James M. and Elizabeth Reynolds, the former of whom removed from the State of North Carolina to Illinois, while it was a Territory. The father was a native of North Carolina, and the mother of Jackson County, Ill. He was a farmer and hunter by occupation; was a participant in the War of 1812, and two years after his wife's death, which occurred in 1857, he married Minerva Foster. He was sheriff of Jackson County for four years, and also held a number of minor offices in Arkansas. He was noted for his morality and charity, and his death which occurred in 1884, at the age of seventy years, was a severe loss to the community in which he resided. Dennis W. Reynolds is self-educated, and when only seventeen years of age he entered mercantile life at Cherokee Bay, which enterprise received his attention for three years, or until the war broke out. On the 11th of March, 1862, he dropped all his work to enlist in the Seventh Missouri Infantry, Capt. A. G. Kelsey's

company, as a private, and was afterward promoted to the rank of sergeant and then to captain, which position he held until hostilities ceased. He was at Greenville, Mo., Little Rock, and was with Price on his raid through Missouri. After being paroled he returned to his home in this county, and was one of the successful husbandmen of the county until 1875, when he established his present mercantile business at Corning, Clay County, Ark., and since 1878 has been at Reyno. Mr. Reynolds possesses a thorough knowledge of the business in which he is engaged, and has the necessary requisites for successfully conducting it. He also manages his farm and gives considerable attention to the propagation of stock; and it may be truly said that in every enterprise in which he has been interested, and to which he has given his attention, his labors have been followed with excellent results. He has always taken a deep interest in the politics of the county, and although not an unreasonable partisan he has always been a Democrat in his political views. He is a Master Mason, and he and his wife, whose maiden name was Mattie J. Wilkis, are earnest and consistent members of the Baptist Church. He was first married in 1861, to Miss Nancy Luttrell, but her death occurred the following year at the age of eighteen years. She left one son, James, who died in 1888, aged twenty-six years. His second wife was the widow of A. G. Kelsey, and had formerly been Miss Mary Ellis. She was born on Blue-Grass soil, and died in 1868, having borne two children: Madison A. and Elizabeth A. To him and his present wife have been born the following family: Leoa, Ervin and Pearl. Three children died in infancy. Mrs. Reynolds conducts a millinery establishment in her own store, and her bonnets and hats are always trimmed in excellent taste and the latest style. Mr. Reynolds was the first to clear the land and build where the town of Reyno now stands, which place, by the way, was named in his honor. He erected the first dwelling house and hotel, and is now doing business in the first business house in the town.

J. H. Richardson, ex-county judge and farmer of Little Black Township, was born in the State

of Illinois on the 11th of April, 1840, and is one of two surviving members of a family of four children (the other survivor being Mary A., wife of Jackson Baker, of Pike County, Ill.) born to Emanuel and Matilda A. (Gates) Richardson, who were born in Alabama and South Carolina, respectively. The father moved to Illinois in 1836, where he purchased land and remained until 1841, at which time he removed to Schuyler County, Mo., where he also improved a farm and remained until 1863. From that time until 1865, he resided in Illinois, then came to Randolph County, where he made his home until his death, which occurred June 17, 1888. He was first married in 1838, to Miss Gates, and after her death, which occurred in 1850 or 1851, he espoused Miss Martha Lovett of Missouri, in the latter year, and by her became the father of one child that died in infancy. He was called upon to mourn the death of his second wife in 1854, and the same year he married Miss Eliza A. Wadsworth, of Pike County, Ill., she bearing him eight children, five now living: Eliza E., wife of William Lewis, of this county; John E., in Sharp County, Ark.; Jacob W., of this county; Fannie E., wife of James Hogan, of this county, and Charles B., also of this county. Mr. Richardson and his three wives were members of the Baptist Church, and he was something of a politician, taking an active interest in the politics of the county. He accumulated a fine property prior to the war, but during that time he lost heavily, and afterward had to commence anew, retrieving his fortunes to some extent. J. H. Richardson, the immediate subject of this memoir, enlisted in the Confederate army at the age of twenty-one years, being under Capt. Sam Shacklett, and served until the 6th of August, 1861, when he was severely wounded, having his right leg broken, and was sent home to recuperate. After remaining inactive until 1862, he rejoined his company, but after serving a short time, the company was disbanded, and he and W. H. Tipton went to Iowa, thence to Illinois, remaining in the latter State until 1865, when he came to Randolph County, locating within three miles of where he now lives, the summer months being spent in farming, and

the winter months in teaching school. Like his father, he has always been a Democrat politically, and in 1874 was elected to the office of justice of the peace, serving in this capacity two years, and was then chosen county assessor, filling the office three successive terms. In 1882, he was elected county and probate judge, holding the position four years, and to his excellent natural abilities, were added the wisdom and experience of a useful and well-spent life, and there was no reason to view his official career with disappointment when he retired from the bench. He is one of the heaviest tax-payers of the county, and at the present time owns 3,000 acres of land, of which about 600 are under cultivation and fence. When starting for himself, it was with very little means, but he has succeeded well in his undertakings, and deserves much credit for the way in which he has surmounted the difficulties which have strewn his path. He possesses a large fund of information, is strictly temperate, and is respected and esteemed by all for his many sterling qualities. October 3, 1867, he married Miss Martha J. Mansker, who was born in this county November 25, 1849, and to them were born the following children: H. L., born September 19, 1870; W. J., born October 30, 1872; Martha A., born January 1, 1876; Manuel G., born October 8, 1877, and Eliza L. L., born August 24, 1880. Mrs. Richardson, who died December 30, 1883, was a faithful wife and mother, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1884, our subject married Miss Rebecca E. Downey, who was born on the 22d of February, 1848. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

David C. Roberts. Prominent among the leading men of Randolph County, Ark., and among those deserving special notice for their public spirit and energy, is the gentleman of whom this notice is given. He was born in Cleveland County, N. C., July 23, 1833, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Collins) Roberts, who were born, reared and married in North Carolina, and after residing a few years in their native State after the latter event, moved to Cherokee County, Ga., where the mother's death occurred in 1854 or 1855, when

about thirty-five years of age. Here the father afterward married Rebecca Wickett, and made his home until 1882, when they came to Randolph County, Ark., where Mr. Roberts quietly breathed his last the following year. He had been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a great many years, and while a resident of North Carolina was engaged in farming; also acted as overseer at the King's Mountain Gold Mines. When the Rebellion was in progress he was a member of the Home Guards in Georgia. His father, Stephen Roberts, was an Englishman by birth, and died in Alabama. David C. Roberts was the eighth of ten children, and at the age of twenty-three years he left home and commenced farming for himself, continuing until the mutterings of war foretold the struggle that was to follow, and in 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-third Georgia Infantry, Confederate States Army, and held the rank of orderly sergeant. He was in the battle of Seven Pines, the seven days' fight at Richmond, Second Manassas, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Mechanicsville, Ocean Pond, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and was then around Richmond until the final surrender. He was taken prisoner twice, first at the battle of Mechanicsville, but was exchanged after twenty days' imprisonment, and then at the close of the war at Appomattox. He was never wounded. He returned to his home in Georgia after hostilities ceased, and remained there until 1868, at which time he moved to McLean, Ky., and three years later to Arkansas, and has since resided on his present farm, which is one of the best in the county. It embraces a tract of 200 acres, and is all bottom land with the exception of about ten acres. In 1851 he was married to Miss Malinda Finley, a daughter of Aaron Finley, of Cherokee County, Ga., and her death occurred in Randolph County, Ark., in 1872, when about thirty-five years of age. She left six children (four of whom are now living): Stephen, John, Mary (wife of Ezekiel Hum, of Washington County, Ark.), Regina (wife of William McQuay, of Lawrence County, Ark.), and Martha and Leander who are deceased. In 1874 Mr. Roberts married Mrs.

Susan Deaver, of this county, and by her has five children: Rachel J., Thomas H., Jacob H., Richard T. and Lucy A. Mrs. Roberts' maiden name was Weddle, and by her first husband, Isaac Deaver, she became the mother of three children, only one of whom is living, Matilda; those deceased are Mary T. and William F. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are members of the Methodist and Christian Churches, respectively, and he is a Democrat in his political views, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

R. R. Ruff, M. D. During a professional career of over twenty-three years, Dr. Ruff has become a successful physician, and justly deserves the eulogisms bestowed upon him by his professional brethren. He was born on the 25th of April, 1831, and his youth was spent in assisting in the duties of the farm, and in attending the common subscription schools, where he acquired a fair education, but which he has since greatly improved by much study and contact with the world. Upon reaching the age of twenty-one years he commenced farming, which employment received his attention until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he abandoned the plow and donned the martial trappings of war, serving in the capacity of recruiting officer for some time. He was never identified with the regular army, but was in a number of severe engagements and was captured at Huntingdon, Tenn., being paroled immediately thereafter. He returned home with the intention of remaining, but owing to the persecutions to which he was subjected he again began recruiting men, and served until the final surrender. After taking the oath of allegiance he returned home, but came soon after to Pocahontas, Ark., and while being employed here he energetically pursued the study of medicine during leisure moments, and in 1866, moved to Pittman, where he entered on the practice of his profession, continuing there with success until 1887. In connection with this he commenced merchandising in 1880, and also managed his three farms, of which 225 acres were under cultivation. His annual sales amount to some \$10,000, and he sells on time, giving a credit of from six to eight months, but

buys for cash. In 1851, Laura Eason, of Tennessee, became his wife, and their marriage resulted in the birth of five children, Leota G., the wife of J. P. Shemwell, being the only one living; three died in infancy, and one at the age of fifteen years. Mrs. Ruff departed this life in 1872, having been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a number of years. Dr. Ruff took for his second wife Miss Amanda W. Legate, and by her has one child, born July 15, 1873, named Horace E. The Doctor and this wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Democrat and a member of the A. F. & A. M. His parents, John and Chloe (Eason) Ruff, were born in North Carolina, and in 1828 emigrated to Carroll County, Tenn., where he was engaged in farming, and became the owner of a number of negroes. He was an old line Whig and died in October, 1855, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was married three times, his first wife being a Miss Hodge, by whom he had six or seven children, four sons living to be grown. His second union was with Miss Eason, which took place about 1821, in North Carolina. The following are the names of their children: James G., a physician of this county; S. D., who is deceased, his family being residents of Southeast Missouri; W. H., who is also dead, his family being residents of Forest City, Ark.; Dr. R. R., and Jackey E., the deceased wife of George M. Drew. The mother of these children passed to her long home in 1852, at the age of fifty-five years, and Mr. Ruff wedded his third wife, Martha Eason, in August, 1855, her death occurring in January, 1856.

W. R. Russell, merchant, Pocahontas, Ark. The mercantile interests of this portion of the county have been ably represented for a number of years by Mr. Russell. General merchandising, of course, necessitates the carrying of a varied assortment of goods, and in his stock Mr. Russell has a variety which cannot fail to satisfy every want of his patrons. He is a native of Randolph County, Ark., born in 1857, and the son of Marion Russell, also a native of Randolph County, Ark.

The elder Russell was a successful tiller of the soil, and when a young man was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Leonard, a native of Tennessee. At the breaking out of the Rebellion Mr. Russell joined the Confederate States army as lieutenant of Company H, Fifteenth Missouri Regiment, and was killed at the battle of Big Blue, during Price's raid, in November, 1864. The paternal grandfather, James Russell, was one of the first settlers of Randolph County, and located about eight miles north of Pocahontas, where he improved a good farm, and there remained the balance of his days. W. R. Russell was one of four children born to his parents. Two brothers are deceased, and a sister, Alice M., the wife of R. M. Bigger, is now residing in Little Black Township, Randolph County. The subject of this sketch was educated in the private schools of his native county, and at the age of twenty-one commenced working for himself. He first came to Pocahontas, and engaged as salesman for Levi Hecht, for whom he clerked eighteen months. After this he farmed for three years, and then again came to Pocahontas, where he engaged as a clerk for R. Nicholas, remaining with him three years, when he established his present business, and now has a good substantial trade on a cash basis. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Mary E. Ulmer, a native of Indiana. They have two children: Ina and Pearly. Mr. and Mrs. Russell are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and each takes an active part in church work. He owns a farm of 210 acres, seventy-five under cultivation, and is a man who manifests a deep interest in all public enterprises.

J. C. Sanders. Among the native residents of the State of Georgia, and closely identified with its progress and development for many years were the Sanders family, a respected representative of whom is found in the subject of this sketch, who was born in that State in 1843. His parents, James and Eliza (Covington) Sanders, were born in Georgia (in 1804) and Virginia, respectively; the father was reared in his native State, and there followed the occupation of a planter until 1886, when his death occurred. The mother died in Texas in 1884, aged seventy-five years. The paternal grand

father was born in South Carolina, and lived in Georgia. He was of Irish lineage. Like so many of the substantial citizens of this county at the present time, J. C. Sanders was initiated into the mysteries of farm life from the very first, and this has continued to be the calling to which he has directed his attention. While a resident of his native State he joined the Confederate army in 1861, and was in active service four years. He was at Gaines' Mill, Gettysburg, Petersburg, the Wilderness and numerous other engagements of less note, and was wounded thirteen times. He was a private in the Twenty-seventh Georgia Regiment. After the war he left the State of Georgia and emigrated to Missouri, thence to Arkansas and afterward to Texas. After remaining in that State for some time he returned to Arkansas, and has here made his home up to the present time. His lands in this county amount to 400 acres, and he has 225 acres under cultivation. He was married in 1862 to Miss Jane Williams, and to their union have been born five children: Henry, Callie (who is dead), Morris (who died at the age of twenty years, in 1888), Jimmy and Tommy. His second wife was Miss Sarah Dean, who bore him four children: Bob, Charley, Alfred and Annie. Mr. Sanders has always been a Democrat in his political views.

A. Z. Schnabaum, merchant, Pocahontas, Ark. Among the many enterprises necessary to complete the commercial resources of a town or city, no one is of more importance to the community than that of the general merchant. Prominent in this trade is Mr. Schnabaum, who deals in dry goods, hardware, implements and groceries. Mr. Schnabaum is of foreign birth, Austria being his native country. He first saw the light of day in the year 1864, and after reaching a suitable age was educated in a mercantile college in his native land. He left school at the age of nearly seventeen, and in 1881 emigrated to America. He stopped in New York City for six months as a clerk; then went to Pennsylvania, where he remained but a short time, and then came to Pocahontas, Ark. Here he engaged as a clerk for R. Nicholas, remaining with him three years, and then

continued in the same capacity for Imboden, with whom he remained a few months. At the expiration of that time he engaged in business for himself, having judiciously saved his money, and now carries all the way from \$6,000 to \$16,000 worth of goods, the annual sales amounting to over \$35,000. He has from two to four clerks, and carries on a thriving business. He is also the owner of a cotton-gin, and buys and sells cotton at this place. He has never been married. He is the son of H. and G. Schnabaum, natives of Austria, who have died since A. Z. came to America. The father was a man of considerable means, and was a distiller of liquor and a drover by occupation. Mr. Schnabaum is a stirring business man and an enterprising citizen. He is pleasant and agreeable in his manners, and the large trade which he now has is fully merited.

Jacob Schoonover, retired farmer, Pocahontas, Ark. The subject of this sketch is one of the honored pioneers of Randolph County. He has been located here for a period of over twenty-nine years, and has not only become well known, but the respect and esteem shown him are as wide as his acquaintance. His fine farm of 200 acres is adorned with an attractive and commodious house, and the large mill and cotton-gin which he operates deserve special attention. He is a native of Honesdale, Penn., and is a son of Daniel and Eliza (Jacks) Schoonover, both of whom are also natives of the Keystone State. Jacob Schoonover went to California when twenty-one years of age, or in 1852, by way of the Isthmus, and remained there until September, 1856, engaged in mining and teaming. He then returned to his native State, remained there about a year, and then in 1857 went to Minnesota, where he spent another year. In 1858 he came to Arkansas, settled in Marion County, and engaged in photographing, which he continued for three years, traveling in the meantime over Northeast Arkansas and Southeast Missouri. He happened to be in Randolph County when the war broke out, and in 1862 he enlisted in Shaver's regiment, Tappin's brigade, and served until June, 1865, in the Confederate army. He was regimental quartermaster. After the close of the

conflict he returned to Randolph County, remained a few months, and then proceeded to the State of his nativity, where he sojourned six months, visiting his parents. Subsequently he returned to this county, and engaged as salesman in the store of Green R. Jones, remaining thus employed for two years. He then bought a partnership, and this continued until 1873. Three years later he was elected circuit clerk of Randolph County, and filled this position in a very acceptable manner for six years. After this he was engaged in farming and trading. He was first married in 1870 to Miss Martha J. Wear, a native of Pennsylvania, who bore him the following named children: Eugene G., now in Pennsylvania; Herbert, Addie C. and Parke T. The mother of these children died on the 22d of December, 1878, and Mr. Schoonover was married the second time, on the 5th of January, 1882, to Miss Ella Bolen, a native of the Blue Grass State. Two children are the fruit of this union: Robert and Jacob. Mr. Schoonover is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the K. of H. He has ever taken an active part in politics and public affairs, and has done much to build up every enterprise for the common good.

Vincent Segraves is a successful merchant of the county, and was born here on the 26th of February, 1839, being a son of Vincent and Lavina (Lacy) Segraves, who were born in South Carolina and Knox County, Tenn., in 1789, and 1814, and died in Randolph County, Ark., in 1870 and 1871, respectively. The father left his native State when he was a young man, and went to Tennessee, and afterward removed to Illinois, and from there to Arkansas, in 1833, being one of the very first settlers of Randolph County. He was a farmer, and as such was one of the most successful men in this part of the State; in connection with this work he kept a distillery. During the War of 1812 he was a soldier, belonging to Jackson's Guard, and with him participated in the battles of New Orleans and Pensacola. He was a well-known and prominent citizen of Arkansas, and had been a life-long Democrat. He and wife were members of the Baptist Church, and were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living.

Vincent was the seventh of the family, and received his early education in Randolph County. He remained on his father's farm until twenty-five years of age, then commenced to farm for himself; but his labors in this direction were interrupted by the war. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service, and the following year joined Company A, of the Twenty-fifth Arkansas Infantry, and was an active worker for the Southern cause until the close of the war, holding the rank of lieutenant, and taking part in the engagements at Murfreesboro, Richmond, Ky., and was with Price on his raid through Missouri and Kansas, but was never wounded or taken prisoner. He has since been engaged in farming, and in connection has followed merchandising since 1886, at which time he formed a partnership with W. E. Hibbard, but at the end of nine months became associated with J. W. Witherford. He owns fertile lands to the amount of 120 acres, and has sixty-five acres under cultivation. In 1866 he married Caroline Waddle, who was born in Randolph County, Ark., in 1842, and is a daughter of Henry Waddle. She and Mr. Segraves are the parents of nine children: Frances B., wife of Lewis A. Manning; Rufus H., William J., Emanuel W., John H., Detty Ann, Mary Emma, Sula W. and Agnes. Mrs. Segraves is a member of the United Baptist Church. Mr. Segraves is a staunch Democrat in his political views.

G. A. Seel, M. D., of Warm Springs, Ark., and proprietor of the springs of that name, was born in Georgetown, Ohio, in 1855, and is a son of V. F. and C. A. (Houck) Seel, who were married in the State of Ohio in 1854, and moved to Kentucky about a year later. The father followed merchandising and farming in Bracken County, Ky., and was moderately successful in business. He was a man of superior education, and was able to speak three or four different languages. He served under Gen. Taylor in the Mexican War, and was with him in all the battles in which he took part. He was born in 1819, and his wife in 1816, and both their deaths occurred in 1888. He was a Democrat in his political views. He and his wife reared a family of seven children: Catherine, Peter, F. W., G. A.,

V. F., Henry, and Mary C. While growing up, G. A. Seel had excellent advantages for acquiring a good education, and to say that he fully improved his opportunities would be only speaking the truth. After attending the free school of his section until sixteen years of age he entered Higginsport high school, but left that institution at the age of seventeen, and began traveling, so continuing until he was about twenty years of age, at which time he returned to Kentucky, and remained there for nearly one year, assisting his father on the farm. He then began traveling again, continuing two years, and became familiar with some of the finest points of interest in the United States. He located in New Madrid, Mo., where he became conductor on the Little River Valley & Arkansas Railroad, and as such continued for four years. He then filled the same position on the Cotton Belt road for about one year, and during this time his leisure moments were spent in studying chemistry. In the latter part of 1880 he engaged in the drug business at Doniphan, Mo., and after continuing there one year he devoted his time and attention the two following years to the study of chemistry under Profs. Detmer and Stille, of the St. Louis Dairy Company's Laboratory. From there he went to Chanute, Kas., where he established a private laboratory, remaining in that place until the fall of 1885. During the two years he spent in this place he was studying medicine under Drs. Webb & Brown of the Eclectic school, and afterward underwent an examination before the Kansas medical board, consisting of eight men, and secured a certificate to practice. He became a member of the Eclectic Medical Association of that State, and after leaving there in the fall of 1885, he came to Randolph County, and located at Warm Springs, where he passed an examination before the board in 1885, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. Since coming here he has graduated from the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, and has made a special study of operative and ophthalmic surgery under the able instructions of Profs. Louis Bower, A. C. Bernays and John Glancis, being now a successful surgeon and physician. He was married, October 14,

1885, to Miss Ella S. Kibler, of Water Valley, this county, and by her became the father of two children: Leona C. (deceased), and G. A., Jr. Mrs. Seel is a native of Arkansas. The Doctor belongs to the K. of P., and in his political views is a Democrat. In 1888 he and Capt. J. J. Handwerker, of Memphis, Tenn., purchased the famous warm springs of this place, which in days gone by were used by the Indians as a health resort, this being as early as 1818, when the first settlers began to come into the region. The first hotel put up near the place was in 1840, by a man named Rice, and after his death the property fell to his heirs. In 1874, it was purchased from them by Dalton, Kibler & Waddle, who erected a substantial hotel there the same year and put up bath houses, bowling alley, etc. They also inclosed two and one-half acres with a nice fence, and in this inclosure are sixty springs, with three different kinds of water, chalybeate, sulphur and carbonate. The largest spring is carbonate water, containing 160 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas to the gallon, making it the equal of the famous chalybeate Vichy waters of Europe. In addition to this it also contains iodine and lithia. The springs are accessible by the following stage routes: Doniphan, Pocahontas, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad and the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad. The climate in the locality of the springs is fine, and the Doctor's manner of treating diseases in the way of baths can not be excelled, for hot, cold and electric baths can be secured at any time. The citizens in the locality contemplate erecting a high-school, and the place can then be utilized as a point for securing both a good education and the benefit of the health restoring waters of the springs. The country is very beautiful hereabouts, and the streams abound with fish and the woods with deer, turkeys, squirrels, quail, etc., making it a sportsman's paradise.

James F. Shaver, who is one of the successful farmers of Warm Springs Township, was born in Randolph County, Ark., in September, 1833, and is a son of John and Nancy (Cook) Shaver, who were born in Georgia. They were married in Alabama, about 1823, and in 1828 came to Arkan-

sas, settling in this county, where they purchased and also entered some Government land. Wild animals of all kinds roamed the woods at will at this time, and in some places the forests were almost impenetrable, but it can be said of John Shaver that, with the courage and perseverance which marked the lives of so many of our pioneers,

He chopped, he logged, he cleared his lot,
And into many a dismal spot
He let the light of day.

His neighbors were from ten to fifteen miles distant, and at that time wagons were a rare sight, but small trucks were made by sawing large logs in two, the wheels being of solid wood—even these rude conveyances being few and far between. The nearest flouring-mill, which was twenty-five miles away, could only be reached by crossing two rivers, and owing to the difficulty of doing this, the settlers had to resort to the old-fashioned pestle. The first flouring-mill put up in this part of the county was on the old Russell place, and was run by horse power. This was about the year 1838. He and his wife were born in 1800 and 1798, and died in 1850 and 1858, respectively. They were members of the Christian Church, and became the parents of eleven children, eight living to be grown: William, who resides in Webster County, Mo., is a minister in the Christian Church; Robert, who died leaving a family in this county; Alexander, also deceased, his family being residents of the county; Peter, Martha, widow of C. Johnson; Caroline, the deceased wife of John Johnson; Nancy, wife of Jesse Johnson, and John, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh in 1862, while serving in the Confederate army. The other children died in infancy. James F. Shaver had very poor educational advantages in his youth, and although he attended the old fashioned subscription schools long enough to learn to read, he did not attend sufficiently long to learn to write. In 1852 he married Miss Elizabeth Waddle, a native of the county, born in 1836, and to them were born the following family: Alexander, born December 23, 1853; J. H., born August 2, 1855; Louis M., born December 22, 1857; Sarah E., wife of Eli Morris, born January 2, 1859; Jacob S., born Oc-

tober 6, 1861; James F., Jr., born November 2, 1863; Matilda A., born January 14, 1866, wife of Jeff Morris; R. L., born April 4, 1868, Peter M., born December 20, 1869; William M., born August 27, 1871; Permelia E., born January 14, 1874, and Joseph A., born February 28, 1876. In 1862 Mr. Shaver joined the Confederate army; he was with Price on his last raid through Missouri in 1864, and was a participant in a number of battles and skirmishes, Pilot Knob and Blue Lick being among the number. After his surrender, which occurred at Jacksonport, Ark., in June, 1865, he came home and engaged immediately in farming, entering at first 160 acres of land, and now has eighty under cultivation. He is also engaged in raising horses and cattle of a good grade. Mr. Shaver is a public-spirited citizen, is a Democrat in his political views, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church, as are nearly all their children. Mrs. Shaver is a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Biggers) Waddle, Tennesseans by birth, who came to Arkansas about 1832, and here married the following year. Their children were Lucinda, wife of Peter Shaver; Matilda (deceased), Sarah (Johnson), Susan (Roberts), Jefferson (deceased), Jake, Caroline (Graves), Marietta L. (Hawk), George and James (twins), and Elizabeth, wife of our subject. The parents died in 1849 and 1862, aged fifty and sixty years, respectively.

Col. Thomas S. Simington. The name that heads this sketch is that of one of the oldest settlers of this vicinity, whose entire life in this county has been such as to win him the respect and esteem of all who are favored with his acquaintance. His father, Robert Simington, was a Scotchman who emigrated to the United States when twenty-two years of age, and being of an adventurous turn of mind, and nothing daunted by the talk of Indian troubles, determined to seek his fortune in the "far West," and accordingly pushed on westward. From the city of Pittsburgh, Penn., he floated down the Ohio River on a flatboat, and made a landing at Cincinnati, Ohio, which place then consisted of two cabins, and from there went overland to Fayette County, Ky., becoming one of the very first settlers of that State. While making

the toilsome journey to this State he was frequently surrounded by Indians, having trouble with them at various times, and had frequently to depend on the block-houses for protection. After making his home in Fayette County for some time, he removed to Henry County, of the same State, where he made his home until 1827, when he removed to Jefferson County, Ind., for the purpose of educating his children and giving them the advantages of Hanover College. He came to the United States without means, but possessing the sterling characteristics of his ancestors he was very successful in his farming enterprises, and at the time of his death in 1849, at the age of seventy-six years, he was quite a wealthy citizen. He lavished his wealth freely in educating his children, was always a kind and considerate father, and his memory is still respected and revered by them to a wonderful degree. He was a staunch Whig in politics, and was in favor of colonizing the colored race. His wife, Nancy McWilliams by name, was born in Virginia, and removed with her parents to Kentucky when she was a young girl, and in that State she was married to Mr. Simington. She died in Jefferson County, Ind., about two years after the death of her husband, when about sixty-four years of age. Both she and her husband were members of the Presbyterian Church, and for many years he was an elder in that church, and was holding that position at the time of his death. Of the seven daughters and five sons born to their union nine lived to maturity, and four are living at the present time: Robert S., who has been a Presbyterian minister since a young man, and is now located at San Diego, Cal.; Martha R., widow of William Finley, and is now residing in Independence, Mo.; Myra, widow of Gen. Lucas, also located at Independence, and Col. Thomas S. The latter, owing to his father's liberality, received an excellent education in Hanover College, and when nineteen years of age he went to Boonville, Mo., where he was engaged in teaching school and clerking for several years. After residing in Palestine, Ill., for about three years, he moved to Randolph County, Ark., and has since been actively engaged in farming, the first few years being also spent in

wielding the ferule. He is now the owner of some of the best farming lands in the county, and is one of the prosperous citizens. He served as county surveyor prior to the Rebellion, and in 1861 was elected sheriff and collector of the county. The following year he organized a company to serve thirty days in the Confederate army, then enlisted in Company A, and was made first lieutenant. He was soon after elected lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, but after serving two years was discharged on account of disability. He was at the battles of Tupelo and Perryville, and although his loss in money matters was very heavy during the war, he has been very successful in accumulating worldly goods. January 1, 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Emily B. Russell, a daughter of one of the oldest settlers of Randolph County, Ark., Col. James G. Russell. She was born in the county July 20, 1833. Her union with Mr. Simington was blessed in the birth of eight children, of whom two died in infancy and six are now living: Williamson T. and Francis L., farmers of the county; Ida J., wife of Benjamin F. Bigger of Pocahontas; Thomas F., a merchant of Eastern Texas; Minnie and Mattie, at home. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which Mr. Simington is a trustee and steward. He is one of the oldest Masons in the county, and although a Whig in politics until 1856, he has since been a Democrat. He has always been a public-spirited citizen, and is a patron of education and all worthy enterprises.

James Henry Skaggs was born on the 2d of August, 1840, near Danby, Jefferson County, Mo., and is the son of Henry Skaggs, the grandson of Stephen Skaggs, and the great-grandson of James Skaggs, who was a native of Virginia, a man of great physical strength and activity, and of whom it is said that he settled in Kentucky before Daniel Boone. Stephen Skaggs was also a native of Virginia, his birth occurring about 1764. He died in Kentucky in 1814. His wife's maiden name was Miss Nancy Andrews, who was born in the year 1766, and died in Kentucky in 1862. Henry Skaggs (father of the subject of this sketch) was born in Green County, Ky., on the 6th of June,

1807, and came to Jefferson County, Mo., in 1833, bought a tract of land of several hundred acres, and this he improved and cultivated. He devoted the remainder of his life to farming and the raising of fine horses. He died on the 9th of September, 1866. His wife, Mrs. Mary (Eagelbarger) Skaggs, was born on the 7th of October, 1814, and was a woman of superior intelligence and firmness of character. She received her final summons in Jefferson County, Mo., in September, 1866. The maternal grandfather of our subject, John M. Eagelbarger, was a native of Germany, born in 1784, and came to the United States in 1800, landing at Savannah, Ga. He came to Missouri at an early day, and here followed his trade, that of a gunsmith. He died in Jefferson County, Mo., on the 3d of July, 1829. His wife's maiden name was Unity Carlin, a sister of ex-Governor Carlin of Illinois, and a woman of great courage and determination. James Henry Skaggs (the subject of this sketch), was taught the principles of farming in early life, and in 1861 he joined the Confederate army under the command of Gen. Jeff. Thompson, served about eight months, and was discharged on account of sickness. He then followed school teaching for about six years, two of which were spent in Monroe County, Ill., and the remainder in Jefferson and St. Francois Counties, Mo. During the period of teaching he gave his spare time to the study of medicine. Later he engaged in dealing in live stock and in merchandising, which he continued two years. In 1870 he came to Clay County, Ark., and followed farming and buying stock. He selected for his companion in life Miss Eliza James, and was united in marriage to her in 1873. They had two children, both of whom died in youth. Mrs. Skaggs died on the 19th of March, 1875. After that Mr. Skaggs accepted a position as collecting agent for Levi Hecht & Bros., at Pocahontas, which he held for over a year. In 1876, on the 17th of December, he was married to Mrs. Serena J. Russell, a native of Louisiana, and whose maiden name was Killecrease. Mr. Skaggs then turned his attention once more to farming. In 1882 he was elected county surveyor, which office he filled with ability

and credit. For the past few years he has been extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and also in the timber business, in which he has been very successful. He now owns over 4,000 acres of land and has 800 acres under cultivation. Mr. Skaggs is five feet eleven inches in height, and weighs 250 pounds. In middle life he was very strong and active, and was well trained in Olympic games, as was also his father. Mr. Skaggs after receiving a common-school education was for several terms under the tutorage of Mr. Robert A. Booth, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, with whom our subject, among other things, completed mathematics as far as calculus. He has taken an active part in public affairs, and is alive to the interests of his country, is willing to do his part in forwarding all enterprises for public good, and is an important commercial factor of Randolph County.

Will H. Skinner, druggist, Pocahontas, Ark. Holding the leading place among the druggists of the town of Pocahontas is the above-mentioned gentleman. The business he now conducts was established by him in 1886, and he has built it up to its present enviable position by upright and honorable dealing, by understanding the wants of the public and anticipating them; also by keeping nothing but the best and most reliable goods, so that whatever is purchased at "Skinner's" can be implicitly relied upon. This gentleman was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, and is the son of Alfred and Mary (Virtue) Skinner, the father a native of the "Buckeye State," and the mother of Maryland. Alfred Skinner was a manufacturer of and dealer in saddles. He was a gentleman of education, was well versed in law matters, and being a leader in politics was called upon by the people to fill many offices of trust in the county and township. He and his wife were faithful members of the Presbyterian Church. They reared to maturity a family of eight children, all living: Mary C., a stenographer at Baltimore, Md.; Helen M., a teacher in Baltimore; Nola, in Washington, Ohio; Fannie, also in Washington, Ohio; Anice P., wife of C. L. Ferguson, of Columbus, Ohio; Will H., Laura, a teacher in Baltimore, Md.;

Alfred, a harness and saddlery merchant and manufacturer, of Washington, Ohio. The father of these children died May 22, 1889, at the age of sixty-eight years, and the mother died in May, 1871, at the age of forty-eight years. Will H. Skinner was educated in the public schools of Washington, Ohio, and graduated at the age of eighteen. Immediately afterward he commenced the study of pharmacy, which he continued in his native town until 1885, when he came to Pocahontas, Ark., and established himself in the same business. He now has the largest trade of that kind in the county, and in connection with drugs he keeps books, stationery, paints, oils, tobacco, cigars, and in fact everything necessary for a first-class store. Mr. Skinner is a member of the present city council, and is one of the representative citizens of the county. His paternal grandfather, Judge William Skinner, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was one of the oldest business men of Washington, Ohio, where he established the harness and saddlery business, and was succeeded by his son, Alfred Skinner, who in turn was succeeded by *his* son, Alfred Skinner, now a prominent manufacturer and trader in that line. The firm of which the younger Alfred Skinner is a member is widely known in that part of the State of Ohio.

H. A. Slaughter, M. D., is one of the very foremost among the professional men of the county, and has won an enviable reputation as a practitioner of the "healing art." He possesses advanced ideas and progressive principles regarding his profession, and is gifted with a full share of the sterling characteristics of the native Kentuckian. His birth occurred on the 14th of August, 1839, and he is the tenth of twelve children, five of whom are living, born to the marriage of French G. and Mary W. (Anthony) Slaughter, who were born in the Blue Grass State and the "Old Dominion," respectively. The father followed husbandry throughout life, and although he had an excellent knowledge of the law, having studied it in his early manhood, he never practiced. He held many different offices in Nelson County, Ky., such as justice of the peace and sheriff, and died

in that State in 1871 at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife also died there, she having been an earnest and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for many years. The paternal grandfather, James Slaughter, was a Virginian, who died in Kentucky. Dr. H. A. Slaughter received the rudiments of his education in Winslow, Graves County, Ky., and from the time he was eighteen years of age until the breaking out of the war he was engaged in farming. He then enlisted in Company L, of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, but after serving faithfully for two years he was discharged on account of disability, and after returning home located in Kenton's Station, where he spent about three years. He also studied medicine during this time under Dr. David Yandall, and afterward pursued his studies in the Louisville Medical College. From 1868 to 1870 he resided in Ballard County, Ky., and then took up his abode in Randolph County, Ark., where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, the large extent of territory over which he travels speaking louder than mere words can do of the estimation in which he is held by the public as a member of the medical fraternity. Politically he supports Democratic principles; he is a Royal Arch Mason, and belongs to the Christian Church.

John F. Spikes, who is one of the substantial and progressive agriculturists of the county, was born here on the 20th of February, 1836, and is one of a family of seven children who were born to the marriage of Joseph Spikes and Permella Waddell, who were born in Hawkins County, Tenn., in 1806 and 1805, and died in 1853 and 1864, respectively. They were married in their native State, and moved to Arkansas, being among the very first families to settle in what is now Randolph County. Mr. Spikes was engaged in farming and trading, and in every enterprise to which he turned his attention he met with good returns. He was sheriff of Randolph County for many years, and was filling the duties of this position at the time of his death. He was a Democrat, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John F. Spikes received fair educational advan-

tages in his youth, and made his home with his mother until a short time before her death, when he started out in life for himself. After the war he was left without means, but as he inherited some of his father's excellent business qualities, coupled with his energy and enterprise, he has succeeded far beyond his expectations, and is now the owner of 840 acres of some of the best land in the county. When barely twenty-one years of age he was elected constable, and served in this capacity for eighteen years, then positively declined to serve further. In 1874 he was elected county sheriff, and at the end of the term, although solicited by many to again become a candidate, he declined to put up his name. Although he is a non-partisan, he has always supported the men and measures of the Democratic party. He is a Mason, and he and his wife, whom he married February 7, 1863, and whose maiden name was Martha E. Mock, are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mrs. Spikes was born in Randolph County in 1840, and is a daughter of Matthias Mock. To their union eight children have been born: Amanda P. (wife of Franklin Tiner, a farmer and teacher of the county), Mary J., James C., William A., John W., Sulah M., Thomas F. and Joseph A., all at home.

Samuel E. Spikes. Among the families who were early settlers of the State of Arkansas, was that of which the subject of this sketch is a worthy member, although the exact date of their settlement is unknown. He himself was born on the farm where he now lives, May 15, 1840, and is one of three surviving members of a family of four children born to William and Mary L. (Masters) Spikes, who were born in Hawkins County, Tenn., and near Charleston, S. C., in 1784 and 1802, and died in 1855 and 1881, respectively. At the time they located in Randolph County, Ark., the settlers were very scarce, and the nearest neighbor was eight miles away. He cleared a farm on which he resided until his death, and in addition to managing this farm he carried on the cooper's and wheelwright's trades which he had learned in his youth. He was a successful financier, but was rather improvident and spent his money freely,

laying up but very little for a rainy day. He was an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he had been a member for many years, and in his political views was a Democrat. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary L. Masters, was first married to a Mr. Alexander, and with him moved to Arkansas, where he was afterward drowned. She then wedded Mr. Spikes, being his third wife, and by him became the mother of the following children: Samuel E., Elizabeth C. (widow of George Kerzoy), Mary P. (widow of Madison Gallich), and two others deceased, one of whom was L. F., who died while serving in the Confederate army. Mr. Spikes' first union resulted in the birth of six children: Joseph W., who was the third sheriff of Randolph County, and died in New Orleans; Jesse, John William, Martha and Nancy, all of whom died in the same county, except Nancy who died in Texas. Samuel E. Spikes enlisted, in 1862, in Capt. B. Shores' company, Col. Adams' regiment, and served until the close of the war, being a participant in the battles of Cane Hill and Delhi. After his return home he was married to Miss Mary Frances Stone, a daughter of Rufus Stone. She was born in Tennessee, May 6, 1847, and died in Randolph County, Ark., December 24, 1882, having borne a family of eight children, seven now living: William R., Samuel E., Mary C., Martha J., Fannie E., Robert A. and Francis M. A daughter named Eliza A., was born April 9, 1870, and died November 24, 1887. Our subject started in life without means, but by his own energy and good management he is now one of the wealthy residents of the county. He is a Mason in good standing, and is a Democrat in his political views. After his marriage, his mother made her home with him until her death.

Mrs. Alice L. Surridge, widow of Robert Surridge, and a lady of culture and refinement, was born in Jackson County, Tenn., and is the daughter of A. W. W. Brooks, one of the prominent and wealthy farmers of Randolph County, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Surridge came to Arkansas with her parents when a child, was reared on a farm and received her

education at Warm Springs high school. When twenty-one years of age she was united in marriage to Mr. Robert Surridge, a native of Missouri, born May 8, 1862. Heaven blessed this union with three children: Sudie, Lena and Robert Caldwell. Mr. Surridge was engaged in the grocery business at Pocahontas, and was an excellent business man and, above all, thoroughly honest. He continued in this business until his death, which occurred February 28, 1889. It is sad to think of death in connection with the young, and especially so with regard to Mr. Surridge, who, with his wife and little children around him, was full of business and enterprise until the grim destroyer entered and laid him low. Mrs. Surridge is the owner of 380 acres of land, and also considerable town property.

James F. Sutton is a farmer residing near Pocahontas, Ark., and was born in Tennessee February 18, 1828. He is one of six sons and six daughters born to the marriage of Forester and Mary (McNiece) Sutton, who spent the greater portion of their lives in Marshall County, Tenn., and there resided until their respective deaths. James F. was the eldest of their children, and remained in his native State until 1852, at which time he settled in Southwest Missouri; three years later he came to Randolph County, Ark., and here has made his home up to the present date, with the exception of the time spent in the army. He joined the Confederate forces in 1861, becoming a member of Company H, Col. Shaver's regiment of infantry, and was a private until the surrender of Little Rock, Ark., and was on the Infirmary corps until the battle at Cane Hill. He returned to the duties of farm life after the battle of Little Rock, and has pursued the occupation of husbandry on his 160-acre farm ever since. This land he purchased prior to the war, paying 12½ cents per acre, and he now has seventy five acres in an excellent state of cultivation. While he has never held any office of public trust, yet he is a man who does all in his power to assist in the improvement of his county: is a liberal supporter of worthy movements, and is a strong advocate of free schools. Politically he is a Republican. His marriage with Miss Anna Noblin occurred in 1849,

and by her he became the father of eleven children, five of whom are now living: G. W., who resides in the county; F. M.; Mary E., wife of John Kincaid; Samuel T. and Benjamin F. His wife and eldest three children are members of the Baptist Church. Prior to the Rebellion he served in the State militia as first lieutenant, and has held the same position since.

Richard Sweeza. In giving a history of Randolph County, Ark., the name of Mr. Sweeza deserves honorable mention, for he has always been industrious and enterprising, and has ever aided enterprises which tend to the interests of the county. He was born near where he now lives, on the 1st of February, 1837, and is one of two surviving members (the other survivor being Nancy Jane, the wife of Joseph Thomas, a farmer of the county) of a family of nine children born to Richard and Matilda (Bigger) Sweeza, both of whom were born in Missouri, former's birth occurring in Carter County. They were reared to maturity and married in that State, and after the celebration of their nuptials they resided in Carter County several years, then came to Randolph County, Ark., being among the very first settlers of the county. The country was full of Indians and wild animals at that time, but Mr. Sweeza began to clear a farm, and followed this occupation in connection with blacksmithing throughout life, accumulating thereby a large amount of property. He died in 1841, when a comparatively young man, his widow afterward becoming the worthy companion of Randolph Cook, of Illinois, and her death occurred in that State, in 1855. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sweeza were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he was of French descent. Richard Sweeza, the immediate subject of this sketch, received his early education at home, and made his home with his stepfather, Mr. Cook, until the opening of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company C, of the Eighth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States Army, and was on active duty east of the Mississippi River until the close of the war. He was in twenty-three regular engagements, among which were the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Perryville,

Atlanta, Nashville, Missionary Ridge and many others. He was wounded by a musket ball in the upper lip, at Atlanta, and also at Ringgold Gap by a shell striking the lock of his gun and bursting. At Atlanta he was taken prisoner, but was re-taken by his friends ten minutes later, and in this engagement his whole command was captured with the exception of twenty men. He saw some very hard service, and after the war he returned home with the consciousness of having been a brave and faithful soldier. Like his father before him he has always been engaged in farming and blacksmithing; and although he commenced life for himself with little or no means, he has succeeded well, and now owns 200 acres of excellent land. In 1867 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Louisa Jane (Russell) Bigger, a daughter of Col. James G. Russell, and the widow of Ransom Bigger, who was killed during the war. She died in 1870, an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and three years later Mr. Sweeza wedded Mrs. Sarah A., the widow of Marion Russell. She was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., December 14, 1834, and both are now members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he being a steward in the same. He is a Democrat politically, and is one of the enterprising men of the county.

John S. Tanner, merchant of Kingsville, Ark., needs no introduction to the people of Randolph County, for his connection with its affairs dates back to 1875, and although his name has never been thrust before the public for purposes of notoriety, he is one of the county's most successful young business men. He was born in Fulton County, Ark., March 1, 1864, and is a son of William W. and Sarah Ann (Reeves) Tanner, both of whom were born in Obion County, Tenn., the former's birth occurring in 1832, and the latter's in 1834. They were married in that county, and moved from there to Fulton County, Ark., being among its earliest settlers, but in 1875 came to Randolph County. The father had been familiar with merchandising from earliest boyhood, but a short time prior to his death, which occurred on the 16th of October, 1888, he had retired from the active duties of business life, and left af-

fairs to the management of his son. He was also engaged in farming, was a Mason, a Democrat, and while in Tennessee held the office of constable, and after coming to Arkansas was justice of the peace for several years. He served in the Confederate army throughout the war, and was a participant in a number of important engagements. His widow now resides in Kingsville, Ark., and both were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Of their nine children our subject is the third, and eight of the family are now living: Mary F. (Blackwell), Nancy W. (Baker), John S., William S. (who is deputy clerk of Randolph County), Sarah A., Emma J., Ida B., Arthur A. (who died when in his third year) and Lula. John S. Tanner's early scholastic advantages were received in his native county, and were such as the common schools afforded, but these advantages he improved to the utmost, and he is now acknowledged by all to be one of the bright, energetic and enterprising young men of the county. In later years he finished his education in the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., and was one of its most substantial students. February 3, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Nora Ann Fuller, a daughter of Albert Fuller. She was born in Grayson County, Ky., and is the mother of two children: Nellie G. and Guy W. Mr. Tanner and wife are in communion with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and as far as his political views are concerned Mr. Tanner has followed in the footsteps of his father, being a stanch Democrat.

Samuel W. Thompson, although just in the prime of life, has made his way to the front ranks among the energetic farmers of this county, and owing to the attention he has always paid to each minor detail, he has accumulated a fair share of this world's goods. He is a native-born resident of the county, his birth occurring on the 9th of December, 1845, and he is a son of William and Mary (McLean) Thompson, who were also well known here. The father was born in Virginia, March 3, 1815, and when a child only seven years of age, he was taken to Knox County, Tenn., by an uncle, whence, after remaining there a short time, he came to Arkansas, and became interested in farm-

ing and wagon making, which occupations he followed for many years. After the war, he farmed exclusively, and was school commissioner for years, also county and probate judge, and was filling the latter position at the opening of the Rebellion, being appointed to the same position after the cessation of hostilities. He was a well-known and respected citizen, and he and his wife, whose native State was Missouri, having been born there in 1816, were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Her death occurred in this county in 1856. He died November 23, 1883. During early times, meetings were held in their house in lieu of a public building, and for years he was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school. He was a lifelong Democrat and Mason, and was an active worker for all causes tending to the good of the county. His father, who was born in Ireland, at an early day came to the United States and settled in Virginia, but afterward returned to Ireland, and was never afterward heard from. The maternal grandfather, William McLean, was a Virginian, who removed to Kentucky, thence to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and afterward to Randolph County, Ark., and in the latter county took up his abode on the farm on which our subject is now residing. To William and Mary Thompson eleven children were born, of whom the following are living: John B., a resident of Washington Territory; David D., a farmer of Randolph County, Ark., and Samuel W. The latter acquired a fair knowledge of the English branches in the common schools of his native county, and remained at home assisting his father until 1863, when he enlisted in Capt. Connor's company, Confederate States army, Cavalry service, and was on active duty until June 5, 1865, when he was discharged at Jacksonport, Ark. He started for himself with no means, but now has 320 acres of some of the best land in the county, and is considered one of its best farmers. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1874 was elected county assessor, also to the office of justice of the peace, and filled both positions with much credit to himself for four years. December 20, 1866, he was married to Maria E. Adams, a daughter of William H. Adams. She was born in Bedford

County, Tenn., April 20, 1849, and is the mother of six children: Beatrice, Hettie E., William A., Edward, Eugene and Marion E. Willie, Augustus and Luther are deceased. Mr. Thompson is a Royal Arch Mason, and belongs to the K. of H.

J. P. Throgmorton, M. D., who is numbered among the successful members of the medical fraternity in Randolph County, Ark., came originally from Henry County, Tenn., where he was born January 4, 1836. Richard and Elsie (Barnwell) Throgmorton, his parents, were born in the "Old North State," but were married and resided in Henry County, Tenn., where the father was killed during the Rebellion by guerrillas. He was a farmer and carpenter, and in his political views was an old-line Whig. He served several years as justice of the peace, and he and wife were members of the Methodist Church. Four of their children grew to maturity, of whom our subject is the eldest. His early youth was passed in the State of his birth, and there he was favored with a good education, being a student for some time in Bethel College, in Carroll County, Tenn., where he was a faithful and conscientious student. He remained with his parents on the farm until 1859, but that work not being at all suited to his tastes he began taking medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and there distinguished himself by his faithful application, as well as at school. After leaving that college he spent a short time in Illinois; then returned to Tennessee, and after residing there until the spring of 1865 he moved to Williamson County, Ill., and there located and pursued the practice of his profession until 1871, when he came to Arkansas and located on the farm on which he is now residing. The following year he returned to the State of Illinois on account of the ill-health of his wife, but after her death, which occurred in 1873, in Williamson County, he determined to improve his medical education, and again entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1874. Soon after this he returned to Randolph County, where he has since been engaged in a general practice, and the success which has attended

his efforts in healing the sick is shown by the extended territory over which he practices. He also successfully conducts his home farm, which comprises a tract of 300 acres, and he also owns another farm, in which are 120 acres. His farm is finely located and improved, and he has one of the handsomest residences in the county and a fine barn for his stock and grain, all the result of his own work. In 1864 he was married to Miss Caroline Davidson, a native of Henry County, Tenn., who died in Illinois as above stated. Two of the three children born to their union are living: Richard, and Rosa Lee, the wife of John Earley, a farmer of the county. Laura died in infancy. March 17, 1870, the Doctor's nuptials with Miss Pollie E. Barnett were consummated. She was born in Williamson County, Ill., and died July 14, 1873, having borne two children: Hiram L. (at home) and Ann E. (deceased). September 10, 1874, Isabel Lentz, a daughter of Eli Lentz, of Williamson County, Ill., became his wife. She was born in that county on the 22d of January, 1859, and she and the Doctor are the parents of the following family: Frederick E., Clara A., Helen, Viola N., James G., Edna, and Clara A. who is deceased. Mrs. Throgmorton is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church; the Doctor is a Mason in good standing, and in his political views is a staunch Republican. He is one of the public-spirited men of the county, and at all times supports worthy enterprises, being especially the friend of education.

W. H. Tipton, blacksmith and farmer of Little Black Township, Randolph County, Ark., was born in Boone County, Mo., June 26, 1832, and is one of nine surviving members of a family of ten children born to Samuel and Sarah (Lynch) Tipton, whose native States were Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. The father removed to Missouri about 1828, and was a successful farmer of Boone County for six or seven years, but the most of his attention was given to the trade of blacksmithing. In 1837 he moved to Macon County, and settled in Bloomington, where he worked at blacksmithing for several years, and then bought a farm on which he settled. From 1846 until the breaking out of

the war he resided in Schuyler County, Mo., but in the first year of the Rebellion he was taken prisoner by the Union army, and since that time no knowledge of him has ever come to the family. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and his marriage occurred in 1827. His widow resides in Iowa, and their children are as follows: W. H., John T. (in Virginia), Samuel (in Iowa), James (in Nebraska), Harrison (deceased, whose family reside in Montana), Elizabeth (the deceased wife of Ezariah Padgett, of Texas), Mary F. (wife of H. C. Grimes, a traveling salesman, who resides in Plattsmouth, Mo.) and Sarah (wife of James Van Cleve, a farmer). W. H. Tipton started out to struggle with the world at the age of eighteen years, and although his early education was neglected he is accounted one of the intelligent and well-posted men of the county. He first went to California, where he was engaged in mining three years, but returned in 1854 via the Gulf of Mexico, and landed in New York City. From there he proceeded to Schuyler County, Mo., and began assisting his father in the blacksmith shop, continuing this until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he joined the Confederate army under Capt. McCullough, but was on detail the most of the time, being engaged in shoeing horses. After the close of hostilities he went to Illinois with Judge J. H. Richardson of this county, and remained there until 1866, when he moved to Randolph County and settled in Little Black Township, where he went to farming and blacksmithing, and has continued these occupations up to the present time. He owns 240 acres of land, and has given two of his sons eighty acres each, besides much personal property. May 31, 1855, he was married to Miss Harriet E. Wadsworth, of Illinois, and their nine children were as follows: three died in infancy; Mary E., deceased wife of B. J. Norris, of Texas; Claiborne W., who was accidentally killed, being fatally crushed by a log while he was working in a saw-mill, his death occurring January 30, 1888, in his twenty-fourth year; S. C., residing in Pocahontas; Robert E. S., at home; B. S. and Antoinette. Mr. and Mrs. Tipton are members of the Baptist Church, and

he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., his children, S. C., B. S. and Antoinette, also being members of the Baptist Church. He is a Democrat. Robert E. S. Tipton was born in Randolph County, Ark., September 26, 1867, and married, November 8, 1888, Miss Amelia A. Smith, whose birth occurred in Marshall County, Ky., December 11, 1867.

John W. Tweedy, farmer, Lima, Ark. To the person who closely applies himself to any occupation which he has chosen as his calling in life, there can only come one result—that of success, and a high place in the esteem of those among whom he has made his home. And Mr. Tweedy is no exception to the rule, for it has only been by industry and strict attention to agricultural pursuits that he has attained to the position which he now enjoys. He was born in Virginia February 6, 1838, and passed his youthful days on the farm in Randolph County, whither his parents had moved in 1839. He received a limited education in the public schools of this county, also in the subscription schools, and at the age of twenty-one commenced life for himself by engaging in agricultural pursuits on his own land in this county. He has since continued in the same business, which has been his life occupation. On the 1st of August, 1858, his marriage with Miss Cynthia H. Stubblefield, of this county, was consummated. She is the daughter of Coleman Stubblefield, one of the oldest settlers of Randolph County, who came here as early as 1802, and was the third man to settle on Eleven Points; the other two being Phelan Stubblefield (a brother) and William Looney (a cousin), who were there but a short time before him, as all came in the same year from Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Stubblefield reared a family of children, one of whom died young: Abraham, deceased, whose family lives in this county; Nettie, deceased wife of Thomas Johnson, who is a farmer, and lives in Lawrence County, Ark.; Absalom, deceased, was a farmer, and resided in this county; Nancy, deceased wife of Thomas Rice, a farmer, who lives in this county; Elizabeth, widow of W. Spikes, another resident of this county; Lettie, deceased wife of

William White, who is also a resident of this county; Robin, deceased at the age of twenty-seven years; Martha, deceased at the age of twenty-two years, and Redmond, deceased at the age of twelve years. Before the war Mr. Stubblefield was a colonel in the State militia; he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Stubblefield died in 1849, at about the age of fifty-six years, and Mrs. Stubblefield died in 1862, at the age of sixty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Tweedy were the parents of three children, all deceased: Martha, died at the age of three months; Nettie L., wife of Thomas H. Wells, died at the age of twenty-five years, leaving two children (John D. and Maud G.), and Laura D., who died at the age of three years and three months. Mr. Tweedy served three years in the Confederate army under Gen. Price, and participated in several raids made by that general. He was slightly wounded once by a spent ball, but was only disabled for a few days. In 1865, June 5th, he surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., and then came home and went immediately to farming. He owned, at the close of the war, 240 acres of land, with about forty acres under cultivation. He is now the owner of 235 acres, with eighty acres under cultivation, but he gave his daughter (Mrs. Wells, now deceased), 600 acres at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have been so for a number of years. She was born in 1828. Mr. Tweedy is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and in politics affiliates with the Democratic party. His parents, Watson D. and Martha E. (Spikes) Tweedy, were natives, respectively, of Virginia and Tennessee. The father was reared to farm life in his native State, and remained there until about twenty-two years old, when he moved to Tennessee. Here he was married, and afterward he returned to Virginia, where he remained until 1839, when he moved to Randolph County, Ark. There he died in 1873. He had been twice married, first to Miss Martha E. Spikes, and by her became the father of three children, viz.: John W., Joseph (deceased) and R. A., who lives in this county. Mrs. Tweedy

was born in 1817, and died in 1843. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For his second wife Mr. Tweedy took Miss Nancy Raspberry, of Mississippi, in 1847, and she bore him following children: James (deceased) whose widow lives in Jackson County, Ark.; Watson died at the age of twenty-one; Jane died at the age of twenty years; Marion died at the age of nineteen years; Lee died at the age of eighteen years; Amanda is the wife of John Coffman, and Mary is the wife of G. W. Morgan, and has one child. Mrs. Tweedy died in 1877. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Watson D. Tweedy had but a limited education, and followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He became comfortably fixed, and his honesty and liberality in all things won him a host of friends. He was never very active in politics; he was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James M. Vandergriff, who is a prosperous agriculturist of Eleven Points Township, was born near where he now lives on the 1st of October, 1848, and is a son of Ruffin and Jane (Garrett) Vandergriff, who were born in North Carolina, in 1812 and 1814, respectively. They were both taken by their parents to McCracken County, Ky., in their youth, and were there reared and married, coming, in 1844, to Randolph County, Ark., where the father died January 16, 1879. He (the father) learned the blacksmith's trade in his youth, and followed it, in connection with farming, up to the time of his death. His principles were sound, and the people showed their appreciation of his efforts by electing him to the position of justice of the peace for twelve years. He was a life-long Democrat, and served a short time in the Confederate army. His widow survives him. Jacob Vandergriff, the paternal grandfather, was of German descent, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Kentucky. The Garrett family are of Scotch descent. Nine of their ten children are now living: James M.; Mary E., wife of A. Y. McIlroy, of Texas; Jasper P. and Joseph N., farmers, of Randolph County; Jacob R., a farmer, of Independence County, Ark.; Martha J., wife of Mose Lane, a farmer, of Shannon County, Mo.; Sarah C., wife

of R. J. McIlroy, of this county; Jesse A., of Erath County, Tex., and Emma E., wife of Boyd Ellis, of this county; John W. is deceased. James M. Vandergriff received his education in Randolph County, and since twenty years of age has been in business for himself, his attention being given to the blacksmith's trade as well as farming, carpentering and cabinet making. His enterprises have met with the desired result, and he now owns a tract of fertile land amounting to 200 acres. He is a Democrat, and during 1884 and 1885 he served as justice of the peace. His marriage was celebrated on the 9th of February, 1868, his wife being a Miss Elizabeth Bryan, a daughter of F. M. Bryan. She was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., March 14, 1852, and to their union the following children have been born: Ellar Jacob Milton, Myrtie, James Burley and Ada E. Mr. and Mrs. Vandergriff are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is one of the wide-awake and progressive farmers of the county.

Daniel Wyatt was born in Stewart County, Tenn., July 29, 1830, and is a son of David and Jansey Wyatt (maiden name Nickols), who were natives of the State of Tennessee, the former's birth occurring in 1804, and the latter, in 1806. They both died in Randolph County, Ark., the father November 10, 1857, and the mother July 29, 1858. They were married in Tennessee in 1823, and in 1833 moved to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and in 1837 to Lawrence County, Ark., coming in 1841 to Randolph County, Ark. Both were members of the Baptist Church, and he was a member of Randolph Lodge No. 71, A. F. & A. M., and a Democrat. He worked at the blacksmith trade in connection with farming, and was successful in both enterprises. His father, Daniel Wyatt, was a very early settler of Tennessee, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812, being a participant in the battle of New Orleans, at which place he died of smallpox on the 11th day of February, 1815. There were born to the marriage of David and Jansey Wyatt ten children, of whom Daniel was the fourth child; three of the family are now living: Evaline, wife of Redding Vandergriff, a physician

and surgeon, and a farmer of Old Round Rock, Tex.: Daniel, who resides in Randolph County, Ark., and Albert P., who went to California in 1859, and has been mining in the west since then. Daniel received his education in Randolph County, Ark., and worked on his father's farm until twenty-three years of age, when he located on the farm where he now lives, then consisting of eighty acres, to which he has since added 700 acres. November 10, 1852, he was married to Nancy C. Burrow, a daughter of Jesse Burrow. She was born in Jackson County, Ala., March 27, 1832, and died in Randolph County, Ark., on the 30th of September, 1868. She bore five children, three of whom are now living: Leetha C., wife of J. T. Bennett, a farmer of Cooke County, Tex.; Ella, wife of J. W. Knoy, a farmer of Kaufman County, Tex., and Marion, a farmer of Randolph County, Ark. November 10, 1868, was the date of Mr. Wyatt's second marriage, it being with Bethany J. Flanery, a daughter of John Flanery. She was born in Arkansas on the 30th of September, 1832, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died on the 25th of July, 1880, having become the mother of three children: Marvin, John, and Nancy J., who is now the wife of Charles H. Tyler, a farmer of Randolph County, Ark. Mr. Wyatt's third marriage took place September 23, 1880, his wife being a Mrs. Ellen A. Chesser (her maiden name was Ellis), whose birth occurred on December 13, 1842, in Davidson County, Tenn. They have one child: Jethro, born May 5, 1881. Mrs. Wyatt is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Wyatt belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the month of September, 1862, he enlisted in Capt. Wyatt's company (C), in Col. Shaver's regiment of infantry, Confederate States army, and served eighteen months, participating in many skirmishes. In 1876 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which position he held for several years, and in 1880 he was elected county and probate judge of Randolph County, Ark., but did not wish to serve longer than one term. He is a member of Randolph Lodge No. 71, A. F. & A. M., and of the Knights of Honor,

belonging also to the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of Arkansas. He is a Democrat politically.

David R. Weakley, M. D., of Kingsville, has for the past four years been prominently associated with the professional interests of Randolph County, and is deserving of more than a passing mention in any history of the same. He was born in Dickson County, Tenn., on the 4th of March, 1847, and was the sixth of eight children, two now living, born to the marriage of David C. Weakley and Isabella Gleaves, who were born in Robertson and Dickson Counties, Tenn., respectively. After their marriage they moved to Dyer County, Tenn., in 1858, where the father became a successful agriculturist, and although a heavy loser by the war, he was a well-to-do man at the time of his death, which occurred in 1873, at the age of sixty four years. His wife's death occurred about 1853, when still a young woman, and he afterward wedded Miss Elizabeth Brigham, who is now residing in Dyer County, Tenn. He was a Mason and a Democrat, and he and both his wives were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. David R. Weakley, after attending the common schools in youth, entered Newbern College, where he received an excellent education, but left his books in 1863 to enlist in the army, becoming a member of Company B, Tenth Tennessee Cavalry, in which he served until the Rebellion was quelled, participating in the battles at Guntown, Miss., and Coldwater. Desiring to enter professional life, he entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. R. N. Fryer, of Newbern, and applied himself with energy and perseverance to his books, and in 1871-72 attended lectures in the Nashville University, graduating in the latter year. He commenced active practice in Dyer County, Tenn., but a short time thereafter came to Arkansas, locating in Greene County, and still later in Clay County, on Blue Cane Island. His next move was to Oak Bluff, and after a residence of four years at this point he settled at Knobel Station, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, remaining until 1885, since which time he has been a resident of Kingsville, where he has established himself substantially as a prominent member of the medical profession, and it is conceded that

he has proven himself one of the skillful practitioners of the county. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has served as Master of his lodge. Politically his views are in accord with the Democratic party, and in religion he is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. On the 8th of March, 1872, the Doctor's union with Miss Drusilla Curtis was celebrated. She was a daughter of Clement and Sally Curtis, of Crockett County, Tenn., and is also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Marshall Weaver is a representative of a well-known family in this county, his parents, Joseph and Harriet E. (Abbott) Weaver, having come here from the State of Kentucky in 1856. Their native States were Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively, in the former of which they were married about 1835; they made their home there until about 1842, and from that time until the year 1856 Mr. Weaver resided in Kentucky. After coming to Arkansas, he purchased 320 acres of land at 12½ cents per acre, and was engaged in improving this farm until 1862 or 1863, when he sold out and returned to Kentucky. From there he removed to Butler County, Mo., and at the end of two years went back to Kentucky, and there died in 1876, his wife's death having occurred in 1852; both lie buried at Spring Creek Church, in Graves County, Ky. They were the parents of nine children, of whom the following lived to be grown: John N., who lives in Missouri; Samuel, who resides in Alabama; Asher, a resident of Missouri; Marshall, of this county; Jasper and Joseph, who died after reaching maturity. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Weaver wedded Sarah A. Proffit, of North Carolina, their union taking place in Kentucky, and four of their five children lived to be grown: A. J., of Kentucky, Thomas J., Louis G., also of that State, and George W., who died after reaching maturity. This wife died in Kentucky, in 1878, an earnest member of the Christian Church. Marshall Weaver was born February 25, 1845, and began working for himself at the age of fourteen years as a farm hand in the State of Kentucky, but removed, in 1862, to Gallatin County, Ill., where he joined the United States Army, two years later, being a member of Company C. Six-

teenth Kentucky Battalion, which was consolidated with the Twelfth Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry. He served until the final surrender, and took part in a number of battles and skirmishes, being one of the men that followed up Morgan. At Nicholasville, Ky., he was accidentally shot by a comrade, the wound being in the left leg, and spent some time in Camp Nelson hospital; he still suffers severely from his wound at times. After being discharged in August, 1865, he returned to Illinois, but only remained a short time, then returned to Kentucky, and commenced farming and blacksmithing. He was married in Cairo, Ill., in 1866, his wife having been born in Mississippi, December 4, 1850, and to them were born nine children, five of whom are now living: Eddie A., born August 21, 1870; Asher, born September 15, 1878; James L., born May 15, 1881; Robert, born November 4, 1884, and Clara B., born August 21, 1886. Those deceased are Joseph, Bettie, born April 4, 1874; Samuel and Adir (twins), born December, 25, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican politically. He is the owner of a fine farm comprising 280 acres, and has about 100 acres under cultivation, well improved with good buildings. Mrs. Weaver is a daughter of William and Diana (Dobbs) Head, who were the parents of nine children, six of whom lived to be grown, and four of whom are now living: Talitha, wife of Benjamin Hancock; Bettie, widow of Thomas Hall; Eva, wife R. King, and Mrs. Weaver. Mr. Head served in the Confederate army a short time, and died in 1862, in Mississippi. His widow moved to Illinois, and was married a second time in Cairo. She and Mr. Head were members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

John Wells was born in Washington County, Mo., January 4, 1821, but has been a resident of Randolph County, Ark., since 1821. His parents, Thomas H. and Barbara (Maybary) Wells, were born in South Carolina and Virginia in 1796 and 1798, and died in Randolph County, Ark., in 1869 and 1866, respectively. They were both taken to Davidson County, Tenn., by their parents when young, and there they grew to maturity and

married, shortly after the latter event moving to Randolph County, Ark., where they resided until 1820, at that time taking up their abode in Washington County, Mo. After a short residence here they became dissatisfied and returned to Arkansas, where they spent the rest of their days. He served in the War of 1812, under Jackson and Coffee, and was at the battle of Coosa. His youth was spent in learning the tanner's and blacksmith's trades, but he afterward gave up these occupations to engage in farming, and in this he was very successful. Politically he was a life-long Democrat. He and wife became the parents of fourteen sons and one daughter. Seven sons were in the Confederate army, serving all through the war, and returned home alive and well. John Wells spent his youth in learning the tanner's trade and attending school, and in connection with farming he was engaged in tanning up to the breaking out of the war. He was in the commissary department in 1863, but afterward joined Capt. Mitchell's regiment, and was in the battles of Iron-ton and Lexington, and in numerous skirmishes. By his readiness to adopt new inventions, and by industry, he has been remarkably successful, and now owns 1,100 acres of fertile land, with about 300 acres under cultivation. July 13, 1848, he married Harriet Alcorn, who was born on the farm where Mr. Wells now lives, February 5, 1828, a daughter of Isham Alcorn. To them were born nine children: Margaret E., wife of Shelton White, a farmer of the county; Susan, wife of James McLain, of Floyd County, Tex.; Thomas H., a farmer of this county; Lola M., wife of Robert Stubblefield, of this county; Mollie J., wife of Rufus C. Dalton, of Oregon County, Mo.; Mand G., wife of Frank Rickman, residing on her father's farm, and James P. Those deceased are Maria J. and William M. Mr. and Mrs. Wells are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a Mason and a Democrat.

Thomas H. Wells, though now only thirty-three years of age, has won an excellent reputation as a farmer and stock raiser of Randolph County. He is a native-born resident of this county, his birth occurring in 1856, and here his boyhood days were

spent in attending the common schools, and in doing farm work. At the age of twenty-five years he was married to Miss Nettie Tweedy, also a native of Randolph County, born in 1863, and their union was blessed with two children: John D. and Maude G. Mrs. Wells died May 31, 1888. After their marriage they located on the farm on which Mr. Wells is now residing, his land embracing over 541 acres; but the most of his attention has been devoted to raising a good grade of stock, such as cattle, mules and hogs. He now has on hand 140 head of cattle, some of which are well graded, and his annual profits on his stock, which he fattens and ships, are large. Although a non-partisan in his political views, he has always voted the Democratic ticket, and supports the men and measures of his party. He is a man possessing admirable traits of character, and has taken a position of more than ordinary prominence in the material affairs of the county, and the reputation which Randolph County is securing as one of the richest farming and stock counties of the State is due to such men as our subject. Although his early educational advantages were somewhat limited, he has become one of the most intelligent men of the county, this being in a great measure acquired by reading and contact with the business affairs of life. He is a warm friend of education, and takes an active part in all movements tending to benefit or encourage school facilities hereabouts.

Henry White, farmer, Davidson Township, Randolph County, Ark. The subject of this sketch needs no introduction to the people of Randolph County, Ark., for he is one of the most esteemed and successful agriculturists of the same, and is one whose honesty and uprightness have never been questioned. He is a native of this county, his birth occurring in the year 1841, and is a son of Howell White, a native of North Carolina. The elder White came to Arkansas when a young man, and was here married in 1840 to Miss Elizabeth Stubblefield, a native of this State. He then settled on Dry Creek, Davidson Township, entered land and made himself a home. He remained there until 1846, when he sold his farm with the intention of moving to the Lone Star State, but

was taken sick and died at the home of his brother-in-law, Joseph Stubblefield. To his marriage were born three children, two now living, Henry and Mary, wife of T. J. McIlroy. Mrs. White died within an hour of her husband, and both are buried in one grave. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and he was a Democrat in politics. Henry White was reared by his uncle, and received but a meager education in the subscription schools of that section. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, Company K, Eighth Arkansas Infantry, under Capt. Wright, and served four years, participating in the following battles: Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Siege of Corinth, besides a number of minor engagements. At Murfreesboro, Tenn., he was wounded above the knee in both legs, and also received a severe wound in the shoulder. He was left on the field two days and nights before being sent to the hospital, and after being placed there he was taken prisoner. He was sent thence to Nashville, Tenn., and was only kept there one month, when he was removed to Louisville, Ky. Two months later he was sent to Cedar Point, Va., and exchanged. He was not able to do service, so he returned home and remained there until cessation of hostilities, engaged in tilling the soil on rented land. In 1867 he took a trip through Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas, and spent a year thus employed. In 1868 he purchased his present property, consisting of 160 acres, at Eleven Points, and has improved eighty-five acres of this. He raises corn, wheat and oats, but no cotton. He makes a business of breeding all kinds of stock, more especially mules. In 1869 Mr. White married Miss Sarah Barnett, who died the year of her marriage, and in 1882 he wedded Miss Mary L. Reynolds, of Randolph County. The result of this union was the birth of three children: Nora B., born April 13, 1884; Eeler, born December 27, 1886, and William G., born October 22, 1887. The second Mrs. White was born November 25, 1864, and is the daughter of J. M. and Minerva (Foster) Reynolds [see sketch of Dennis M. Reynolds]. Mr. White is a self-made man, and is counted among the best farmers of the township. He is a Democrat.

John C. Wisner, dealer in real estate, at Reyno, Ark., has been actively engaged in the business of real estate since 1885. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Cumberland County, Ill. At the age of seventeen he left his home to seek his fortune, and came to Randolph County, Ark.; was engaged in tilling the soil in Cherokee, being on Current and Black Rivers until 1885, at which time he commenced the real estate business and the study of law. He owns 700 acres of land, besides a large amount of live property, and has acquired his possessions by good business ability and energy. In 1870 he was married to Miss Sarah Womack, a native of Randolph County, Ark., and their union has been blessed in the birth of five children: Nannie, who is a successful teacher in the county; James M., John H., Alcie L. and Sula. Mrs. Wisner is a member of the Christian Church, and he has shown his approval of secret organizations by becoming a member of the Masonic order, having been master of Reyno Lodge No. 417, for the past seven years. The success he has met with has more than realized his expectations; he has an extensive acquaintance, and enjoys a liberal patronage in his business. His parents, David T. and Rhoda (Dosier) Wisner, were born in the District of Columbia and Middle Tennessee, respectively. The father was a prosperous merchant, and while Illinois was still a territory he moved there and settled in what was afterward Cumberland County; in the year 1872 he located in Madison County, Mo., where he engaged in merchandising and milling until his death, which occurred the following year, at the age of seventy-two years. He was a man of sterling principles, and was a citizen who would be welcomed in any locality, for he possessed sound judgment, was honest to a fault, and was always interested in public affairs; his death was a loss to the community in which he resided, but his good works will always be remembered. His wife died in 1884, and of the five children born to them, three are living: Mathias, who died in Illinois; Mary A., wife of W. H. Welles, who resides in Illinois; James W., now second comptroller of the United States treasury; O. B. F., who died in his na-

tive county, at the age of twenty-four years, and John C.

Judge A. J. Witt, county judge, Pocahontas, Ark. Few men have attained the prominence in Randolph County, in a social as well as a business point of view, that has Judge Witt, who is courteous and pleasant in all his relations to the public. His birth occurred in Weakley, Tenn., on the 31st of December, 1855, and he remained in his native State until twelve years of age, when he came with his parents to Randolph County, Ark. When of a suitable age, he had been placed in private schools, where the opportunities afforded were enjoyed to the best advantage. After finishing his scholastic training, he engaged in the teacher's profession, and this continued for twelve months, when he was appointed deputy sheriff of Randolph County. At the end of eighteen months, he again returned to teaching school, so continuing for nine months, after which he clerked in a store until the fall of 1882. He was then elected sheriff of the county, and served four years. After this he retired from public life, and was engaged in tilling the soil for two years. In 1888, he was elected county judge, which office he still fills. Previous to this, on the 14th of November, 1887, he was appointed to the office of postmaster at Pocahontas, which position he still holds. For his companion in life, he selected Miss Ida M. Kibler, a native of Cross County, Ark., and was married to her on the 3d of May, 1883. She is the daughter of William Kibler, a native of North Carolina. To this union were born two children, Mary Ethel, at home, and Edith Gertrude (deceased). Judge Witt is the owner of 420 acres of land and considerable town property. He has always taken an active part in school work, and in everything pertaining to the good of the county. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the K. of H. He is the son of Isaac H. and Mary C. (Shelton) Witt, and grandson of Charles Homer Witt, a native of East Tennessee, and a farmer by occupation. Isaac H. Witt was a native of East Tennessee, and his wife of Weakley County, Tenn. The maternal grandfather, Jeremiah Shelton, was a native of the same State, was a tiller of the soil, and was also a minister in the Baptist Church, be-

ing one of the pioneer preachers. The Witt family were among the first settlers of Gibson County, Tenn. The father of Judge Witt is a minister in the Missionary Baptist Church, but he has always carried on farming in connection with his ministerial duties. He emigrated to Randolph County in 1868, and settled in Warm Springs Township, where he is residing at the present time. He was one of the first Baptist ministers of this county, and is still preaching at the present time. The mother died on the 30th of August, 1888, at the age of fifty-six years. They reared a family of eight children, Judge Witt being the eldest. The remainder are named as follows: Christiana E., wife of P. W. Kidd, of Warm Springs Township; Cora E., wife of James W. Shaver, of the same township; Caleb E., now living at Portia, Ark., and is a successful M. D.; Marion J., who died at the age of seventeen years; I. R., wife of James Williams, of Clay County, Ark.; Lulu S., a teacher, residing at home, and William J., at home.

C. W. Woolley is quite an extensive cotton grower of Current River Township, Ark., and was born in St. Francis County, of the same State, in 1849. He remained in his native county until 1861, then came to Randolph County, and soon after moved to Jackson County where he remained until 1869, after which he again came to Randolph County, making his home here three years, taking up his abode for the following seven years in Boone County. His next change of residence was to the Lone Star State, and from there he returned to St. Francis County, Ark., a year later. The next year he again moved to Boone County, and the following year located permanently in Randolph County, this being in the year 1885. He has an excellent farm, and his land will average one bale of cotton to the acre, this being his principal product. His views of Arkansas as a stock country are quite enthusiastic, and he is giving that branch of farming a great deal of attention at the present time. Mr. Woolley is not an unreasonable partisan, but has always been a Democrat in his political views, and he belongs to the A. F. & A. M. He is a son of J. L. and Serena (Walls) Woolley, the former of whom was born in Alabama, was a



Jones & Co. July
W. L. Jones Esq.

OSCEOLA,
MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

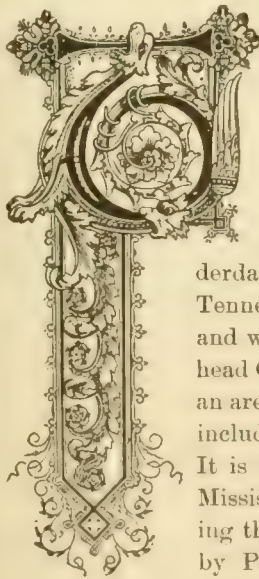
farmer by occupation, and died in Boone County. He was a minister of the Primitive Baptist Church, and was a soldier in the Confederate army during the Rebellion. C. W. Woolley, our subject, was

married in Boone County, Ark., to Miss Arkansas Barbee, who was born in Carroll County, Ark., in 1860. They are rearing an adopted child named Mamie Russell.

CHAPTER XX.

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY—LOCATION, BOUNDARY, TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.—THE EXPEDITION OF DE SOTO INTO
MISSISSIPPI COUNTY—TOWNS—SETTLEMENTS BY LOCAL NAMES—SECRET SOCIETIES—MILITARY
AFFAIRS OF THE COUNTY—THE UPRISING OF THE COLORED PEOPLE—OFFICERS OF
THE COUNTY—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—POPULATION—LOCAL STATISTICS—
COUNTY ORGANIZATION—LEVIES—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES
—SELECTED BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

"Culture's hand
Has scatter'd verdure o'er the land;
And smiles and fragrance rule serene,
Where barren wild usurp'd the scene."



THE county of Mississippi, in Northeast Arkansas, is bounded north by Dunklin and Pemiscot Counties in Missouri, east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Dyer, Lauderdale and Tipton Counties in Tennessee, south by Crittenden, and west by Poinsett and Craighead Counties in Arkansas. It has an area of about 865 square miles, including its lake and river beds. It is watered on the east by the Mississippi and tributaries emptying therein, on the north central by Pemiscot Bayou, and on the west by Big Lake at the northern extremity of the county; Little River, the outlet of this lake, and by Tyroneza Lake and Bayou.

Besides these there are many other and smaller lakes. As the county has been subject to overflow, its soil is composed of alluvial deposits, has great depth and is therefore exceedingly fertile.

What is now Mississippi County once formed a part of Arkansas County, then of Phillips and next of Crittenden, and was finally erected into a separate county by the Territorial legislature November 1, 1833.

Its original boundaries extended as far west as the St. Francis River, and embraced 1,000 square miles. The first county seat, which was located

NOTE.—The above early history of Mississippi County has been furnished by the Hon. H. M. McVeigh, of Osceola, from his manuscript history of the early settlements of Arkansas, a work on which he has been employing his leisure hours for the last three or four years. During this time he has examined and studied the original sources of Arkansas history, and personally interviewed all the surviving old settlers with whom he could get an audience, writing down their recollections. His work was undertaken solely for the purpose of preserving that valuable matter which was about to perish through the death of old settlers and loss of records.

opposite the Chickasaw Bluffs, was called Cornwall. This place was on the site of an old Spanish encampment and has long since disappeared, and Osceola, the present county seat, was adopted soon after. The latter was first incorporated January 12, 1843, and again October 4, 1875.

Although this county, from its isolated situation, and from being cut off from direct communication with the rest of the State (the sunk lands of the St. Francis preventing communication with counties immediately adjoining it), may not be as well known as others, it nevertheless has a history, dating as far back as the year 1541. At that time its present territory was inhabited by races of people almost civilized, living in walled towns and cultivating immense fields of Indian corn. Of course the walls of their towns were made of wood, and both have long since disappeared; but there remain even at this day evidences of the fact that the country was once densely inhabited. The enormous mounds, the great amount of Indian relics of all kinds scattered over the surface of the country, such as arrow and spear heads, pottery, etc., and human skeletons, which are continually being plowed up, amply confirm the statements of the historians of De Soto's ill-starred expedition of the density of the population of this country. The advent of De Soto is the real beginning of the history of what is now the State of Arkansas. The march of this leader to the Mississippi River was marked by deeds of unmitigated cruelty and oppression, which can not be read even at this day without a feeling of horror and indignation. After seven days' travel through an uninhabited desert from Alabama, the expedition came in sight of an immense river, which is thus described by the "Gentleman of Elvas," an eye witness and the historian of the expedition. "The river," says he, "was almost half a league broad. If a man stood still on the other side, it could not be discerned whether he was a man or not. The river was of great depth and of strong current; the water was always muddy; there came floating down continually many trees and timber which the force of the water swept rapidly toward its mouth."

If the reader is acquainted with the lower Mis-

issippi, he will have conclusive proof that these statements are not exaggerated. It stands to the credit of De Soto that he discovered the Mississippi, but such was a mere undesigned incident of the main object of his search, namely, wealth, and to this he could not possibly lay any claim. Perhaps no idea was more remote from his thoughts than the credit of having made this discovery. Seeking for gold, he would perhaps have been better pleased had the stream been a thousand miles out of his line of march, but finding it in his way he halted his command and went into camp where the city of Memphis now stands, and at once began preparations for crossing the river, which was appropriately given the name of Rio Grande. The work of building flat-boats was commenced, and for nearly a month his men labored industriously, plying the axe, saw and hammer with as little fear as at the same place in our own day, though around them were the warlike Chickasaws, and on the Arkansas side, in plain view, thousands of menacing Indians.

At last eight scows were finished, furnished with sails and oars, and bearing crosses. Then loading their boats, the adventurers fearlessly launched out into the stream, and bending strongly on their oars, soon approached the shores of Arkansas, the people of which curiously noted the advancing fleet, but contrary to expectation, permitted the flotilla to land and disembark without a fight.

Ferdinand de Soto, the first governor of Arkansas, and his escort, landed about the latter part of May, 1541. An overwhelming weight of authority is to the effect that he immediately ascended the Mississippi. The expedition passed through the province of Aquixo, which embraced a large part of what is now Crittenden County.

The Indians had as a rule fled at the approach of De Soto, though a few were killed and some taken prisoners. Three days' journey from Aquixo was the province of Casqui, included within the limits of what is now Mississippi County. Tyronza Bayou was crossed on a bridge hastily constructed. Upon reaching the first town of Casqui many men and women were captured, and the place plundered. There was another town a mile and a half away.

The country round about was described as high and dry, though bordering near the river. The historian speaks of the walnut trees, mulberry and plum trees, some red, and others of a grayish color, and that the fruit trees seemed to be planted in orchards. The venturesome tourists traveled two days through this province of Casqui, which was filled with towns.

At last they came to a large Indian village, containing more than four hundred dwellings, the name of which is unknown. Here the Spaniards were kindly received by the inhabitants.

The Casqui Indians of that day are generally conceded to be the Kaskaskias, afterward known as Illinois Indians. Mr. Bancroft has placed the village as high as Little Prairie, a short distance above the Arkansas State line. Mr. Milburn, in his lecture on De Soto, locates it in the northeastern corner of Arkansas.

The county seat of Pemiscot County, Mo., Caruthersville, is in Little Prairie. Guided by distances on a map it is about eighty miles on an air line from Memphis to Little Prairie; it is really over 100 miles by any traversable land route on the west side of the river. A command of foot soldiers encumbered as that of De Soto's evidently was might have ascended as high as Barfield's Point, in Mississippi County, in five days' marching, a distance of about eighty-five miles from Memphis. It is true the country is level, and fortunately for De Soto unusually dry at the time of his expedition, but the surface is in many places wet and swampy, and everywhere, even to this day, covered with cane and undergrowth except where under cultivation. To avoid the dense cane as much as possible De Soto would have been obliged to do what is still done by the people of this country when traveling up and down the river by land—keep as near the banks as possible; and in following this course Barfield might have been reached in five days; otherwise numerous natural hindrances might have occurred.

It must be borne in mind that in identifying the places visited by De Soto, in the limits of what is now Mississippi County, it is not possible to pretend to mathematical exactness. That the province

of Casqui was partly, if not wholly, in Mississippi County, is fixed beyond doubt, and it seems clear that the first large town reached, in May, 1541, was at, or near what is now known as Barfield Point. Here, and in the surrounding country, the relics of bygone ages speak distinctly of a large and prosperous community. Here archaeology throws its light upon the narrative of the Portuguese eye-witness of De Soto's expedition. Here, within the memory of living men of to-day, once stood immense mounds, encircled by trenches, but which have within the last forty years caved into the Mississippi River. On the largest of one of these an old settler by the name of Buford had erected his house, with a garden.

For many years hundreds of human skeletons have been lost in the Mississippi at this point, and a short distance south, in building the State levees, human skeletons were constantly being disinterred by the workmen.

Within the memory of living inhabitants, this country was high, dry and less alluvial than it is now. The clearing up of the country lying on the tributaries of the Mississippi above, the caving of the banks, and the New Madrid earthquake of 1812 have changed it into an overflowed country. Tradition handed down by the early settlers tells that formerly this country was little subject to inundation. This is confirmed by the large mounds still existing intact, in the overflowed and uninhabited parts of the county.

After recruiting themselves two days at this village of Casqui, De Soto's Spaniards proceeded to the chief town of this people and residence of the Cacique, or chief of the province, which appears to have been situated in the same neighborhood, or, as is believed, near Blythesville in the country known as Chickasawba, about fifteen miles west of Barfield, on Pemiscot Bayou. The latter is an arm of the Mississippi—a broad, beautiful sheet of water.

This is still a high, dry body of land, now inhabited by about 2,500 industrious, thrifty people. Near the bayou, and a short distance from Blythesville, is an enormous artificial mound.

There are no hills in the river bottom below Cape Girardeau, and if, as is highly probable, Chickasawba was the locality where the town of Casqui, chief of the Casquins was situated, it was on the mound just mentioned where De Soto erected his great cross fifty feet in height. As a circumstance tending to confirm this view, Mr. Joseph Fassit, an old citizen of the county, states that a large wooden beam was taken from that mound a few years before the late war. Remembering that the region now being described was undoubtedly visited by De Soto; that Bancroft, the most painstaking of American historians, locates the site of these towns in about the same region; and that William Henry Milburn fixes them in the northeast corner of Arkansas, one will be better able to judge the facts here stated.

The Spaniards were received at this town in a very handsome manner. The Cacique, attended by a large retinue personally, gave them a formal welcome, and then conducted them into the town, where they were provided with good quarters and a supply of food.

It was now about the beginning of June, and besides excessive heat the inhabitants had been afflicted by a long drought which threatened to cut off the crops. They were an agricultural people, just as their successors of to-day, and those living there at this time have annual frights on the subject of droughts at about the same period of the year. The church at Blythesville has often been vocal with prayers and supplications for rain, about the 1st of June. The chief, seeing the kind of men the Spaniards were, concluded that their God must be greater than his, and asked De Soto to petition for rain, that the crops might be saved. The Indians had been continually engaged in prayers and incantations, but heaven seemed deaf to their entreaties. De Soto agreeing to their request, the great cross was erected upon a high mound, and the Indians assembled around it in vast numbers, silently and reverently gazing on the sacred symbol. Spaniards and Indians, to the number of two thousand, gathered and knelt around the cross, and amid the forest the sublime strains of *te deum laudamus* broke the stillness

of that hot, dry day in June, 1541. Though not the kind of services to which the good people of this section are now accustomed, it was Christian worship, and is strongly suggestive of Sunday, and the religious exercises peculiar to that day.

A knowledge of the locality, the highlands of Chickasawba, and the great mound and the broad sheet of water to the north, brings this scene of Spanish soldiers and hospitable Indians, congregated together 348 years ago, like a picture to the mind. Soon they were breaking up and dispersing from their religious assembly, Spaniards and Indians mingling together conversing by signs, Indian maidens and children shyly looking at the splendid specimens of Spanish manhood, in their helmets, breast plates and arms glittering in the sun, as they sauntered in groups through the town. No doubt there could be seen the thoughtful, uneasy looks of the old men and women of the tribe, feeling instinctively the far reaching effects that must follow this armed invasion by a superior race from beyond the sea. The Cacique presented two blind men to De Soto, and asked him, nothing doubting, to restore them to sight, from which circumstance can accurately be inferred what the natives actually thought of the bold cavalier, mistaking him doubtless for something little, if any thing, below a god. De Soto caused another cross to be made and set up in the highest part of the town, and then proceeded to explain to the savages, the mysteries of the Christian religion. It is stated that a plentiful shower of rain soon blessed the parched fields of these Indians.

From the town of Casqui the Spaniards advanced to Pacaha, but a day's march, and the limit of the journey northward. Here, on June 19, 1541, De Soto and his men found the chief town situated on a lake, with a stream of water flowing through it, and into the Mississippi. "He lodged," says the Portuguese narrator, "in the town where the Cacique used to reside, which was one great, walled, and beset with towers, many loop-holes being in the towers and walls. In the town was a great store of old maize, and quantities of new in the fields, while within a league and a half were great towns all walled. Where the governor was lodged

was an extensive lake, that came nearly to the walls, entering into a ditch which went round about the town, and wanting but little to completely environ it. From the lake to the great river was made a weir, by which the fish came into it, and these the Cacique kept for his recreation and sport. With nets that were found in the town all took as they would, and no matter what was taken, no want was perceived. There was also a large supply of fish in many other lakes thereabout."

Let it be remembered that this region of country abounds in lakes, and that, on the map attached to Part II, of the Historical Collections of Louisiana, drawn and printed at an early period during the last century, Big Lake, on the borders of Mississippi County, Ark., and Dunklin County, Mo., are marked as the extreme northern limit of De Soto's expedition; thus the reader will have some solid reasons to believe that the movements of De Soto in 1541, in this county, have been properly traced. The country in and around Big Lake, or Mich-i-gam-ias, its Indian name, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, still bears upon its surface traces of a wide but now extinct population; and precisely such a ditch as described by the Portuguese narrator can now be traced near the home of Mr. Sam Hector, of Big Lake.

There is no doubt that the lake spoken of in the extract just quoted, is other than Big Lake, the ancient Mich-i-gam-ias of the early French explorers. It would be tedious to give a detailed description of this locality and of the conduct of the Spanish brigands under De Soto during their forty days' stay at this place.

After robbing and plundering the unhappy people of Pacaha, or Big Lake, they proceeded in a southwesterly course, in search of a land called Colgoa, where gold was reported to be plenty.

After the remnants of the ill-starred expedition had effected their escape from the limits of the present State of Arkansas, the aborigines were left to their own devices, without making even a passing acquaintance with a single European of whom there is in any account, until in June, 1673, 130 years after the Spanish rule, they were visited by a small party of French, led by one of the

noblest and most self-sacrificing men that ever blessed by his presence, example and teachings any people—Father James Marquette, the first explorer of the Mississippi.

The first village visited by Marquette in the limits of the State, was that of the Mich-i-gam-ias. This was, it is thought, located at or near Bartfield Point.

On the autograph map of Father Marquette, on which he delineates the Mississippi as far as he explored it (extending no farther than the village of Arkansa), this village is placed at about the same distance below the mouth of the Ohio, that the Ohio is placed below the mouth of the Missouri. In his narrative he says he found the Ohio about forty leagues below the mouth of the Missouri. If the distance by the river was measured he was much mistaken, for it is 194 miles. If by an air line he was about correct, it being some 120 miles, or forty leagues. On an air line from the mouth of the Ohio to Osceola is about 100 miles; by the river, 160. Marquette, it must be recollected, did not know but judged the distance from his knowledge and experience in such matters, and of course could not be very exact. The village of Michigamias was about ten leagues above Arkansa, which latter was on the east side of the river. In a foot note to Marquette's account of the former place, the writer on the authority of Charlevoix states that the Michigamia dwelt on a lake, not far from the St. Francis River. Big Lake is within fifteen miles of the St. Francis River, and on the ancient French map, already referred to, it is called Lac Michagamias. The same lake is mentioned by Smyth in his tour down the Mississippi, in 1774, as Michagamias lake or river. Marquette on his map marks this village on the west bank of the Mississippi, but shows another settlement immediately back from the river, with the same name, and about eighteen miles west from the village on the river. It is therefore concluded that Big Lake was the main settlement, and that the village on the river was a settlement of the same people.

In 1682, when La Salle came down, Arkansa was on the west bank. Marquette does not speak of

a single river below the Ohio, though if he had passed the St. Francis or White Rivers, or seen or heard of the Arkansas, or had passed the Chickasaw Bluffs, he would have been almost certain to have mentioned or marked them on his maps. Marquette learned from the Indians that the Mississippi emptied into the Gulf of Mexico; such however was his strict veracity, that he would not extend on his map the line marking the river a mile beyond what he had seen with his own eyes. As with his intelligence and learning he would not have passed a mighty stream like the Arkansas without seeing it, especially if the village of Arkansa, as has been assumed, was located at or near its mouth, he could not have traveled the distance between the mouth of the Ohio and that of the Arkansas and then made the mistake of putting the Arkansa village the same distance below the Ohio, that he put the Ohio below the Missouri.

Marquette, after preaching the gospel to the Indians in this county, on the 17th of July of the same year, 1773, bade them an affectionate farewell, and returned to the French settlement in Illinois. The report that he carried off his discoveries resulted in the expedition of La Salle and his faithful lieutenant, Henry De Tonti.

La Salle, under the orders of Gov. Frontenac, fitted out an expedition consisting of some fifty odd French and Indians, proceeded to explore the Mississippi to its mouth, and to take possession of the entire country in the name of the French king.

On the 24th of February, 1682, he with his command threw up a fort and built a cabin, on the first Chickasaw Bluff, the present Fort Pillow, to which he gave the name of Prudhomme, after Peter Prudhomme, one of his men, who, after being lost eleven days while hunting, at length came up in a half starved condition and rejoined his comrades at this fort, where La Salle was awaiting him.

Here La Salle erected on the bluff a great cross, and the arms of France, and took possession of the country in the name of his king. This fort was known to the French inhabitants of Louisiana as late as 1825 as Fort Prudhomme. These men must have hunted all over the present area of Mississippi County.

During the eighteenth century there is little or no information to give of occurrences in this locality. In the spring of 1722 the French historian, Charlevoix, passed down the Mississippi, stopped for a while in this country, and visited the Indians. Catholic missionaries and French trappers and traders constantly visited the country from the post on Arkansas River and carried on a lively trade with the Indians. And here and there, there may have been a cabin home in the wilderness, but no permanent settlements of any kind were made.

In 1785 the Spanish governor at New Orleans sent an officer and a company of men to New Madrid to take command of this section of country, which was included in his military district. The main business of this officer was to rigorously enforce the Spanish revenue laws, in exacting tribute from all American boats descending the Mississippi.*

In the country called Canadian Reach, of which Barfield Point is the center, a few French and Spanish traders carried on a lively trade with the Indians from the back country. There is no knowledge of a single clearing for farming purposes owned by a white man in this country during the last century.

At the time of the cession of Louisiana by France to the United States, in 1803, the country between the mouth of the St. Francis and the town of Cape Girardeau was occupied by remnants of the Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis, Cherokees and Chickasaws, in all about 500 families. These Indians often attacked boats descending the river, plundering them and even committing murders.† The Indian population of Mississippi County was located about Barfield, Chickasawba, Big Lake, Little River and Shawnee Village, generally the same places where the white settlements were first made.

* Mississippi County was included in the New Madrid district until 1799. In that year New Madrid was attached to Upper Louisiana, now the State of Missouri, and Mississippi County fell to the jurisdiction of the Spanish commandant, Don Carlos de Villemont, at Arkansas Post, then a town of about 150 inhabitants, and protected by a garrison of Spanish soldiers. The inhabitants were French-Canadians.—*H. M. McVeigh*.

† Martin's History of Louisiana.

The first two white settlers in this county, of whom there is any knowledge, were a man named Carsons and William Kellums; they were hunters, and lived and hunted peaceably with the Indians. Carsons' Lake Township and Kellums' Ridge took their names from these men, who were here as early as 1812, at which time the country was visited by the great earthquakes, generally known as the New Madrid earthquakes.

An Arkansas journal published soon after this event gives the following account of how the Indians sought to avert the danger of the shocks by reviving an almost obsolete religious rite among the aborigines, in imploring the Great Spirit to avert his wrath. These Indians lived in the country now known as Mississippi County.

"After a general hunt had taken place to kill deer enough for the undertaking, a small hut was built to represent a temple or place for offering sacrifice. The ceremony was introduced by a preparatory cleansing of the body and face. After neatly skinning their deer, they suspended them by the fore feet so that the head might be directed toward the heavens before the temple, as an offering to the Great Spirit. In this attitude they remained for three days, which interval was devoted to such penance as consisted in absolute fasting, at night lying on the back on fresh deer skins, turning their thoughts exclusively upon the happy prospect of immediate protection that they might conceive dreams to that effect—the only medium of intercourse between them and the Great Spirit—and lastly, gravely and with much apparent piety, imploring the attention of the Great Spirit to their helpless and distressed condition, acknowledging their absolute dependence on him, entreating his regard for their wives and children, declaring the fatal consequences that must ensue by withholding his notice, namely, the loss of their wives and children, and their total disability to master their game, arising from their constant dread of his anger: concluded in the full assurance of asserting that their prayers were heard. Their object was accomplished by a cessation of terrors, and game becoming again plentiful and easily overcome. On the lapse of three days thus dedi-

cated, believing themselves forgiven for every unwarrantable act of which they were sensible, and that the offering was accepted, they finally began with a mutual relation of their respective dreams, and the scene is changed to joy and congratulation, by proceeding ravenously to devour a sacrificed deer to allay their fast."

Chickasawba, Shawnee Village and Tyronza Bayou are localities bearing Indian names. As early as 1828 the principal white men living in this county were the three Brackens, father and two sons; John Troy, county judge from 1836 to 1838, and for whom Troy Township is named; Thomas J. Mills, the first representative after the county was formed in 1833; Edwin Jones, the first county judge; J. W. Whitworth, its first clerk; E. F. Loyd, first sheriff; S. McLung, coroner, and G. C. Barfield, its first county surveyor, after whom Barfield Point takes its name (Mr. Barfield was a member of the Territorial council from Crittenden, when Mississippi formed a part of Crittenden County, in 1827); John C. Bowen, who was sheriff from 1836 to 1848; James Williams, or "Cedar Jim," as he was called, on account of his physical endurance; Elijah Buford, from whom Buford's Lake takes its name, and Peter G. Reeves, a once noted hunter. These were here before 1828, and with the exception of Carsons and Kellums were the earliest white people in this county of whom there is now any account. Judge Charles Bowen, who resided in that locality at that time, still survives, a hale, hearty, vigorous old man, full of years and of honors, having been sheriff of the county for sixteen years, a brave officer in the late war, a member of the constitutional convention of 1874, and county judge in 1877-78.

After hunting and trapping, the principal occupation of the early pioneers was chopping and selling cord-wood to the steamboats. The advent of the little stern-wheel steamboat, "Orleans," in the winter of 1812, sailing from Pittsburg to New Orleans, was the herald of the Anglo-Saxon population to Arkansas. The boat created a demand for cord-wood, which was supplied by the first settlers. They were hardy, industrious, honest men, and soon had their cabins on the river, sur-

rounded by little clearings that gradually expanded into plantations. Joseph Hearn, who came to this county in 1834, says that from the lower end of this county to Mill Bayou there were not more than half a dozen clearings, all on the river. He knew of no one living in what are now the back settlements. A man named Hudgens lived where Osceola now stands, and a little above him on the river was Thomas J. Mills, the first representative. A Mr. Penny settled on what was afterward Col. Elliot H. Fletcher's plantation, now Fletcher's Landing, on Mill Bayou.

Col. William L. Ward, representative in 1844-45, was living in Canadian Reach, and had been there for many years. Mr. Riley Hearn, brother of Joseph, speaks of the Indians who lived on Big Lake; he remembers Big Knife, Keshottee and Corn Meal. There were some fifteen or twenty living on Big Lake in his recollection.

The Indians in later years remained on Big Lake, Chickasawba and Little River. These settlements are still the frontiers of the wild hunting grounds of the sunk lands of the St. Francis.

As late as 1861 Indians of different tribes continued to linger in and around Chickasawba settlement, which takes its name from Chickasawba, an old Indian chief, well remembered by the pioneers of this county, and especially by the venerable Judge Charles Bowen, who has seen him carrying wild honey in a skin flung across his back, tramping to Barfield to sell it. Judge Bowen says there were about forty Indian families living in the neighborhood of Chickasawba as late as 1836. These Indians would occasionally cultivate a little corn and a few vegetables, but depended mainly on fishing, hunting and trapping for a living. The Judge is authority for the statement that the great mound at Barfield has caved into the river in the past forty-five years. Here he has seen the unmistakable remains of an ancient fort. The land in this vicinity and below for four or five miles was open, free from cane, and known as prairie. On a tree about six miles from Barfield he remembers seeing a hand carved in the wood, well executed, and pointing directly the way to Barfield; it was supposed to be an Indian device indicating

the way to the Indian village at the mound and fort. In 1815 the famous Lorenzo Dow passed by this country on a government boat. He claimed that this country was inhabited by Indians, and white people degenerated to their level.

Mr. Sam Hector, a truthful, upright citizen of Big Lake, who is proud of his Indian blood, lived in 1833 at an Indian village called Chil-i-ta-caw, the site of Kennett, Dunklin County, Mo., not far from Big Lake.

When he settled on this lake in 1837 the Indians occupied the country, chief among whom were Corn Meal, John East, Moonshine, John Big Knife and Chuck-a-lee. The latter killed an Indian named Keshottee on an island in Little River, still known as Keshottee's Island. He thinks the Indians gave the name to the Bayou now called Tyronza. Corn Meal told Mr. Hector there had been an Indian town on his (Mr. Hector's) place, and several along the banks of Little River. Where these villages were said to have been located he has often seen apple and peach trees growing in the woods. About the year 1830, an Indian named Little George killed a Mrs. Burns near Jackson, Mo. The Indian was supposed to have been hired by some one interested in an estate, of which the lady was an heir. He came to her house and asked for provisions, receiving the best she had, and when she turned from him, he thrust a large knife to her heart, causing instant death. The assailant immediately fled. The whites proclaimed that they would exterminate the entire Indian population if, within a certain number of days, Little George was not produced, dead or alive. The Indians knew the whites were in earnest; they made diligent search, and at last came up with him near the foot of Buffalo Island in Mississippi County. As he was attempting to escape, Corn Meal and Keshottee fired upon him, and he fell; and then before he was dead, they cut off his head, and one of them, on a fleet horse, bore it night and day to the whites at Jackson, and flung it down in their midst. Thus, the threatened extermination was prevented.*

In and around Mr. Hector's place on Big Lake

*Mr. McVeigh's narrative ends here.

pieces of pottery and brick ware are often plowed up. The same material is found all along the banks of Little River, and there are everywhere through this part of Mississippi County relics of a once dense population, which no doubt was that now known as Mound Builders.

There are no towns in Mississippi County that can properly be so-called except Osceola, the county seat, and this pleasantly situated village, with a population at the present time of nearly 1,000, is located on the Mississippi River, about midway between the northern and southern limits of the county. It was one of the earliest settlements in this territory, but existed for many years as a small collection of huts on the river bank. About 1840 J. W. DeWitt was postmaster, when he kept the affairs of his office and the mails in a cracker box, each patron helping himself. Mr. DeWitt was also the first school teacher in this county, having his school at a point near the northern limits of Osceola.

The first municipal election in the place was held November 20, 1875, and resulted in the choice of the following officers: Leon Roussan, mayor; John O. Blackwood, recorder; Alex. Goodrich, Berry Henwood, B. F. Jones, Daniel Matthews, F. M. Petty, aldermen.

On November 24 the council appointed W. M. Speed, marshal; J. W. Clapp, treasurer.

At the date of incorporation of Osceola it contained a population of about 250 people and some half dozen business houses. The business interests at present are represented by the following firms and business men: Physicians—H. C. Dunavant, R. C. Prewitt, W. D. Jones, J. E. Felts; lawyers—H. M. McVeigh, Hugh McVeigh, G. W. Thomason, S. S. Semmes; general stores—James Liston, N. L. Avery & Co., J. K. P. Hale, L. A. Morris, A. Goodrich, G. R. Brickey & Bro., Simon & Co.; druggists—Charles H. Gaylord, Ben H. Bacchus; saddlery and harness—N. G. Cartwright; liverymen—Borum & Bro., T. N. Tucker; blacksmith and wagon-maker—Mack Murry; saloons—C. O. Faber, B. F. Butler, Buck Hall, James Perry; jeweler—Charles Jewell; publisher—Leon Roussan, proprietor of the Osceola

Times; shoemaker—Robert Geotz; hotel—Planters' House, Mrs. Summers, proprietress.

Osceola is in the midst of one of the finest farming regions in the State; broad and fertile acres stretching north, south and west, with over 10,000 acres under a high state of cultivation. The productiveness of these lands is noted, and the farms are well supplied with improvements. Society is of a higher order than is usually found in a town of this size, and many of its citizens are college graduates. Under these favorable conditions the county seat of Mississippi may well be pointed to with pride, as here are centered refinement, culture, education and taste.

Its thrifty business men, taking advantage of its commercial opportunities, have built up a large and constantly growing trade, so that it now ranks second in commercial importance among the towns on the Mississippi River between Cairo and Memphis.

New stores and dwellings are constantly being erected, and with good or even fair crops the present promised prosperity will more than be secured.

Osceola has a good school, four church organizations, and several secret societies.

Blythesville, a village of about 200 population, is situated in Chickasawba Township, and in the center of what is known as Chickasawba settlement. The first postoffice was established in 1879 with H. T. Blythe as postmaster. The business interests are represented at the present time by the following firms and business men: General stores—L. W. Gosnell & Co., N. L. Avery & Co., H. C. Davis & Bro.; groceries and provisions—J. M. E. Sisk; Z. T. Williams & Co., W. P. Adkins; drug stores—Dr. J. T. Jones, W. H. Oglesby; physicians—J. T. Jones, W. H. Oglesby, E. D. Rhea, J. N. Mize; blacksmiths—A. J. Bishop, B. V. Flemens; carpenters—R. N. Ornaby & Co., Eison & Co.; cotton gin, saw and grist mill—H. T. Blythe; postmaster—H. T. Blythe; justices J. H. Scruggs, A. J. Moody.

Since the organization of Blythesville, in 1878, it has been rapidly advancing and is now the second largest village in Mississippi County. It is surrounded by a beautiful country, fertile and pro-

ductive, with about 4,500 acres under cultivation; some 1,300 acres in this community are never overflowed in any ordinary flood. The woods are filled with valuable timber, and only await mills and transportation to become the source of great wealth. The open land in this section is under a high state of cultivation, while thousands of acres still in the timber, now available to settlers, are unsurpassed in the State.

The people of the township are intelligent and enterprising, and will extend a cordial welcome to settlers from any part of the United States, possessing similar traits of character.

In the settlement known as Cooktown is one of the largest Indian mounds in this county; it has long been known that in this vicinity was an immense Indian population in former times, and indeed, Indians have been located here within the memory of living men. Many curiosities and relics have been unearthed, and as the mound stands in the center of cultivated fields, it is easily accessible to visitors, to whom it is always an object of interest and wonder.

Hickman Bend, a section of river front extending from about three miles above Barfield to the northern border of Mississippi County, is one of the most desirable sections hereabouts. There are about 1,300 acres of land under cultivation, and the bend is being rapidly opened and improved. The shipping point at Brolaski has a store and postoffice, which give the people a convenient outlet. Too much can hardly be said in praise of this magnificent country, as its productiveness is proverbial, a bale of cotton to the acre being a small average yield. Settlement is greatly desired, one planter stating that he would gladly welcome fifty families, and provide good accommodations for them all. This bend and the township in which it is located take their names from Dr. Hickman, an old pioneer who settled at an early day, and who is still remembered for his sterling qualities, his tender-hearted kindness and generosity.

Barfield, the most extensive business point in the northern part of Mississippi County, is located in Canadian Township, on the river front. It is

surrounded by a fertile country, with some 1,200 acres under cultivation. It has two stores, and landings, and in the vicinity there are three saw-mills. The lumber business of this county is in its infancy, but the success and prosperity of these mills assure the development of great wealth from surrounding valuable timber in the near future.

The mail for these river points is carried by boats, and Barfield has a mail daily.

Elmot is a postoffice five miles above Osceola, in Fletcher Township. It is the outlet for an excellent country, which is being rapidly improved and settled. The Government has been making extensive improvement along the river from and in the channel below, and this has given Elmot a rapid rise. The open land in this section is a continuation of the Osceola settlement, extending along the river in unbroken fields of the choicest land for nearly ten miles. Within a short distance on the river front are three stores and several landings, which have local names. Ed. Williams, proprietor of a general store, is also postmaster of Elmot.

Nodena, a postoffice kept by Maj. Ferguson, is situated twelve miles below Osceola, on the river front. It consists of the plantations of Maj. Ferguson and Col. Craighead, which places rank among the finest in the county, having about 2,000 acres under a high state of cultivation.

Golden Lake, which also includes Idaho Landing, is located eight miles above the county line. Here the postoffice is kept by J. W. Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes established this landing in 1883, the original landing, Crowell, on which he had resided since the year 1878, having been washed away. This place is the outlet of the Frenchman's Bayou settlement; from that source it derives a large trade.

At both landings there are about 500 acres under cultivation, the places containing three general stores, three cotton gins and one saw-mill. From this point there is a tramway to a saw-mill, five miles inland, owned by R. E. Lee Wilson, which ships large quantities of lumber annually.

Pecan Point, situated in the extreme southeastern part of Mississippi County, on the river front, embraces a rich and fertile tract of land,

with about 2,000 acres under cultivation. It occupies a commanding position on a point, and is one of the most beautiful places on the river front.

It was originally settled and brought under a state of cultivation by Felix Grundy, Jacob McGavock and J. M. Bass, all of Nashville, Tenn. The business and postoffice are conducted at the present time by R. W. Friend, who has been located here a long time. He enjoys a lucrative trade, and owns a large proportion of the cultivated land.

Frenchman's Bayou, in the southern part of the county, about twenty-five miles southwest of Osceola, is a most attractive stretch of country, extending for about six miles, and embracing an area of 3,500 acres, under a high state of cultivation. This locality is noted for its general condition of improvement, many of its buildings being in advance of other sections of the county. The land has long been noted for its fertility, and the annual crops here show in an indisputable manner the wonderful growing qualities of the soil. The people are courteous, cultivated and enterprising, welcoming all industries that promise to contribute to the general good. The neighboring wood-lands are filled with valuable timber, only awaiting transportation and the saw-mill to become sources of wealth.

Along the bayou there are five general stores, conducted by T. B. Jones, W. H. Pullen (also postmaster), Ward & Jones, F. Musick, Adams & Co., and one drug store, by Dr. J. C. Joyner. A school, church, a Masonic lodge (Frenchman's Bayou No. 157), and McGavock Lodge No. 2,754, Knights of Honor, are also here.

Secret societies seem to occupy public attention quite as well in Mississippi County as elsewhere in the State. The following lodges are among the representatives of numerous fraternities and orders:

Kallorama Lodge No. 990, Knights and Ladies of Honor, of Osceola, was organized January 29, 1885, with the following charter members: S. S. Semmes, Mrs. F. M. Semmes, Mrs. O. J. Hale, H. L. Kline, Mrs. I. H. Kline, A. J. Nolty, Mrs. Amelia Nolty, D. A. Richardson, Mrs. M. E.

Richardson, Mrs. L. A. Wynne, Mrs. J. A. Wood, P. B. Sexton, G. F. Stowell, Mrs. M. A. Stowell, Robert Dean, W. B. Haskins, G. A. Bolick, J. O. Blackwood, T. N. Tucker, Mrs. T. F. Tucker, C. H. Gaylord, B. O. Harrison, Mrs. Eloize Harrison, Mrs. S. B. Blackwood, G. L. Gould, E. M. Ayers, Mrs. S. F. McVeigh, W. D. Jones, Mrs. Lizzie Conley. This association is a mutual beneficial insurance company, and its object is to promote social intercourse among its members. The present membership is thirty-two, with the following officers: S. S. Semmes, P. P.; Mrs. F. M. Semmes, P.; Mrs. M. G. Morris, V. P.; Mrs. Lizzie Clure, C.; C. H. Gaylord, S. and F. S.; N. L. Avery, Treas.; Mrs. L. A. Wynne, guard.; Mrs. M. F. Avery, guide; Mrs. S. B. Price, sentinel; Mrs. O. J. Hale, S. S. Semmes, N. L. Avery, trustees; H. C. Dunavant, medical examiner.

Monroe Lodge No. 2,167, Knights of Honor, of Osceola, was organized April 6, 1880, with the following charter members: J. O. Blackwood, John Mathews, John B. Driver, D. H. Lawrence, T. C. Edrington, W. M. Dunkin, J. W. Pennell, W. J. Bowen, H. C. Dunavant, C. H. Gaylord, G. R. Brickey, John Waller, T. A. Blackwood, J. L. Edrington, W. S. Hayes, F. B. Hale, A. Goodrich, W. F. Williams, G. F. Stowell, F. M. Tucker, Ed. H. Mathes.

The object of this association is the same as that of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. It has a present membership of twenty-seven, and is presided over by the following officers: A. Goodrich, D.; S. S. Semmes, V. D.; W. P. Hale, A. D.; R. Goetz, C.; C. H. Gaylord, R. and F. R.; G. R. Brickey, treasurer; D. Lawrence, guide; B. F. Buller, guardian; H. C. Dunavant, medical examiner; A. Goodrich, S. S. Semmes, G. R. Brickey, trustees.

Sanaritan Lodge No. 18, A. O. U. W., Grand Lodge of Texas, was organized in December, 1884, with a charter membership of twenty-five. It is still in working order, with a membership of ten, C. O. Faber being M. W.; S. S. Semmes, R. and F.

Osceola Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., was organized November 6, 1867, with the following charter members: William A. Ferring, W. M.; R. G. Hardin, S. W.; B. F. Bennett, J. W.;

B. Harris, Treas.; E. W. Rowlett, Sec.; J. F. Davies, S. D.; T. C. Morris, J. D.; J. R. Acree, tyler. Members: J. G. Layton, W. S. Sugg, J. B. Kelley, J. W. Ozell, J. C. Clark, W. J. Kent, M. F. Warren, J. M. Able, James Stewart.

This lodge, which has always been one of the most flourishing in the State, has a large membership, now numbering eighty, presided over at the present time by the following officers: Benjamin H. Bacchus, W. M.; W. F. Williams, S. W.; F. B. Hale, J. W.; R. M. Fletcher, Sec.; J. K. P. Hale, Treas.; Elliot Williams, S. D.; S. C. Edrington, J. D.; John Barney, tyler.

The lodge is noted for its acts of charity, and the brilliancy of its members in Masonic knowledge. From this two other lodges have originated, No. 134 at Chickasawba, and at Frenchman's Bayou.

Osceola Royal Arch Chapter No. 57 was organized March 1, 1871, with the following charter members: George A. Dannelly, B. A. Williamson, F. C. Morris, A. K. Nash, W. A. Ferring, J. F. Davies, J. S. Mahan, C. C. Morris, George Fafford.

The Chapter enjoys a membership of nineteen at the present time, is in good working order, and is presided over by the following officers: J. K. P. Hale, H. P.; J. E. Felts, P.; C. Bowen, S.; C. H. Gaylord, Sec.; W. P. Hale, Treas.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Osceola was organized for benevolent purposes, February 20, 1882, with twenty-six active members, and a large honorary membership. The first year of its existence its labors were directed wholly to church work, proving quite successful. This society, in January, 1883, was incorporated by the circuit court of Mississippi County, and immediately purchased a lot and entered into contract with Capt. E. M. Ayers, to erect a building 40x60, to cost \$1,200. In October, 1883, the hall was formally opened, and from that time on, the entertainments given under the auspices of the society have been prominent features of the social life of the community. It is claimed that this was the first corporate body of women in the State of Arkansas.

The Ladies' Aid Society is not denominational,

the following churches being represented in its membership: Episcopal, Methodist, Catholic and Christian; neither is it a "charity" organization, though ever eager to spend and be spent in the service of suffering humanity, whenever occasion requires.

The society has passed successfully into its eighth year, with Miss F. H. Fletcher, president; Mrs. Clara A. Roussan, vice-president; Mrs. R. C. Prewitt, treasurer, and Mrs. Leon Roussan, secretary; and with unabated zeal, will, no doubt, continue to do much to dispel the social and mental stagnation consequent upon a long residence in a small and isolated community.

Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, A. F. & A. M., of Blythesville, was organized October 12, 1875, with the following charter members: Samuel Thompson, A. J. Bishop, T. H. Robinson, Noah Sawyer, John Long, R. D. Almond, Martin Norman, J. F. Ruddle, T. P. Davis, W. W. Mann, R. D. Carr, R. G. Hardin, H. T. Blythe.

This lodge is in good working order, has been constantly growing in strength, and now has a membership of over forty. It is presided over at the present time by the following officers: J. A. Scruggs, W. M.; Reginald Archillion, S. W.; W. R. Simpson, J. W.; B. J. Rook, S. D.; T. E. Hendricks, J. D.; A. Harris, Treas.; Rollo Archillion, Sec.; J. D. Rutledge, Chaplain; J. W. Conley and George W. Miller, stewards; W. W. Morris, tyler.

At the commencement of the Civil War the people of Mississippi County, though loyal and patriotic, finally decided to go with the State, and were a unit in favor of the cause of secession. The war spirit ran high, affecting rich and poor alike. If there was any Union sentiment in the county (and there was at first), it soon succumbed to the influences in favor of a separate Confederacy.

Three companies of nearly 100 men each were immediately organized, being commanded by Col. Charles Bowen, Capt. Elliott H. Fletcher, and Capt. Robert Hardin, and were at once placed in active service. Only a few of the men forming those companies were alive at the end of the

war. Of Capt. Fletcher's company, some twelve or fourteen are now living, mostly around Chickasawba, and all are men of character and well to-do citizens. One of these, Hon. James F. Ruddle, was representative of the county in the legislature of 1875. Capt. Elliot H. Fletcher and his brother, Thomas, a youth of sixteen years, were killed in the battle of Shiloh. The first lieutenant of this company, William H. Ferring, was badly wounded in the same battle. He survived the war, and was elected county clerk in 1866-68.

After the battle of Shiloh, Capt. Bowen returned to Mississippi County to recruit a new company, but as the Federals had taken possession of the river he found it impossible to cross his men, and from that time on, wrought good service at home clearing the county of lawless bands of robbers.

There were no regular battles fought in this county, though it suffered greatly from predatory raids by Federal cavalry from Missouri and Kansas. Business of every interest was suspended, and people lived in constant apprehension of being raided, captured and killed.

In 1864 Col. Burris, in command of a regiment of Kansas cavalry (Federal), made a dash through this country, taking several prisoners, among whom were Capt. Charles Bowen and Col. Elliot Fletcher. This company was pursued by Capt. McVeigh, in command of some seventy men, but they escaped to Missouri and no engagement was fought.

This and similar marauding expeditions formed the principal war history of Mississippi County.

The Federal troops stationed at Fort Pillow often came into Mississippi County, and, on one occasion, supplied themselves with material for building barracks at the fort, by taking away the houses of Osceola.

With the general surrender of the Confederate troops, the soldiers returned from the war, and in a short while had resumed the habits of peaceable citizens; but it was a long time before they could shake off the habits of soldiers. It was not unusual for them to go with pistols buckled on, often to church, and it was not until the law against

carrying pistols began to be rigorously enforced, that the old soldiers found out the true meaning of the terms of the surrender.

In 1868 Mississippi County was under martial law, and a regiment of State militia was quartered upon the people. Upon the withdrawal of the militia, the people again returned to their industries—though large numbers of the best citizens had fled from the county—and again the prospects of the county began to brighten, only to be again disturbed and disorganized by an insurrection of the blacks in 1872.

A rising of the negroes in that year was called the Blackhawk War, and was an event of considerable importance in the history of Mississippi County.

The colored people formed into secret societies throughout the county and often marched in armed bands to Osceola and other points, making speeches and causing a great deal of excitement, but there was no collision between them and the whites until fall, when, during a term of court in the county, the negroes, forming quite a formidable band, were attacked by the whites, under Capt. Charles Bowen, and immediately dispersed. Prior to this Judge Charles Fitzpatrick, who had been appointed by Gov. Clayton as president of the board of registration of Mississippi County, in an altercation with Sheriff Murray, killed the latter in the streets of Osceola.

This caused public sentiment to run high, but Judge Fitzpatrick immediately gave himself up, was bound over to appear at the next term of court, and then released. After the engagement between the whites and blacks Judge Fitzpatrick escaped. There were a good many negroes killed, how many was never known, and a number escaped to adjoining counties.

The first representative of Mississippi County after the admission of Arkansas into the Union, in 1836, was P. H. Swain, from whom Swain Township received its name.

Crittenden and Mississippi Counties were represented in the State senate by W. D. Ferguson in 1836-37-38, and in the session of 1840 he was still in the senate, P. H. Swain being representa-

tive of this county. In 1842-43 A. G. Greer was the senator and W. M. Finley the representative. In 1844-45 Peter G. Reeves, previously mentioned as a noted hunter, represented Mississippi and Crittenden in the State senate, and Col. William L. Ward was representative. In 1846-48-50-51 G. W. Underhill was senator and Col. Elliot H. Fletcher representative. In 1850-53, Underhill, senator; Thomas J. Blackmore, representative; 1854-55, Thomas B. Craighead, senator; Joseph C. Harding, representative; 1856-57, T. B. Craighead, senator, Thomas M. Harding, representative; 1858-59, T. B. Craighead, senator and T. B. Craighead, representative; 1860-62, Craighead, senator. John R. Acree, representative; in the legislature of 1863, the county was not represented. In 1864-65, T. Lamberton, senator, no representative, nor in the special session of that year. In 1866-67, O. R. Lyles, senator, William W. Sawyers, representative; 1868-69, D. H. Goodman, senator, A. M. Johnson, representative; 1871-72, J. G. Frierson of Cross, senator, L. D. Rozzell, representative.

In the famous legislature of 1873, which revolutionized the State government, relieving the people from disfranchisement, J. G. Frierson was senator; and the First district, composed of Craighead, Cross, Jackson and Mississippi Counties, was represented by Roderick Joyner of Poinsett, W. H. Cate, of Craighead, H. M. McVeigh, of Mississippi, and F. W. Lynn, of Jackson. In the extraordinary session of 1874, Frierson was senator, and J. F. Davies was elected to fill the unexpired term of H. M. McVeigh, who had been appointed by the governor prosecuting attorney of the Eleventh judicial district. In 1874-75, J. T. Henderson, senator, and J. J. Ruddell of Chickasawba, representative; in 1878, Benjamin Harris, senator, J. H. Williams, representative; in the session of 1879, B. Harris, senator, and J. O. Blackwood, representative; 1881, J. B. Driver of Mississippi, senator, and H. M. McVeigh, representative; 1883, Driver, senator, and F. G. McGavock, representative; 1885, John W. Stayton, senator, and Joseph Bradford, representative; 1887, Stayton, senator, and H. T. Blythe, representative; 1889,

Ben Harris, Jr., senator, J. K. Hale, of Osceola, representative.

The men who served the county as representatives from the organization in 1833 to 1889 were, in the main, persons of excellent ability, and did much toward shaping the destiny of their State. They were not all men of education; some of them may have been very illiterate; but they were possessed of honest hearts and strong, natural sense. Those who were members before the late Civil War experienced none of the difficulties which confronted their successors after that conflict.

Thos. B. Craighead and Col. Elliot H. Fletcher were, perhaps, the two most brilliant of those whom this county sent to the legislative assembly before the war—men qualified by natural ability and scholarly attainments to fill with credit any position in the gift of the people. Craighead was an able lawyer, and a fine orator. Fletcher was a born ruler of men, and the magnetism of his manner, the clearness and elegance of his conversation, and his varied knowledge on all subjects, made him a welcome companion in every circle.

The public buildings of Mississippi County consist of a large two-story frame court-house, with the county offices in the lower and the courtroom in the upper story, and a frame jail with iron cells, both of which are located on Broadway street, at Osceola, the county seat. The courthouse was erected in 1882-84, under the administration of S. S. Semmes, county judge, and cost all told about \$8,500.

The population of the county in 1840 numbered 900 whites and 510 slaves; total, 1,410. It then contained 3,042 neat cattle, 76 sheep, 5,022 hogs, and produced 107,615 bushels of corn, 3,908 bushels of potatoes, and 22,500 pounds of cotton. It had one store, and one school with 25 scholars. This was taught by J. W. DeWitt, who was county clerk from 1836 to 1840.

From 1840 to 1861 the county growth was slow and gradual. Its population in 1854 was only 2,266, of whom 541 were slaves. In that year were produced 192,200 bushels of corn, and in 1850, 200,250 bushels of corn, 455 bales of cotton, and 21,273 pounds of butter.

The population at the outbreak of the war had not materially increased, being in 1860 only 3,895, and the effects of the Civil War upon the county may be judged from the fact that in the ensuing ten years the population had decreased, being in 1870, 3,633.

But little progress in population and wealth was made until the adoption of the constitution of 1874. From that time all restrictions upon the right of suffrage were removed, and an economic State government, with A. H. Garland as governor, soon restored public confidence. Then the county began to grow, especially from 1877 to 1881. The census of 1880 showed that the county had doubled its population since 1870. In the year 1877 the temperance wave struck this locality and swept it like a whirlwind, and from Osceola the agitation spread throughout the State. Great and permanent good was effected by the worthy movement in Mississippi County. But very little drunkenness will be observed among the people at this time.

The only serious drawbacks to the county's prosperity in late years were the disastrous floods of 1882-83-84. These floods checked for a while all growth and development hereabouts. Many farms were temporarily abandoned, and new clearings were left by those who had settled on the public lands. The effects of this disaster have passed away, and the people seem to have forgotten them. The county is now in a more prosperous condition than at any previous period in its history. There are almost as many Northern people in the county as those of Southern origin, and they live together upon terms of perfect peace and mutual respect. Ex-Federal and ex-Confederate soldiers may be seen together at almost any time, apparently without a thought of the days when they met each other on opposite sides in deadly conflict.

Mississippi County was organized in accordance with an act of the legislature of Arkansas, approved November 1, 1833; and the following is a list of the names of the county and legislative officers, with the dates of their terms of service annexed, from the organization to the present:

Judges: Edwin Jones, 1833-35; Nathan Ross,

1835-36; John Troy, 1836-38; Fred Miller, 1838-40; Nathan Ross, 1840-42; H. A. Phillips, 1842-44; W. L. Ward, 1844-46; H. A. Phillips, 1846-48; E. M. Daniel, 1848-56; J. H. Williams, 1856-58; J. H. McKinney, 1858-60; J. W. Alris, 1864-66; J. H. McKinney, 1866-68; C. L. Moore, 1868-72; L. M. Carrigan, 1874-76; Charles Bowen, 1876-78; J. E. Felts, 1878-80; E. A. Garlick, 1880-82; S. S. Semmes, 1882-84; E. Bevel, 1884-86; L. D. Rozzell, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Clerks: J. W. Whitworth, 1833-36; J. W. DeWitt, 1836-40; J. P. Edrington, 1840-44; A. G. Blackmore, 1844-50; H. A. Phillips, 1850-54; D. D. Dickson, 1854-58; M. W. Nanney, 1858-62; M. W. Nanney, 1864-66; W. A. Ferring, 1866-68; J. B. Best, 1868-74; J. K. P. Hale, 1874-80; B. H. Bacchus, 1880-84; Hugh R. McVeigh, 1884-88; J. B. Driver, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Sheriffs: E. F. Lloyd, 1833-36; J. C. Bowen, 1836-48; Charles Bowen, 1848-62; Charles Bowen, 1864-66; John Long, 1866-68; J. B. Murray, 1868-72; J. B. Driver, 1872-78; W. B. Haskins, 1878-86; W. S. Hayes, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Treasurers: Uriah Russell, 1836-38; T. L. Daniel, 1838-42; John Gibson, 1842-50; W. C. Dillehay, 1850-54; C. W. Bush, 1854-56; D. Matthews, 1856-58; C. W. Burk, 1858-60; D. Matthews, 1860-62; H. C. Edrington, 1864-66; D. Matthews, 1866-68; J. H. Edrington, 1868-72; J. H. Sheddon, 1872 to August, 1874; J. L. Driver, August, 1874-78; J. W. Uzzell, 1878 to January, 1884; G. F. Stowell, from January, 1884; James Liston, 1884-88; C. H. Gaylord, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Coroners: S. McLung, 1833-36; T. L. Daniel, 1836-38; J. Williams, 1838-40; Thomas Sears, 1840-42; Richard Pearson, 1846-48; J. Cunningham, 1848-50; T. Williamson, 1850-52; E. O. Cromwell, 1852-54; J. V. Lynch, 1854-56; W. D. W. Bond, 1858-60; L. W. D. Bond, 1860-62; D. Matthews, 1864-66; John Pedigo, 1866-68; H. C. Rosa, 1872-74; A. W. Lucas, 1874-78; G. E. Pettay, 1878-80; J. M. Lawrence, present incum-

bent, first elected in 1880, and has served continuously since.

Surveyors: G. C. Barfield, 1833-36; J. G. Davis, 1836-38; A. G. Blackmore, 1840-44; J. D. B. Sherman, 1846-48; G. Pendleton, 1848-50; William Dillingham, 1850-52; E. G. Sugg, 1852-54; W. B. Wood, 1854-56; A. H. Fisher, 1856-58; A. Faucette, 1858-60; William Femsite, 1860-62; J. W. Uzzell, 1864-66; W. H. Craighead, 1866-68; J. W. Uzzell, 1868-72; F. L. James, 1872-74; J. H. Rainey, 1874-76; James Anthony, 1876-77; J. T. Burns, 1877-78; B. H. Bacchus, 1878-80; George Benton, 1880-82; J. H. Caruthers, 1882-84; T. H. Musgrave, 1884-86; R. H. Clay, 1886-88; Reginald Archillion, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: H. C. Edrington, 1868-72; P. Mitchell, 1872-73; John Rainey, 1873-74; L. Ward, 1874-76; D. D. Dickson, 1876-78; W. M. Speed, 1878-80; J. A. Lovewell, 1880-82; J. R. Riggins, 1882-86; B. L. Hill, 1886-88; T. W. Davis, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

In 1887 the National government constructed a strong and massive levee, from Bear Bayou to Craighead Point, covering a distance of about twenty miles, and protecting the finest section of farming country in the county. The county has now in contemplation the continuation of this levee to its northern limit, which will immediately make available for cultivation hundreds of thousands of acres of rich and fertile lands; it will increase the taxable property of the county, and open up large areas for settlement. Thus, with the completion of this levee system to the southern limit of the county (which will probably be done during the next few years), Mississippi will be thoroughly protected from the river floods, and may then expect to see the opening of an era of prosperity to which it is justly entitled.

The enumeration of school children of Mississippi County in 1886, showed the presence of 2,582 children of school age; in 1887, 2,809. There are twenty-nine school districts in the county, and the present enumeration would probably exceed 3,000 children of school age.

The county schools are generally in good con-

dition, and the directors have ample money to secure good teachers. Mr. Leon Roussan, the present county examiner, is exerting himself to raise the grade of both teachers and schools.

There is a high school in Osceola which ranks among the substantial institutions of the State. At Blythesville the directors are about to build a new school building, and then hope to raise the grade to a point that the people of Chickasawba need.

School service, however, throughout the county can only be spoken of in terms of praise, as there seems to be a feeling among the directors that the people will only be satisfied with the best, and as they have recently voted high taxation for school purposes, this county may be expected to take a leading place in educational matters.

The first Baptist Church of Mississippi County was organized in Osceola, about 1870, by Elder H. H. Richardson, of Clear Creek Association, Illinois, acting as missionary, and was composed of the following constituted members: J. K. P. Hale and wife, Melissa A. Hale, Charles G. Evans and wife, Martha Evans, Mrs. Rhoda Housman, John E. Felts and wife, Eliza Felts, all of whom exhibited their church letters from regular Baptist churches, and in regular form. In 1880 they built a substantial and ornamental building, and now have a membership of about sixty.

There are Baptist churches at Chickasawba and other places in Mississippi County.

The Methodists have an organization at Osceola, several churches in the southern part of the county, and four in Chickasawba Township, Blythe's Chapel, Shady Grove, New Hope and Clear Lake.

There are four organizations of the Presbyterian denomination in Mississippi County, all growing in strength, membership and importance. These are located at Osceola, Nodena, Pecan Point and Frenchman's Bayou. The present pastors are Revs. Boggs and Lloyd.

The colored people have numerous organizations of various denominations throughout the county.

The Catholic Church of Osceola, the only

church of this denomination in Mississippi County, was built in 1879. It is a frame building, 44x24 feet, weatherboarded outside and sealed inside; it is sixteen feet to the top of ceiling and sixty-four feet to the top of the cross; and cost, seated, \$2,000. It was built with the proceeds of a fair and by private subscription, raised through the exertion of a committee of ladies. The congregation numbers about thirty-five communicants, who depend upon the transient visits of a priest to administer to their wants.

From the distress and poverty entailed by the most disastrous war in modern times, Mississippi County is rapidly passing to the period when it will become one of the most prosperous counties in the State. No one who studies the facts in the case can question this. Here is a county "rich beyond compare;" a county with timber resources almost without limit; with agricultural possibilities not surpassed, probably not equaled, by any other county in the State, in the production of that wonderful product—cotton, and nowhere else can there be added to this such facilities for fruit raising, for early and late vegetables, for the cereals and grasses, as in this favored section.

What most impresses a chance visitor to this locality is the large number of self-made men—men who came here a short time ago with absolutely no resources, who are now, after a few years' cultivation of this productive soil, living in comparative affluence. This is undisputed evidence that it is one of the most promising counties for emigration that the South can show.

Mississippi County has an immense wealth of timber awaiting the advent of capital and labor to put it in the markets of the world. All these advantages are so apparent, that settling here has long passed the range of speculation, and success and prosperity are positive rewards of moderately directed energy and industry.

Reginald Archillion, has been employed as farmer, school-teacher and surveyor during his residence in the county, and resides upon his wife's lands on Clear Lake. He is a native of

Indiana, his birth having occurred in Madison County, in 1855. He is the eldest of two children born to Anthony and Maria Archillion, and in the county of his birth he continued to make his home until nine years of age, afterward entering school at Evansville, Ind., where he remained until fifteen years of age, his father having passed to his long home two years previously. At the early age of thirteen years Reginald began depending on his own resources to obtain a livelihood, and although quite young he perceived that if he wished to make a success of his life a good education was very essential; accordingly he continued to attend school until seventeen years of age, the last few years being spent in Richmond. He also attended the schools of Huntington, Ind., one year, and was also engaged in studying law in that place until he was twenty years of age, at which time he went to Louisiana, and two years later to Texas. On the 7th of February, 1880, he came to Osceola, Ark., soon after engaging as a farm hand for A. B. Young, at Osceola, but spent the winter months up to a few years ago in teaching school. He is a member of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, F. & A. M.: is now filling his second term as county surveyor, having been elected first in 1887 to fill a vacancy. In 1881 Mrs. Rebecca (Cutwright) Hetherington, a native of Indiana, became his wife.

Rollo Archillion, like his brother, Reginald Archillion, is an energetic and enterprising young agriculturist of Mississippi County, and now owns an excellent little farm of eighty acres, situated about one mile south of Blythesville, which property has been in his possession since 1887. At that time but twenty-five acres were under cultivation, but he has since made many improvements in the way of repairing the house, building fences, and clearing up the land; he has opened up five additional acres, and expects soon to have his entire farm under the plow, which can be readily done. His father died when he was an infant, but, through his own determination and the assistance of a kind and willing mother, he succeeded in attending school until about sixteen years of age; then, in company with his brother Reginald, he started for

the South with the expectation of bettering his condition, and after working in Louisiana for some time he went to Texas, in which State he remained for very nearly two years. After another short period spent in Louisiana he came to the State of Arkansas, and settled in Mississippi County at Clear Lake, where he spent some time in tilling the soil, and was there united in marriage to Miss Elma A. Conley, a native of the county and a daughter of one of the old and worthy settlers of this region. Mrs. Archillion owned an interest in a farm on Clear Lake, on which they located after their marriage, and during their two years' residence at this place Mr. Archillion taught school. At the end of this period (in 1883) they concluded to go to the Lone Star State, where they both engaged in pedagogy for three years; then returned to Mississippi County, Ark., where they have since made their home. Mr. and Mrs. Archillion are the parents of two children, Maud and Mabel. The mother has been for a number of years a consistent and worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Archillion is a member of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, F. & A. M. He is a young man whose activity and energy will one day place him among the foremost agriculturists of the county, for everything about his place indicates thrift, which is one of the prominent characteristics of its owner.

Jesse Ashburn is recognized as a careful, energetic agriculturist of this community, and by his advanced ideas and progressive habits has done no little good for the farming interest hereabout. Originally from Huntsville, Ala., he was born in the year 1823, and is the son of Byrd Ashburn who, shortly after the birth of his son Jesse, loaded his family and effects on a flatboat at Huntsville and floated down the Tennessee River to the Ohio, on that river down to the Mississippi, and thereon to the mouth of the Hatchie River. He then sailed up that river to the mouth of Indian Creek, where he disembarked and took up land in Tennessee. Here he opened up a fine farm, but later sold out and moved to near Randolph, where he remained one year. He then moved with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, direct to

Frenchman's Bayou, settled about a fourth of a mile from where his son Jesse now resides, and there remained until his death, which occurred in 1847. His wife survived him eleven years. Jesse Ashburn has lived in this settlement ever since, with the exception of about five years spent in Missouri, whither he had moved in 1863. During the war he took part with neither side except to suppress a few guerrillas who were plundering indiscriminately in Missouri. For many years after his residence in Arkansas, there was no market, and but two settlements on the Bayou—one family by the name of McClung and another by the name of Owens—but they left no descendants here. The first school taught was at Owens' house, and McClung's son taught the first term. Mr. Ashburn attended, and the only book used was the spelling book. This was about the year 1836. The few settlers lived on corn bread and bear meat, this being the regular diet. The woods were full of animals, and privation and hardship were the order of each day. Once in a while a little coffee was secured from the boats on the river, but it was scarce and high. Most of their clothing was homespun, although they sometimes secured a little shirting from the boats, and their shoes were made of leather tanned by themselves. Caps were made of otter hides. The first cotton was raised about 1849 or 1850, but was not cultivated as a crop until a few years before the war, after which it was raised with great profit along the river front. It has been noticed that as the land is improved and cleared up the whole surface becomes dryer. Even in the last ten years there has been a very noticeable improvement. Mr. Ashburn has in his field now, under a fine state of cultivation, land that the water used to stand on as high as his waist. His marriage with Miss Emily Adkinson, occurred in 1846. She is the daughter of John B. and C. A. (Watts) Adkinson, the father a native of Georgia, but who passed his last days in Missouri, and the mother a native of Tennessee. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ashburn were born six children: Andrew J., John David, who married Miss Higgins, of Mississippi County, Ark., and is the father of six children: Savannah, who married

Joe N. Hays, and now lives on the Chickasawba, they have two children; Lavina J., married to J. R. Music, of Mississippi County, Ark.; Thomas J. and A. Forrest, at home. Mr. Ashburn is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 251, of Frenchman's Bayou, and has been a member and a main pillar in the Missionary Baptist Church for the past nine years.

N. L. Avery, who is one of the important factors in the business growth and prosperity of Osceola and Mississippi County, is justly entitled to more than a passing notice in this volume. Since his identification with this city as a business man, no one has been more active and enterprising, or has done more in the mercantile line to increase and extend the trade and influence of the place. His stock is large and complete, and the patronage drawn to him results largely from liberal and polite treatment. His native State is Tennessee, and he was born in Memphis, January 1, 1853. His parents, Hamilton and Henrietta (Polk) Avery, were natives of New York and South Carolina, respectively. His father came to Memphis about 1845, was engaged in the book business for a few years, and then became editor of the Memphis Bulletin, remaining thus occupied for several years. He was then appointed wharf-master, but on account of ill-health he resigned that position, and spent two years in traveling. He returned to Memphis in 1859, and soon afterward died there. His mother is still living, and makes her home in Memphis. The paternal grandfather died at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1889, at the age of eighty-nine years. The paternal grandmother is still living in that city, and is seventy-eight years of age. The maternal grandparents died when N. L. Avery's (the subject of this sketch) mother was a child, and her grandfather was a brother to President James K. Polk. N. L. Avery passed his boyhood days in attending the public and private schools of Memphis. At the youthful age of thirteen he engaged as messenger in a steamboat office, but subsequently entered a drug store with Mansfield & Higbee of that city. In 1868 he engaged in a wholesale dry goods establishment (Joyner, Lemmon & Gale), remaining thus employed until

1882. He began as an errand boy, and was successively promoted to the highest position, being at his retirement manager of and buyer for the notion department. In 1882 he came to Osceola and established his present business in that city, with a capital of \$750. In 1888 he erected the large, fine store-house which he now occupies. In the same year Mr. Raphael Semmes [see sketch of S. S. Semmes] was admitted as partner in the firm, which probably does the largest business on the Mississippi River between Memphis and Cairo. Mr. Avery owns a large tract of land, 1,000 acres, six miles west of Osceola, and is farming about 400 acres. The firm are the owners of a large tract of land in Phillips County. They have a branch store at Blythesville, which has a large and extensive trade. Mr. Avery is the owner of a block in town, and also other property in the same place. By his marriage with Miss M. F. Pullen, daughter of B. K. Pullen, of Memphis, on November 3, 1875, he became the father of seven children: Hamilton King, Norman L., Jr., Walter Graham (died in infancy), Charles L., Bennie Pullen (died in infancy), Eugene R. and Percy P. Mr. Avery's family are members of the Episcopal Church. He is a fair type of the self-made man, having risen from the lowest to the highest offices of a large store; and at last, after years of earnest, honest work, we find him starting for himself, with a capital of but \$750. In six years he had built that business up from \$5,000 in 1882 to \$100,000 in 1889, at the same time managing a branch store, doing an annual business of \$30,000. This is a creditable showing for a young man, even in this community of almost universally self-made men.

E. M. Ayres. It is a fact recorded in history that the first English immigrants to Virginia were a superior race, with most progressive views of government, liberty and laws, and who sought out homes in the New World in obedience to impulse prompted by lofty ambition and an earnest desire to benefit the race. From these ancestors sprang men who subsequently became eminent in different localities. A worthy native of that State is Mr. Ayres, who is one of the prominent planters of Mississippi County, Ark., and resides two miles

west of Osceola. He was born in Buckingham County, Va., in 1840, and is the seventh in a family of nine children born to John W. and Mary (Masey) Ayres. The parents were also natives of Virginia, where they spent their entire lives, the mother dying about 1848 and the father in 1857. The latter was a well-known planter in his native State, and the family was widely known and universally respected. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. The paternal grandfather was a farmer and miller, and was also a very prominent Methodist Episcopal preacher, having married every couple in his county for a period of twenty years. E. M. Ayres learned the rudiments of farming in his native State, and attended the common schools until sixteen years of age. He remained at home until the age of twenty-one years, and in 1859 went to West Tennessee, where he engaged as overseer for his brother-in-law, John W. Chambers. At the breaking out of the late war he threw down the implements of peace to take up the weapons of warfare, and enlisted in Capt. Dean's command, afterward joined to the Fourth Tennessee Regiment of Infantry under Col. Nely. He was assigned to the Mississippi division, and soon secured permission to organize a company, which he at once did, namely Company A, united with the Forty-seventh Tennessee Infantry. He was in the battle of Shiloh, and during that most destructive engagement his company was almost totally annihilated, only eighteen out of the 108 returning. Mr. Ayres then joined the Henderson Scouts, under Capt. Tom Henderson, and operated in the Mississippi Valley. He was in the battles of Corinth, Parker's Cross Roads, Franklin, Tenn., and Murfreesboro, where he received a severe wound in the hand. The company then made a campaign into Mississippi, and surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., in 1865. During his time of service Mr. Ayres had three horses shot from under him, was captured several times, but always succeeded in making his escape. He was in many close engagements, was a fearless and daring soldier, and saw a great deal of the war. In 1865 he came to Mississippi County, and engaged in the saw-mill business with Dr. Hardin, of Nashville. Here he sawed the timber to put up the first

store-house built in Osceola after the war. Mr. Ayres continued this business in a successful manner for over twenty years, and supplied the lumber to build most of the frame houses in this county. He has made a great deal of money by strict application to business, and the energetic and thorough manner in which he has taken advantage of all methods, tending to enhance the value of his property, has had a great deal to do with his obtaining the competence which he now enjoys. His wife was originally Miss Sallie Bowen, whom he married in 1867. Her father, Arthur Bowen, is one of the well-known settlers in this county. From time to time Mr. Ayers has bought large tracts of land, and is now the owner of about 6,000 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation. He has made all the improvements on his place, and has assisted in opening 2,000 acres for cultivation. During his residence in Mississippi County he has seen many changes, and he speaks very highly of this section. The result of his marriage with Miss Bowen has been nine children, three of whom are deceased: Lizzie died at the age of two years; Charley died at the age of two years, and Lelah died at the age of fourteen years. Those living are Willis, who lives at home and is fourteen years of age; Arthur, twelve years of age; Clay, ten years; Louis, eight; Sallie B., six, and Eddy, two years in 1889.

Benjamin H. Bacchus, a prominent druggist and farmer of Osceola, Ark., is a native of Kent County, Md., born at Chestertown on October 15, 1848, and of the six children born to his parents, William and Harriet (Greenwood) Bacchus, Benjamin H. was the fifth in order of birth. The parents were natives of Maryland, and the father for a long time was a miller and farmer of that place. The mother died in 1856, and in 1859 the father married Miss Susan Arthur. He died in 1872, having during the latter years of his life lived in retirement. Benjamin H. Bacchus passed his youth in Chestertown, and received an exceptionally good education in public and private schools, supplementing the same by a two years' attendance at the college at Chestertown. He then took a course of instruction at Bryant, Stratton & Sadler's

Business College, at Baltimore, and left that institution fully equipped to enter upon any pursuit. He followed the teacher's profession for one term, and in 1867 went to Memphis, where he engaged in the cotton and oil business. At the end of one and one-half years he came to Mississippi County, Ark., and commenced farming at Elmot, where he continued until 1880. In 1878 Mr. Bacchus was elected county surveyor, and in 1880 he was elected clerk of the supreme court, *ex-officio* clerk of the county and probate courts, and recorder. So well did he fill this position that he was re-elected in 1882. In 1887 he was elected mayor of the city of Osceola. At this time the city was heavily in debt, and its warrants were worthless; but at the expiration of Mr. Bacchus' term of office the debt of the city was wiped out, and the warrants were worth their face value. In July, 1885, Mr. Bacchus engaged in the drug business in Osceola, and in 1888 he erected a fine store-house, into which he moved in February, 1889. The new quarters are neat, tasty and ornamental, and contain a complete line of fresh drugs. Mr. Bacchus selected Miss Katie M. Williams as his companion in life, and was wedded to her in 1871. She was born in Mississippi County, and is the daughter of James H. Williams, who was formerly from Tennessee, and one of the old settlers of Mississippi County. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bacchus were born seven children: Alice W., Lallie C., Lena S., Benjamin H., Jr., J. Greenwood, Minnie Avery and Mary Kate. Mr. Bacchus is a member of the Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Bacchus of the Methodist Episcopal. Mr. Bacchus is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 27, Osceola, occupying an official position. He was school commissioner of the county from 1872 to 1880, and takes a decided interest in all school matters.

G. C. Baldock, a popular and enterprising farmer at Frenchman's Bayou, is the eldest of three children born to Derastus and Mary Jane (Hill) Baldock, and was born in Tennessee in 1855. The elder Baldock was a farmer, and followed that occupation until the outbreak of war, when he enlisted in the army and gave up his life in 1862. After the father's death the family went to reside

with Mr. Addison M. Hill, Mrs. Baldock's father, who was one of the best known citizens of Tipton County, Tenn., and a pioneer of that county, upon whom the citizens of that section still look with veneration and respect. G. C. Baldock began life for himself when nineteen years of age, and rented the land upon which he made his first crop. He continued farming until the year 1880, when he sold out his place and moved to Mississippi County, Ark., where he settled on Frenchman's Bayou. In 1887 he bought 200 acres of fine land in that section, and at the present time has eighty-five acres under cultivation, besides making extensive improvements which will make the land average about one bale to the acre. He also owns a herd of fine stock cattle and horses, and over 100 hogs. January 17, 1882, Mr. Baldock was married to Miss Rosie P. Notgrass, a charming lady of Tennessee, and by this marriage has had three children: Mary Peete, Ella Maud and Derastus Norton. He is active in school matters, and has served as school director, believing that education should be within the reach of every child. Mr. Baldock is a pleasant and hospitable gentleman, whose genial manner has won for him a large circle of staunch and influential friends. He is a successful farmer, a valued citizen, and stands high in the estimation of the surrounding community.

Barton Bros. & Co., an enterprising firm at Golden Lake, Ark., consisting of T. A., W. P. and Ida M. Barton, began business here as the successors of T. A. Barton, in 1886. In 1873 Mr. T. A. Barton came from the State of Mississippi, and entered into commercial life at Golden Lake. At that time (1881) the business at this point was slight, and many business men would have given up the venture as a failure, but with that foresight that has always marked his success, Mr. Barton saw that the prospects in the future were very flattering, and he continued his business. He kept adding to his stock from year to year, as the business increased under his good management, and in 1886 he was joined in partnership by his brother, who had previously worked for him as clerk. Their business consists of one of the finest cotton-gins on the Mississippi River, with a capacity of fifty

bales per day, a saw-mill with a capacity of 20,000 feet of lumber per day, and a general merchandise store that enjoys a large patronage. Altogether they did a business last year of \$30,000, which will be largely increased this year. The firm also have large land interests in Mississippi County, owning in various tracts about 500 acres, from which they are cutting the timber to supply their saw-mill, and in addition to this they have 500 acres of land under cultivation, in Frenchman's Bayou, besides a branch store and fine saloon at that place, and a tramway from the river to Frenchman's Bayou, a distance of six miles, which penetrates the timber region. The Barton family are natives of North Carolina, where T. A., the eldest of a family of seven children, was born in 1851. The parents were J. T. and Mary M. (Adams) Barton, of South Carolina and Georgia, respectively. Thomas A. remained with his parents on the farm, and attended school until his twentieth year. In 1873 he was married, in Tennessee, to Miss Ida Parker, of Mississippi, and after his marriage moved to Arkansas, where they settled in Poinsett County. He remained in that county one year, and met with a great many losses during that time, afterward moving to Mississippi County, where he farmed for six years prior to entering business at Golden Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Barton are the parents of six children: William Arthur, Ida Ellen, Veta May, Joseph T., James and Quincy G., and Mr. Barton is a member of the K. of H., in which association he carries a \$2,000 policy. William P., junior partner of the firm, was born in North Carolina in 1857, and was the fourth child of the family. He moved first to Poinsett County, and later on came to his present home, in company with his brother, Thomas, with whom he has been associated in business since the firm commenced operations. He was married, in December, 1887, to Miss Mary Musick, of this county, and they are the parents of one child, a girl, named Tennessee Block. Among the many enterprising and prosperous citizens of this county, certainly none are more worthy or deserving of success than the members of the firm of Barton Bros. & Co. Upon entering Arkansas their arrival was heralded by

misfortune and financial ruin, but out of the chaos of their deplorable condition they rose equal to the occasion, and paved the way to their present fortune. Shortly after commencing their business, a fire consumed the store, and the fruit of their patient industry was engulfed in flames: but again they put their shoulders to the wheel, and to-day they stand living examples of those two virtues, pluck and perseverance. Through all the vicissitudes of their earlier life in Arkansas, they still preserve and enjoy good health.

William Bishop. A lifetime of hard, earnest endeavor in pursuing the occupation to which he now gives his attention, coupled with strict integrity, honesty of purpose, and liberality in the right directions, have had the result to place Mr. Bishop among the truly respected and honored agriculturists of the county. He was born in Missouri, in 1818, and as his father was a successful tiller of the soil, Mr. Bishop was reared to farm labor until about the age of seventeen years. In 1836, he made a visit to Arkansas, having relatives living at Osceola, which was then a small collection of log huts: but soon moved back to Missouri, where he continued to reside until 1844, when he returned to Arkansas. In this State he has since resided, and has lived in Mississippi County the principal part of that time. He first visited the county on a hunting trip, but being favorably impressed with it he located here, and has since made it his home. In 1850 he entered land, but soon sold it, and afterward settled several tracts, which he sold after making a few improvements. In 1844 there were but four families in what is now Chickasawba Township, and the township had also an Indian population of about 100. After a few years Mr. Bishop made a permanent settlement on forty acres, where he has since made his home. His marriage with Miss Bryant occurred at an early date, and to them were born two children: Andrew Jackson, a blacksmith at Blythesville, and Virginia, wife of Mr. Carney, and residing in Little River County, Ark. Mrs. Bishop died, and Mr. Bishop took for his second wife the Widow Golden, by whom he has one living child: William Oliver, who is married and lives at home. When first

settling in the county, Mr. Bishop experienced many hardships and trials. He was compelled to go to Hornersville, Mo., a distance of about forty miles by water, for their meal, and the people depended but little on tame meat, and subsisted chiefly on game. About the end of 1850, there was a store started in the settlement that is now called Cooktown. Mr. Bishop still resides on the original forty acres that he settled years ago, and has this wholly under cultivation. Though now quite advanced in years, Mr. Bishop is remarkably well preserved, as the "ravages of time" have had but little effect on him. He has been a witness to the complete development of this section. He was never very active in politics, but has held the office of constable of this section, and was deputy sheriff under Sheriff Bowen.

A. J. Bishop has been a resident of Mississippi County, Ark., all his life, his birth having occurred here in 1846, he being the eldest of two children born to William and Diadema (Bryant) Bishop, who were natives of Scott County, Mo., and came to Mississippi County, Ark., at an early day. [For further history of their lives see sketch of William Bishop.] A. J. Bishop received a fair knowledge of the English branches in the schools of his native county, and was reared to a knowledge of agricultural life on his father's farm in Chickasawba Township. After his mother's death, which occurred when he was about eight years of age, his father married again, and he remained with him until he attained his seventeenth year, when he began learning the art of photography, at which he worked for eight years, traveling through the country and on the river. At the age of twenty-five years he engaged in teaching school, and wielded the ferule for four terms in Mississippi County, after which he commenced rafting lumber from Big Lake down the St. Francis River to Helena, continuing this occupation two years. He was married about this time to Miss Maggie Brown, a native of the county, and a daughter of Jack Brown, an old pioneer of this region. In 1869 he began keeping a store on Big Lake, but returned to Chickasawba Township and opened a wagon and blacksmith shop at Cooktown, locating at the end

of one year in Jonesboro, where he was engaged in blacksmithing. Sickness in his family made this a disastrous move, and at the end of one year he returned to Chickasawba Township with only \$1 with which to start anew. In 1884 he opened a shop in Blythesville, which he is still successfully conducting, and is doing a constantly increasing trade. In 1888 he purchased 120 acres of land one mile from Blythesville, on which property he has erected some good buildings, and has five acres under cultivation. He expects to rapidly continue his improvements until he has reduced it all to a state of cultivation, which day will not be far distant if Mr. Bishop evinces his usual energy and perseverance. He, like many of his neighbors, is a member of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, of the F. & A. M. He is an intelligent and enterprising man, and in all his operations is meeting with substantial evidence of success, results which all concede he fully merits. His union with Miss Brew has resulted in the birth of four children: William Andrew, Major Green, Aurora Lurena and Robert Thaddens. Mrs. Bishop is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Hon. Henry T. Blythe, a prominent citizen of Blythesville, was born in Virginia in 1816, being the fourth in the family of ten children of John and Elizabeth (Cobb) Blythe, natives of Southampton County, Va., where the father followed farming. In 1826 the family moved to Henry County, Tenn., bought a farm and were among the pioneers to that county. The father put many improvements on his place, and made it his home mostly till his death in 1839. The mother survived him several years and died about 1845. Henry T.'s paternal grandfather, also John Blythe, was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to Virginia from that country before the independence of the United States. He served a portion of the time in the Revolutionary War. The maternal grandmother was a native of Virginia. This man was one of four brothers, one of whom, David, was the grandfather of Thomas H. Blythe, who died in California in 1883. Our subject was reared on the farm in Virginia till ten years of age, when the family moved to Tennessee, and there he at-

tended the common schools till eighteen years of age, when he went to Mississippi, spending about six years in the early settlement of the northern part of that State, a part of the time being among the Indians. In 1841 he returned to Tennessee and settled in Lauderdale County, where he followed farm labor. About twelve years later he came to Arkansas and located on Crooked Lake, Mississippi County, settling on a farm in the woods, and cleared about sixty acres, erected buildings and made many improvements. This was his home till 1873, when he moved on a tract of land previously purchased in partnership with Mr. Moseley in 1864. This is the tract upon which he now lives, and where the town of Blythesville has since been built. Upon the small clearing then made he at once built a steam saw-mill and gin—the first steam mill in this section. He has since added about 300 acres to this place, and now has a fine tract of 500 acres of some of the best farming land in the county. Of this 185 acres are under a high state of cultivation. In 1880 he laid off a tract for a village, which was named in his honor, Blythesville. He was soon appointed the first postmaster, and served in that capacity till the summer of 1889, a term of nearly nine years. Mr. Blythe's saw-mill and cotton-gin were the first business enterprises here, where now are several stores, and the pleasant homes of many families. In 1886 Mr. Blythe was elected by the people of Mississippi County to represent them in the State legislature, serving one term. During this time he introduced several bills of importance to the State at large. This family from remote times have been earnest workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and our subject was reared under Methodist influence. In 1841 he was given a license as an exhorter, and was a constant worker in the church till 1862, when he was granted a preacher's license; in due time after this he was made deacon and elder, which offices he still fills. In 1875 he was instrumental in building a church at Blythesville, which still retains the name of Blythe's Chapel, so christened in honor of the recognized patronage of our subject. He has been married five times, and has had nine children,

seven of whom are yet living. His first marriage occurred in 1842, to Miss Mary Jane Fisher, a native of Tennessee. She died in 1844, leaving one child, a boy named William W., who died soon after. His second marriage was, in 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Willis. She lived only about one year, and died without issue. In 1854 Mrs. Julia A. Young, a native of Tennessee, became his wife. She died in Arkansas in 1865 without children. In 1868 Mr. Blythe married Mrs. Amanda Drew, a native of Georgia, who only lived about one year and left one child, Margaret Ann; the latter also died in her fourteenth year. In 1871 Mrs. Millie E. Murry became Mr. Blythe's wife. This lady was a native of Alabama. To their union seven children were born, all of whom are living: Alice F., Henrietta J., Emma F., Eva Harris, Henry Thomas, Nola Ada and John Wesley. This interesting family is the pride of our subject's heart. Coming to him when the weight of years bore with a heavy hand upon his head, these children renewed his youth, for in their merriment he threw a bridge across the gulf of time, and lived again in fancy the freedom of a child. As years have come and gone these little ones have all passed through infancy and youth to maturer years, and are now developing in character and mind, with a purity in which a parent's heart can rejoice, proving sources of the greatest comfort. They are justly esteemed by all who know them for their pleasing manners and their winning ways. In the summer of 1889 Mr. Blythe spent three months in the State of California, but in his journey through other localities he saw no place that pleased him so well as his home in Arkansas. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, was one of the charter members of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, and was a member of the committee sent to secure the charter from the Grand Lodge of the State.

David Boney is a man who has risen to considerable prominence in the affairs of Mississippi County, not less in agricultural matters than in other circles of active business life. His birth occurred in the "Old North State," he being the third of five children born to James and Martha (Henderson) Boney, who were also North Carolin-



Z. O. Culbertson
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ians, where the father died when his son David was six years old. His widow removed with her children to the State of Tennessee, where she afterward married again, and in 1851, came to Arkansas. David Boney was principally reared in Lauderdale County, Tenn., his youth and early manhood being spent in following the plow, but at the age of twenty-one years he began to trade on the river, coming at the end of two years to Mississippi County, Ark., and settling in the Clear Lake country, his occupation being that of farming and rafting. In 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Malinda Stuckey, who lived but a few months. Growing tired of tilling land belonging to other men, Mr. Boney, in 1858, purchased a tract of eighty acres on Clear Lake, and two years later he settled on this farm with his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Sallie Boone, her birth place being Tennessee. They resided here until 1866, then sold out, and the following year moved to Tennessee, where Mr. Boney purchased a 200-acre tract of woodland. He entered actively upon the work of improving, and the result of his industry is eighty five acres of land cleared and under cultivation, the property fenced, two good houses and other buildings, and an excellent orchard. He returned to Mississippi County, Ark., in 1874, and purchased 160 acres of land, where he resided and made improvements for one year, then rented his place and returned to his farm in Tennessee. Here he continued to live until the winter of 1888, since which time he has resided in Arkansas. He has just purchased 160 acres of land in this vicinity, on which he expects to make immediate improvements, there being thirty acres already under the plow, and twenty acres ready for improvement. Good timber, abundance of water, convenient and necessary buildings and other desirable conveniences render this a model farm. In 1882 his second wife passed to her long home. His third marriage occurred in the fall of 1882, his wife being a Miss Susan Halfacre. The family worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Boney's children, ten of whom were by his second wife and six by his third, were as follows: John J. (deceased), Noah (deceased), David

D. (deceased), Martha J. (deceased), Mary F. (deceased), Mandy C., George R., William W., Emma J., Lou E., an infant son (deceased), Mary A. (deceased), twin sons (deceased), Susan L. and Lena L.

P. S. Borum, liveryman, of the firm of J. H. Borum & Bro., Osceola. This stable, from the large business it does, not only exemplifies the importance of this part of the town, but reflects credit on its management. Mr. Borum was originally from Tennessee, where he was born in 1847, and was the eldest of nine children born to Rev. J. H. and Ann C. (Brooks) Borum [see sketch of J. H. Borum]. P. S. Borum was reared in the town of Durhamville, and at the age of seventeen years he began clerking in the store of J. H. Borum, where he continued for two years. He then, in partnership with his brother, James W., opened a general store in the same place, and there remained two years, during which time his brother died. Mr. Borum then sold out the store and engaged in tilling the soil, which industry he carried on for four years, with comparatively good success. He subsequently went to Brownsville and re-engaged in clerking, but after one year returned to farming. He followed this occupation until 1878, when he went to Dyersburg, engaged in clerking, and after remaining there for four years, in the fall of 1883, came to Osceola, where he joined his brother, J. H. Borum, in the livery business, and this business has since grown into a flourishing trade. Mr. Borum began practically with nothing, but now has one of the best equipped livery stables in the State. They have forty horses, twenty hacks, carriages, buggies, etc., and can turn out, day or night, as fine rigs as are to be found. At the age of fifteen years, Mr. Borum enlisted in Company M, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, under Col. William Jackson (afterward Gen. Jackson), and was in the battles of Cross Roads, Miss., Pulaski and Nashville, Tenn., Fort Pillow in 1862, Florence, Ala., and also in the campaign through Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi. He surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., in 1865. He was in many close quarters, and in many minor engagements, but escaped without a wound, or

ever being taken prisoner. He has since lived in Osceola, and has taken an active interest in all local affairs that pertain to the good of the community at large.

Joseph H. Borum, Jr., a member of the well-known firm of J. H. Borum & Bro., liverymen at Osceola, is a native of West Tennessee, born in 1858, and is the seventh in a family of nine children born to Rev. Joseph H. and Ann C. (Brooks) Borum, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. The elder Borum was a merchant in Tennessee prior to the war; in later years he was a Baptist preacher, and was the author of "Baptist Ministers of West Tennessee." He died July 13, 1888. This remarkable man baptized about 4,000 people; organized more churches than any other minister in West Tennessee; married about 3,000 couples, and has received five generations of one family into his church. He was well and widely known throughout the State. The mother is still living in Tennessee, and is now (1889) seventy-two years of age. She is the only one living of a family of nine children. Joseph H. Borum, Jr., entered the school at Covington, Tenn., at the age of ten years, remained there three years, after which he entered the Southwestern Baptist University of Jackson, Tenn. He remained there two years, and then started out thoroughly fitted to enter upon any position in life. In 1877, he came to Osceola, Ark., and was principal of the Osceola High School for six years. In 1883 he engaged in the livery business with J. L. Driver, but in 1884 he continued the business under the firm name of J. H. Borum & Bro. In 1888 he was elected mayor of Osceola without opposition, and was complimented by being re-elected in 1889 without opposition. Under his administration and his predecessor's, Mr. Bacchus, the city has been relieved from debt, and its affairs are now conducted on able business principles. Quiet and order reign upon its streets, and it is said by all that Mr. Borum fills the office of Osceola's mayor with credit and respect.

Capt. Charles Bowen. There are many men in this county at the present day in whose lives there are but few thrilling incidents or remarkable events,

yet whose success has been a steady and constant growth, and who, possessed of excellent judgment, strong common sense and indomitable energy, have evinced in their lives and characters great symmetry, completeness and moral standing of a high order. Such traits may be found in the character of Mr. Bowen, a native of Jackson County, Tenn., born on the 28th of February, 1814, and one of the most prominent planters of the county. His parents, John and Jennie (Crawford) Bowen, were originally from Virginia, but came to Tennessee at an early day. Shortly after the birth of their son, Charles, they removed to the western district of Tennessee, and there built the first cabin in what is now Dyer County. They subsisted for the first year exclusively on wild meat, and did not taste bread during that time. After living in Western Tennessee for seven years, where Charles Bowen clerked in a store in Trenton, the family moved (1828) to Mississippi County, Ark., and settled for a short time on the river, near what is now Barfield Point. After two years Charles, with his father, fitted out a store and produce boat, and traded on the river for about three years. They then returned to Mississippi County, and there made a permanent settlement. After a few years the elder Bowen went back to Tennessee, and there passed his last days. The mother had died when Charles was about eight years of age. As a resident of Mississippi County the latter sold wood to the steamboats, and was also engaged in farming on a small scale. His brother, John C. Bowen, was the second sheriff of Mississippi County, elected in 1838, and Charles served as his deputy for about six years, after which the latter was himself elected sheriff of the county. He served in this capacity for sixteen years, to the entire satisfaction of all. When the war broke out Mr. Bowen raised a company in Mississippi County, and was elected captain of the same, which was called the "Osceola Hornets;" it operated on the east bank of the Mississippi River during the principal part of the time. He was in the battle of Belmont, and also at Shiloh, where his company was badly cut up, leaving the battle-field with only seven men. The Captain then returned to Mississippi County, and

raised another company. This operated mostly on the west bank of the Mississippi River. In 1864 Capt. Bowen, while in charge of his command, was captured at Osceola, by Col. Burris, a Kansas jayhawker, and was kept a prisoner at St. Louis for about two months. He then returned, gathered up his company, and continued to operate in this section. He had a fight on Ten-Mile Bayou, in Crittenden County. He surrendered at Osceola, in 1865, to the captain of a gunboat. He was then appointed sheriff by the governor, serving for two years, but refused to run again. In 1872, during the negro troubles in Mississippi County, known as the "Black Hawk" war, Capt. Bowen led a charge against the mob, which was at once dispersed. In 1874 the Captain was a member of the State constitutional convention, and was also elected county judge for one term. He purchased a fine plantation of 320 acres, half of which is under a high state of cultivation. On this place he has made all improvements, erected all buildings, etc. At present he is the owner of about 1,000 acres. He was married in 1843 to Mrs. Mills, *nee* Bishop, and three children were the result of this marriage: Charles Reese (deceased), William J., married and living near Osceola, and Margaret Ann, wife of J. B. Driver, and residing about one mile below Osceola. Mrs. Bowen was called to her final home in 1865. The Captain took for his second wife Mrs. Segars, *nee* Howe, and four children were the fruits of this union: Clem Clay, Samuel, Mamie and Katie.

Louis C. Bowen. If, as is self-evident, this work would be incomplete without sketches of the more public spirited of the successful agriculturists and stock men and substantial, well-to-do citizens of Mississippi County, then the biography of the subject of this sketch justly finds a conspicuous place in the present volume. Mr. Bowen owes his nativity to Tennessee, where his birth occurred March 31, 1818. His parents, Charles G. and Susan (Shell) Bowen, were natives of Virginia, but they were married at Knoxville, Tenn., where the father worked as a saddler. In 1823 the family moved to Vigo County, Ind., but two years later settled in Putnam County, of the same State, where

they resided twelve years. In that county the father followed his trade, and was also engaged in agricultural pursuits. On May 2, 1835, they landed at Barfield Point, Ark., but only remained there four years, when they returned to Indiana. Still not satisfied, they came back to Arkansas, and settled on a tract of land near Osceola. Here the father died, in 1873, at the age of eighty-four years, but the mother died a number of years previous. The character of Mr. Bowen, the subject of this sketch, was modeled in such a manner that it was natural for him to look, perhaps unconsciously, upon farming and stock raising as the only calling with which he should identify himself. He received limited educational advantages, and remained at home until thirty years of age. He then chose Miss Catherine Martin as his future wife, but she lived only about eleven months after marriage. In 1839 Mr. Bowen entered 160 acres of land, on which he is living at the present time. He has all of this tract under cultivation, and his improvements are all of the best—good buildings, extensive orchards, etc. In 1853 Mr. Bowen married Miss Amelia O. Driver, a daughter of Abner Driver, one of the first settlers in this section. She lived about ten years, and became the mother of five children, all now deceased. They were named as follows: Martha, Nellie, James Lawson, Viola C. and Katie. In 1868 Mr. Bowen was united in marriage to Mrs. Sallie M. Driver, *nee* Baley, a native of Ohio. Six children were the result of this union: Robert L., William E. (deceased), Walter, Sallie, Charley and Joseph. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Osceola, of which Mr. Bowen has been steward for twenty years. He has been quite active in political affairs; was deputy sheriff from 1843 to 1849, under his cousin, Sheriff John Bowen. In addition to his home plantation, he is the owner of 800 acres in another tract.

W. J. Bowen, farmer, Osceola, Ark. By reason of his being a native-born citizen of the county, no less than because of his excellent reputation as a progressive and enterprising agriculturist, Mr. Bowen enjoys an extensive acquaintance in the community. His birth occurred near where

the town of Osceola now stands, May 13, 1848, and there he remained until thirteen years of age, when he moved with his parents to the farm where his father, Capt. Charles Bowen, is now living, three miles west of the village. Here W. J. Bowen remained until of age, and received such education as could be obtained in the slab school-house erected by his father near the place. The slabs were obtained from the saw-mill that stood where Capt. Ayres' place now is, two miles west of Osceola. This was the first saw-mill in the county. The first grist-mill was a horse mill kept by Felix R. Lanier. The first teacher in the county was John W. DeWitt, who taught school in the old lay court-house, about 1854, spelling and reading being about the only branches taught. The teacher lived in a little shanty built from old steamboat lumber, and he was also the postmaster, and kept the postoffice in an old cracker box, into which the letters would be thrown promiscuously. Those wishing their mail might go and help themselves from the box, taking out all the mail, looking it over and returning what they did not want. DeWitt, the teacher and postmaster, was quite a man for his bottle, and at times would go on a regular spree. Sometimes he would take a child on his shoulder and run through the town, yelling like an Indian. In those good old days a negro with a good gourd fiddle would be propped up in one corner of a 15x15 log cabin, and for the pleasure of dancing to his music, the young man would get a horse or mule, go sometimes as far as twenty-five miles, get some pretty country lass behind him and--

Dance all night 'till broad daylight
And go home with the girl in the morning.

Others would take a yoke of oxen, hitch to a cart and take the whole family, making a two days' trip of it. An incident Mr. Bowen relates of his father, when a young man, is as follows: He started from where Osceola stands with a young lady, in a dug-out, to go to Barfield, twenty-five miles up the river, to a dance. By some mismanagement the canoe was capsized and they were spilled out: but Mr. Bowen was equal to the emergency, and after swimming to shore with the lady,

returned to the dug-out, saved his saddle bags, and again returned to the canoe, which he brought to shore in a passably good condition. This they again entered, and went on their way to the dance. This was no unusual occurrence, as they frequently went to dances and camp meetings in dug-outs, and as frequently were upset. One time at a camp meeting "Old Stormy," a preacher from Big Lake, rode a mule into camp, and while he was expounding the gospel, the boys got his mule, tied a bee-hive to its tail, and sent it flying through the camp grounds. It is hardly necessary to add that "Old Stormy" was filled with righteous wrath, and that the camp meeting was broken up. W. J. Bowen is the owner of 160 acres in one tract, 100 acres being under cultivation, and he is also the owner of forty acres near Osceola. He is now living on the Dan. Matthews' place, one mile from the town, where he has about 300 acres under cotton and corn, and has on his place about forty people. He was married to Miss Mollie J. Wilks, a daughter of John Wilks, of Pemiscot County, Mo., and five children were born to this marriage, two of whom died in childhood: Ollie P., who died at the age of seven years, and Charles E., who died at the age six years. Those now living are named as follows: Sallie E., at home; Ella L., and an infant unnamed. Mr. Bowen's father, Capt. Charles Bowen, is one of the oldest known citizens of the county.

H. E. Bowen, farmer of Swan Township, is now successfully following the occupation to which he was reared, and which has been his life-work, a calling that has for ages received undivided efforts from many worthy individuals, and one that always furnishes sustenance to the ready worker. Mr. Bowen first saw the light of day in a log cabin near the present site of the village of Osceola, Mississippi County, Ark., in the year 1853. His father, Reece Bowen, came to Mississippi County at a very early date, and there died in 1856, leaving his widow and six children to the tender mercies of the world. She kept her children together until her death, which occurred in 1866, and then the home place was divided and sold. H. E. Bowen was so unfortunate as to receive very limited

educational advantages in youth, and when eighteen years of age he began renting land, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and this occupation he has followed ever since. His marriage with Miss Minnie Fassett, daughter of J. J. Fassett, occurred in 1878, and three interesting children are the result of this union: William Douglass, Howard E. and Joseph Reece. At the age of thirty Mr. Bowen bought 480 acres of land, and has opened up 125 acres of as rich bottom land as can be found, and which averages from three fourths of a bale to a bale per acre each year, with a cost of from \$5 to \$6 per acre for the work. He is classed among the live, energetic farmers of the county, and is a man universally respected.

Howard H. Bowen. To show what industry, perseverance and good management can do in conquering difficulties, it is only necessary to record some of the facts of Mr. Bowen's career from earliest childhood up to the present day. Left an orphan in infancy, he has carved out his own fortune and has attained an enviable footing among the leading agriculturists of the county. He was born in Osceola on the 21st of January, 1856, being the only child born to his parents, and the day following his birth his father died and was followed to the grave by the mother eight days later. At the time of his death the father was engaged in farming, and was also in commercial business in Osceola. He belonged to one of the prominent pioneer families of the county, a short history of whom is given in the sketch of Capt. Bowen. Howard H. Bowen was cared for by his grandparents, but they, too, died when he was about two years of age, after which he was cared for by an aunt, Mrs. Ruth Burk, and then resided with James H. Edrington, an uncle by marriage. Later he made his home with an uncle, John C. Bowen, and then again with his aunt, Mrs. Burk. When he was about eight years of age he was taken into the family of his uncle, Arthur C. Bowen, with whom he remained until he attained his majority. During this time his advantages for acquiring an education were of a rather inferior description, but this fault he has remedied in a great measure by reading, contact with business life and intercourse

with his fellowmen. After starting out in life for himself he began working on a farm at \$22 per month, less board, washing and mending, for John Matthews, and at the end of six months had saved \$107, only spending during this time the sum of \$2.60 for his personal needs, an instance of frugality rarely seen in the young men of the present day. He was employed as a farm laborer, working by the month, until the 27th of December, 1879, and up to that date had saved \$500. With this money he made a payment of \$450 on an unimproved farm of 120 acres, near Elmont. On this place he at once began clearing land, selling his wood at 50 and 65 cents per cord, and lived in a little log cabin, 8 x 10 feet, which was scarcely high enough for him to stand erect in. Here he worked until the fall when he went to Osceola, and during the winter was employed in a cotton-gin. In the spring of 1881 he put in the first crop that was ever raised on the place, which amounted to some eight acres of cotton and corn, and the next year had in about twenty-five acres, which he cultivated by hiring men with teams, not yet having been able to purchase a span of horses. About this time he met with some reverses, the floods of 1882-83 injuring his fences by washing them away and piling up logs and drift of all descriptions; but with the energy, push and pluck which are among his leading characteristics, he continued at his work and now has the entire tract cleared and under cultivation, it being also highly improved, with a fine dwelling-house, a good barn, warehouse and a large steam cotton-gin. The latter has a capacity of twenty-five bales per day and was erected at a cost of \$4,000. In addition to this admirable farm he owns a tract of 120 acres, two miles west of the river, forty acres of the land being under cultivation, and from this he derives a very fair rent. Four years ago it was a tract of wild land, but is now being put under cultivation and is improved with a good house. In the year 1887 he was united in marriage to Miss Fannie S. Boyles, a native of the county and a daughter of Charles Boyles, who was one of the old settlers of this region. Their only child, Charley Bard, died on the 15th of May, 1889, at the age

of fourteen months and fourteen days, deeply mourned by his sorrowing parents. Mr. Bowen is a member of Lodge No. 27, of the A. F. & A. M., at Osceola. He has always been very temperate, and up to the age of twenty-six years had never taken a drink of liquor in a saloon.

Charles Boyles. A lifetime spent in pursuing one calling will usually result in substantial success, especially if energy and perseverance are applied, and such is found to be the case with Mr. Boyles, who, from boyhood, has given the occupation of agriculture the principal part of his time and attention. He was born on Tennessee soil in 1831, and was brought to Arkansas by his father, William J. Boyles, in 1849, settling on a tract of extremely wild land in Mississippi County. Like the majority of native Tennesseans, the father was energetic and thrifty, and the first year cleared four acres, cutting down the canebrake with a hatchet, and by perseverance and industry soon had a comfortable home. Here he resided until his death, which occurred the first year of the Rebellion. His wife was a Miss Marjory Blackmore, of Tennessee, who bore him a family of ten children, of whom Charles is the eldest. The latter was an attendant of the schools of Osceola, being compelled to walk a distance of four miles to receive his instruction. His first entrance upon life's duties for himself was in the capacity of a farmer when in his twenty-first year. The first two years he worked out by the month, then cut cord-wood for the same time, after which he gave his attention to raising crops of cotton and corn on rented land. After the death of his parents, the old homestead was divided, and sixty acres fell to his share, of which forty are under cultivation. His marriage with Miss Emeline Pace was celebrated May 20, 1852. She is a native of Chicot County, Ark., coming to this county in 1840. Their union has been blessed in the birth of ten children, four of whom are living: John P.; Thomas, who is married to a Miss Blackwood and lives on his father's farm; Fannie, wife of H. H. Bowen, and Nantlett D. Mr. Boyles is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

T. P. Bragg, though still a young man, is

rapidly and surely making his way to the front in agricultural pursuits and is considered by all a careful, painstaking farmer. He was born in South Carolina in 1854, and was the second of four children born to Wiley and Sarah (Otts) Bragg, who were also born in the "Palmetto State," the former being an energetic farmer of that region. The earliest recollections of T. P. Bragg are of spending his time upon the home farm, but at the early age of fourteen years he left the parental roof and emigrated westward to Tennessee, in which State he was engaged in farm labor for four years. He was married there in 1873, to Miss Margaret Denton, and immediately after came to Mississippi County where, after working as a farm laborer for five years, he rented land and put in a crop for himself. He has farmed in this manner ever since, but conducts business on a very extensive scale, and his success has been exceptionally good. He has 250 acres in crops, and besides this has a farm of eighty acres (which he purchased in 1887) under the plow, it being located about two and one-half miles north of Osceola, and is very advantageously situated. On coming to this county the greater portion of the land in this section was in a wild condition, but has been opened up since his arrival. He has been quite an active politician, and his votes are cast for Democratic candidates. The names of the children born to himself and wife are Ada Elizabeth, Maud M., Thomas W., William Walker, Maggie L. and Charles.

Dr. Thomas G. Brewer, whose celebrity in the healing art is widespread, was born in Aberdeen, Miss., in 1851. His parents were Samuel C. and Mary A. (Pritchett) Brewer, of Virginia, who moved to the State of Mississippi at an early period, where the father became a very prominent contractor for the erection of buildings. Thomas was the youngest of fourteen children, of whom four boys entered the Confederate army, one of them being killed at Gettysburg, one dying in prison at Rock Island, having been captured at the battle of Chickamauga, and the other two serving through the entire period of the war, of whom one is residing at Water Valley, Miss., and the other is a popular physician at Lamar, Miss. The father of

these boys died in 1879, and the mother nine years previous. Thomas remained at home during the war, being then too young to bear arms, and studied mathematics under his father, preparatory to entering the university. His first intention was to adopt the law, but his father's financial ruin soon after the war changed his plans, and he joined his brother, W. W. Brewer, at Lamar, to study medicine. He remained with his brother one year, and then attended the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he remained one year. On his return he won a scholarship at a competitive examination held in the Louisville Medical College at Water Valley, Miss., and remained at that college during the years 1873-74, graduating in February of the latter year. On his return to Lamar he began practicing his profession, and continued at that place until 1879. It was during the yellow fever epidemic of 1878, that the Doctor displayed his heroism, and the courage to face death, where thousands were panic-stricken and fleeing in all directions to escape the scourge. He remained at his post, and with his brother's assistance attended case after case with a nerve that was magnificent, and won the admiration of thousands. During his residence in Lamar he was elected mayor and quarantine commissioner, and held the office of mayor for several years. In 1879 he removed to Monroe, Phillips County, Ark., where he remained for two years, but losing his health to some extent, he thought it better policy to return to Lamar. After one year's residence there he improved, and then came to Mississippi County, Ark., settling at Pecan Point, to practice his profession. He remained here until 1887, and then moved to Fort Smith, but the ill health of his family again compelled him to change, and he returned to Mississippi County, where he has since been permanently located, and has built a comfortable home. His skill is too well known to comment upon, and his practice embraces a stretch of some twenty miles upon the river front, and several of the islands: besides this it is rapidly increasing. The Doctor is a member of the County Medical Society and of the Tri-State Medical Association of Mississippi, Arkansas and

Tennessee, and at one time was vice-president of the latter society. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Honor, Lodge No. 3315, of Pecan Point, and was instrumental in the organization of these lodges. In 1876 he was married to Miss Mollie C. Hudson, of Lamar, Miss., and they are the parents of one child, a boy named Norman W. Dr. and Mrs. Brewer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are both active in all church work. Some idea of the Doctor's skill may be gathered from the fact that last year he attended 130 families, and but two deaths occurred out of that number, which is one of the most creditable records of any physician in that section.

Gideon R. Brickey, of the firm of G. R. Brickey & Bros., general merchants and planters of Osceola, Mississippi County, Ark., first saw the light of day in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1850. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Brickey came originally from France in 1680, and settled in South Carolina, but later moved to Georgia. They left their native land on account of religious oppression, and were among the Huguenots who came to America at that time for freedom of belief. Since then this family has been among the pioneers in the settlement of several States. In 1814, John Brickey, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, settled in Washington, Mo. Of the nine living children born to John C. and Emma (Carpenter) Brickey, Gideon R. is the fourth. His parents were natives of Missouri, and the father was for a long time a miller in that section, but is now in business in Festus, Mo. Gideon R. Brickey attended the public schools of Missouri, and had a more thorough course of private instruction at home, until the age of eighteen; then, in 1872, with his brother Peter, made a trip on a flatboat, taking photographs on the Mississippi River. They were engaged in this novel life for three years, and in 1875 Mr. Brickey came to Osceola and started a general store. He is the oldest business man in this place. In 1878, his brother Peter, who was also interested in the business, made his home in Osceola, and in 1885, another brother, John, joined them also, so that the individual members

of the above mentioned firm are Gideon R., Peter and John Brickey. They now have one of the largest and finest stores in Osceola. This firm also have large farming interests, and buy and sell cotton as well as gin it. In 1885, they started a produce and commission business in Memphis, Tenn., continued there one year, and then opened a branch store at Marianna, Lee County, Ark., where they have a rapidly increasing business. In 1882, they erected a fine storehouse, the finest perhaps, in Osceola. They have also bought town property, on which they have erected fine residences. In 1878, Mr. Brickey selected Miss Emily Price, a native of Tennessee, for his life companion. She died in 1883, and left one child, Maggie H., who died when four years old. In 1886, Mr. Brickey married, for a second time, Miss Lula Roussan, a native of Missouri, who bore him one child, Arthur Gideon. Peter Brickey was married about 1881, to Miss Laura E. Miller, a native of South Carolina. One child, a son, Garland Smith, is the result of this union. Mr. Brickey is at present living in Lee County, where he is managing the branch store at Marianna. He purchased the Hewitt estate at that place, and is becoming prominently identified with that section. John C., the youngest member of the firm, was born in 1856, and was educated mostly at home. He has been engaged in mercantile pursuits most of his life, and is a wide-awake, business young man. He was married in 1879, to Miss Emma C. Bastwick, a native of Illinois, and their union has been blessed by the birth of one child, a daughter named Mabel, whose birth occurred in 1880.

J. B. Brisendine. The entire life of Mr. Brisendine has been passed in ceaseless activity, and has not been without substantial evidences of success, as will be seen from a glance at his present possessions. He is numbered among those of Georgia nativity now in this county, in which State he was born in 1839, being the third of five children born to James R. and Elizabeth (McDowell) Brisendine, both of whom were natives of the "Old North State," where they were also reared and married. After the latter event they moved to Georgia, where the father fol-

lowed the mechanic's trade until 1860, at which date they removed to Jackson County, Ark., where they both died in January, 1861, within four days of each other. J. B. Brisendine spent his youth in Atlanta, Ga., where he also received his education and learned the bricklayer's trade; but in 1860 he removed with his parents to Arkansas, and at the opening of the war enlisted in Company I, Matlock's regiment of the Confederate States Army, and was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi department, afterward taking an active part in the battles of Prairie Grove and Helena, also a number of other engagements of less note. At the cessation of hostilities he went to Memphis, Tenn., and became an employe of Brown, Jones & Co., coal dealers of that place, with whom he remained until the fall of 1866, when he came to Mississippi County, Ark., locating near Frenchman's Bayou, where he was engaged in making brick for about two years, his being the first establishment of the kind on the Bayou. He then followed the bricklayer's trade in Tennessee until 1878, after which he returned to Mississippi County, and settled in Chickasawba Township, where he purchased a small farm containing forty acres, on which he resided and made many improvements for two years; then was compelled to vacate owing to defective title. He soon after purchased the farm of 151 acres on which he is now living, it being situated two miles south of Blythesville. The place was a complete wilderness, but during the eight years of Mr. Brisendine's occupancy he has reduced sixty acres to a high state of cultivation, has erected a substantial dwelling house and barn, and has the trees on fifty acres deadened and ready to be removed. His land is quite productive, and will readily yield a bale of cotton to the acre and forty bushels of corn. January 20, 1869, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Linda Blackwell, of Tennessee, and the following are the children born to their union: Birdie, who was accidentally burned to death at the age of seven years; Ralph E., Louis A., Chamberlin, Eva and Julius B., Jr. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has been school director.

George W. Buckner, agriculturist. One of the

best and neatest farms in Mississippi County, Ark., is owned by Mr. Buckner, and his prosperity can be traced directly to his energy, earnest and sincere endeavor and good judgment. He was born in Osceola, Mississippi County, Ark., in 1840, and was married in 1861, his union resulting in the birth of five children. His farm comprises a tract of 500 acres, of which 155 are under cultivation, and of this he has cleared about twenty-five acres himself, erected several dwelling houses, and has made other valuable improvements on his property. On his various farms he has eight families of tenants living. In 1866 he bought the machinery for a steam cotton-gin, which is now being operated in connection with Rucker Bros., who are leading merchants and agriculturists of Barfield, Ark. The life of Mr. Buckner has been one unmarked by any unusual occurrence outside of the chosen channels to which he has so diligently applied himself, but he deserves much credit for the admirable manner in which he has overcome the many difficulties which have strewn his pathway during his life of nearly half a century, and in the acquisition of his present fine property he has shown himself to be a man of sound judgment.

Dr. Benjamin A. Bugg. For a period now of about twenty-nine years, he whose name heads this sketch has been a resident of Mississippi County, Ark., and during this time he has enjoyed a reputation as an honorable upright man, and a solid, substantial and thoroughly reliable citizen. The history of his life is not unlike that of other professional men, and yet there has been that individuality about him that has gained for him many friends. Dr. Bugg was born in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1835, and was the fourth in a family of eight children born to Benjamin and Nancy Green (Towns) Bugg, whose birthplaces were Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. They were married in the State of Tennessee, and there the father pursued the calling of agriculture until his death, in 1847, his wife also dying in that State in 1881. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Benjamin A. learned the details of farm work in his youth, and acquired sufficient education in the schools of his native

county to permit him at the age of twenty-one years to engage in teaching the "young idea," which occupation he successfully carried on in Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas. He was married while in Tennessee to Miss Martha A. Johnson, a native of that State, and the next year permanently located in Arkansas; after a few days' stay at Osceola, he went to Clear Lake, where he remained for three years, being engaged in wielding the ferule and farming. He then followed the same occupations in Chickasawba Township until 1872, and at this date, having given much of his attention to the study of medicine, he began practicing the healing art, being also engaged in stock raising on a farm of forty acres, which he purchased in the township. After improving this place, he sold it, also several other tracts, and in 1875 purchased a fine tract of eighty acres in North Chickasawba Township, on which he made his home for one year, after which he moved to a farm south of Blythesville, and the year succeeding he purchased an interest in Judge Daniel's estate, in Cooktown, where he made his home during 1877-78. In 1877, his estimable wife, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, departed this life, leaving him with four children to care for: Lillie G., wife of J. J. Thompson, who resides on her father's farm; Mattie A., the deceased wife of J. C. Clemens, she belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Nancy Ann, who died in infancy; Benoni Harris, who died when seven years of age, and Jesse Neely, whose death occurred at the age of four years. He owns in all about 600 acres of land, with fully 400 acres in a high state of cultivation. All his land is very productive, and his farm in North Chickasawba Township is considered among the best in this section of the country. His residence is a tasty cottage, very neat in design and finish; and as he is a man of refined tastes he surrounds his home with many comforts and luxuries, and on the beautiful lawn, in front of his house, flowers of every hue bloom luxuriantly. His buildings are all in excellent condition, and his place is thoroughly improved in every respect, thus showing the care and thrift which have ever characterized the Doctor's career

through life. He has from time to time been more or less interested in commercial pursuits, and up to the year 1889 has a mercantile establishment in Cooktown. He has always been interested in political affairs, and in 1884 was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Mississippi County. In all matters of public interest he is usually found among the first supporters, and in school matters he has been particularly interested, having held the office of school director for many years. The Doctor took no part in the late Rebellion until the fall of 1864, when he joined Price on his raid through Missouri and Kansas, and was an active participant in all the battles of that campaign. He was a member of Kitchens' regiment, crossed the Missouri River at Arrow Rock and proceeded to Glasgow, where they had a victory. His was the only regiment that crossed the river. After their return they joined the main body of troops, and soon participated in severe engagements at Independence and Big Blue, after which they proceeded to Kansas and then south to Arkansas, reaching the latter State at about the close of the war. The Doctor allowed his beard to grow for twenty years and it had then attained a length of six and one half feet, after which he had it removed. A portrait of him appears in this work, which was taken when his beard was longest. He is a member of Osceola Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., and he and his wife, whom he married in 1886, and whose name was Mrs. Rosa A. Felts, *nee* Carney, of Tennessee, were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. She died June 25, 1888, leaving one child, Benjamin Alexander.

C. F. Bush. In mentioning those of foreign birth who have become closely associated with the farming interests of Mississippi County, Ark., we should not fail to present an outline of the career of Mr. Bush, for he is one who has fully borne out the reputation of that class of industrious, energetic and prudent men of German nativity, who have risen to prominence in different portions of this country. He was born in 1832, and was the second in a family of eight children born to George H. Bush, who came with his family to the United

States in 1838, and settled in the State of Tennessee, where he remained until the opening of the war, at which time he removed to Mississippi County, Ark., and began farming on a tract of 160 acres in Chickasawba Township, and there died three years later. C. F. Bush grew to manhood on his father's farm, but in 1867 found a worthy companion in the person of Sarah Ann Garrison, of Mississippi County, she being the daughter of one of the old residents of the county. Mr. Bush soon after purchased a tract of 160 acres, all wild land, but some time after sold eighty acres of this, and purchased eighty acres in another tract, of which twelve acres were under cultivation. At the present time he has forty acres under the plow, and will soon have twenty-five acres more which are almost ready for cultivation. In 1887 he built a good house, and as far as buildings, fences and orchards are concerned, has his farm well improved. He is making a specialty of raising a good grade of stock, and has twenty-five head of horses, and a fine male animal which has won a good record. His land is fertile, and yields a bale of cotton to the acre. The following are the children born to himself and wife: Martha E., wife of J. T. Battles; John Henry, Stenie E., who died at the age of seven years; Mary A., Minnie and Kittie. Mr. Bush has been a member of the school board, and is active in school work.

Benjamin F. Butler, another prominent business man of Osceola, was born on Frenchman's Bayou, on the banks of Butler's Lake, in the year 1839, and is the elder of two children born to Jesse and Urena (Clark) Butler, natives of New York and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a gentleman of education, and in 1826 came to Arkansas in company with his mother, sister and brother-in-law. They settled on a small lake about eight miles southwest of Pecan Point, and this lake was afterward, and is still, known as Butler's Lake, so called in honor of its first settler, Mr. Jesse Butler. Mr. Butler and his brother-in-law each selected 160 acres, and proceeded to make a home in the wilderness. After making such improvements as were necessary, they turned their attention to stock raising, which was

very profitable from the fine range. These early settlers depended on their own labor for most of their supplies, spinning yarn and making their own garments, and were compelled to go to Randolph for groceries, etc. When Osceola was selected as the county seat, Jesse Butler helped to survey the road for their section to that place. This old settler assisted in the county organization, was elected constable of his section, and held that office almost continuously until his death, which occurred in 1844. During the time of the early history of this region, Mr. Butler was a very useful citizen, and being a man of education and good practical ideas, many sought advice and counsel from him. This family, like all others at that time, ground their meal by hand, and secured their meat from the forest. They endured many privations, and paved the way for future generations. Mr. Butler died in the house where he located at first, never having sought a change from his first choice of location. Benjamin F. Butler was born on the above described place, where he resided until eleven years of age, when he moved with his mother to the vicinity of Osceola, where she died in 1852. Benjamin was then a lad of thirteen, and began fighting the world's battles for himself. He had but slight educational advantages, but by his own earnest endeavors secured a fair education. When the war opened Mr. Butler enlisted in Capt. Bowen's company: was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Dug-gap, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Franklin, where he was wounded, but he remained with his command until he reached Tupelo, Miss., where he secured a furlough and returned home. He then worked for several months in the field as a farm laborer, and in 1866 started in the saloon business, which he has carried on ever since. He has met with good success in his calling, and although his trade is large, he prides himself on his quiet and orderly house. His standing in society illustrates forcibly the truth that

Honor and shame from no condition rise—

Act well your part; there all the honor lies.

During 1882 and 1883 he ran on a steamboat in the Osceola and Memphis trade, but has always kept up his business in Osceola. On the 9th of

May, 1867, his marriage with Miss Evaline Hale occurred. She was the eighth child in this family [see sketch of brother]. To Mr. and Mrs. Butler were born eight children, only one now living: Clarence E., who resides at home. Those deceased are Willie, Martha Lurena, Jesse Bird, Eva Aurena, Benjamin F., Carrie and Claud. In 1870 Mr. Butler bought a lot in Osceola, and has since erected a fine residence, which, surrounded with plants and flowers, and supplied with all the conveniences, makes a very attractive home.

B. S. Carleton. As an example of the usefulness and prominence to which men of character and determination will attain, we have but to chronicle the life of Mr. Carleton, one of the most extensive cotton growers within the limits of Mississippi County. He was born in Lafayette County, Miss., in 1851, and moved with his father, Dr. A. Carleton, of Virginia, to Memphis, Tenn., when but eight years of age. He received his education in the Memphis schools, with the exception of three years which he spent in the schools in Mississippi, and afterward studied medicine for two years in Memphis. He then went to his mother, who was living on a plantation in Coahoma County, Miss., and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for several years. Going from there to Commerce, Miss., he followed merchandising for three years, and then came to Nodena about twelve years ago. Since that time he has been speculating in cotton, and runs a plantation. His average yield of cotton is from 300 to 650 bales per year, and he has now about 300 people on his place. He is proprietor of the landing known as the Idaho & Tonages, and is also proprietor of the places known as Idaho, Clark, Carleton Lake, Pitman and Lower Tonages, which contain about 1,200 acres of land. Mr. Carleton is the owner of a cotton-gin and saw-mill. In 1880 his marriage to Miss Ida V. Bell was consummated, she being of Memphis birth, the daughter of W. J. Bell, of North Carolina, and Josephine (Moore) Bell, of Shelby County, Tenn. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carleton: Cleave, Byron and Carrie, all at home. Mr. Carleton is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 27, Osceola, Ark. Mr. and Mrs. Carle-

ton are people of refinement and taste, and are connected with some of the best families of the county: they are also well known and much esteemed in Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Carleton takes great pride in the fact that he is a descendant of the State that was "the mother of Presidents," and of the Scotch-Irish Carleton family.

Edgar A. Carleton. The history of every community is made up of the events and transactions which have occurred in the lives of its prominent representative citizens, and in giving a worthy history of Mississippi County, a sketch of the life of Mr. Carleton would be most appropriate, for he has been unusually successful, and in his farming operations has always combined the practical with the theoretical, his long experience in that calling rendering him fully capable of doing so. He was born in Lafayette County, Miss., in 1855, and remained in his native county until eleven years of age, when his father, Alex. Carleton, with his family, which consisted of his wife and seven children, of whom Edgar A. is the fourth, removed to Memphis, Tenn., where the children received sufficient educational advantages to fit them for the ordinary duties of life. At the age of nineteen years Edgar A. went to Tunica County, Miss., where he engaged in farming and merchandising, continuing successfully until the fall of 1877, when he moved to Lee County, Ark., remaining one year, being also occupied in farming and merchandising at this point, following the latter occupation for the mercantile firm of Ferguson & Hamson. In 1879 he came to Mississippi County, where his mother, brothers and sisters had preceded him, and took charge of a store for the above named firm, which he conducted in a highly successful manner until 1882, doing a business amounting to \$50,000 per annum. In addition to this he and a brother attended to over 2,000 acres of land, employing in different capacities from 300 to 500 hands, and shipped in one year 1,100 bales of cotton. In the latter part of 1882 he and A. B. Carothers formed a partnership and embarked in the mercantile business at Richardson Landing, just across the river from where he is now located, but in the spring of the following year,

owing to poor health, he sold out his share to his partner and took a trip through Texas, Mexico and New Mexico, returning home much improved in health, at the end of five months. He again began working for his former employers, Messrs. Ferguson & Hamson, and about four months later, in the month of December, while sitting in the store after dark, he was fired upon through a window by a man, who shot him in the left breast with a double-barreled shot gun, the wound being so serious that he was obliged to give up work until the 22d of April. The would-be murderer was caught and sentenced to the penitentiary for nine years. After recovering, Mr. Carleton went to Frenchman's Bayou, where he purchased the mercantile stock of R. E. L. Wilson, where he remained in business until January, 1885, returning the following year to Nodena. He is now engaged in farming (his land being rented of Mr. Ferguson), and has about 425 acres in cotton and corn, which requires the care of from fifty to 150 men. His wife, who was Miss Nina Uzzell, was born in this county in 1860, her parents, J. W. Uzzell and wife, having settled at Frenchman's Bayou in 1858. To Mr. and Mrs. Carleton have been born two children: Edith Orr and Nina Gray. Mr. Carleton is a Mason, and a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

W. F. Carloss' name has become a familiar one to the people of Mississippi as well as the surrounding counties, and his genial, sincere nature, no less than the business in which he is engaged, has tended to bring about this result. His birth occurred in Phillips County, Ark., in 1859, he being the second of four children born to A. C. and Elizabeth (Harkleroads) Carloss, the former of whom was a prominent farmer and miller of that county, whither he moved in 1848, beginning his career as a farmer on a very limited scale indeed. He now owns 2,000 acres in one body, 600 being under cultivation, and as he has held the office of justice of the peace there for many years, he is very well known, and has been given the cognomen of "Squire Carloss." Upon growing up, W. F. Carloss was instructed in all the details of farm life, and received his elementary education in the com-

mon schools of Phillips County, which was afterward supplemented by one and a half year's attendance at the Christian Brothers' College of Memphis, Tenn., acquiring in that well known institution an education of more than ordinary thoroughness. Upon reaching the age of twenty-one, he began as fireman, but was soon afterward promoted to the position of conductor on the Arkansas Midland Railroad, serving in the latter capacity for two years. He then filled the position of station agent and postmaster at Marvel, Ark., from 1880 to 1883, and at the latter date was married to Miss Mittie Hudson of Phillips County. He soon after became interested in well-boring, purchased a set of tools, and began drilling wells in Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee and California, and did so well at the business that he is now operating six sets, two of which are run by steam. He has had extensive experience in this business, and agrees that if, after the well is sunk, the water-supply is exhausted, he will charge nothing for his work. He sinks his well to a great depth in order to obtain water from coarse white sand and gravel, and not one has ever been known to fail; a well at Osceola supplies two forty-horse power engines. They are becoming very popular in this part of the country, as they are lasting and cheap, and are spoken of in a highly flattering manner by every one. In 1887 this business was organized as the Carloss Well Company, their main office being at 254 Second street, Memphis, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. Carloss have a son named Leslie.

J. J. Carr, a prominent planter at Barfield, was born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1853, and was the fifth child of Robert D. and Elizabeth (Lowe) Carr, of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. The father was an extensive farmer and stock raiser in Tennessee, until 1858, when he moved to Mississippi County, Ark., and settled at Barfield, on the farm upon which his son now resides. At his removal Mr. Carr sold his property in Tennessee for \$60,000, and invested the greater portion of that sum in lands of this county, buying some 10,000 acres of land, and erecting a handsome residence one mile from the river. Since that time the river banks have caved in to such an extent that the

residence has been removed one mile farther back, and now the river flows directly past it. The elder Carr, soon after his arrival, began improving his land on quite an extensive scale, and in a short time had over 200 acres of land under cultivation. His death occurred in 1861, at the age of fifty-five years, just three years after his settlement in Arkansas. After his decease the estate was managed by his widow and her oldest son. At the age of sixteen years J. J. Carr attended school at High Plains, Tenn., and afterward entered the seminary at Walnut Grove, where he remained for three years, returning to Mississippi County on the occasion of his mother's death. He then entered the business house of Edrington & Co., at Osceola, and occupied a clerical position for three years, after which he went to Memphis, Tenn., and traveled for a firm of cotton factors. At the first outbreak of yellow fever, in 1877, he gave up his employment, and returned to Mississippi County, where he took possession of his farm, then consisting of 125 acres under cultivation, but numbering in all about 1,100 acres. He has added 350 acres more since then, and has some 150 acres under cultivation, well stocked and fenced. Mr. Carr was married in 1882 to Miss Susie Phillips, of Missouri, a daughter of Richard R. Phillips, one of the oldest settlers of New Madrid County, Mo. This union has given them three children: John Haiden, Rosa Louise and an infant daughter. Mrs. Carr is a devout Christian, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Carr is a member of Osceola Lodge No. 1153, Knights of Pythias. His land will average one bale of cotton to the acre, and about fifty bushels of corn, and in connection with his farming interests he operates a cotton-gin on his place, and owns the steamboat landing, known as the Chickasawba Landing, where most of the cotton from the township of that name is shipped, and the goods for that locality are received. Mr. Carr is a gentleman of pleasing manners and address, and is well and popularly known throughout that section, where he is highly esteemed.

N. G. Cartwright, saddler and harness-maker of Osceola, and one of the public-spirited citizens

of that city, is a native of North Carolina, his birth occurring in 1841. His scholastic advantages were rather limited, as he only attended the common schools until twelve years of age, after which he was apprenticed to learn the harness-maker's trade, and served three years. He then began working at his trade, which occupation he continued for about four years, and during that time became convinced that a better education was necessary, and attended school one year. In 1861, when the late Civil War broke out, Mr. Cartwright enlisted in Company F, First North Carolina Infantry, and was in Lee's army from its organization to the surrender. He was in the battles of Roanoke Island, where he was captured, but soon paroled; was at the battle of Chancellorsville, also the battle of the Wilderness, and was in a great many minor engagements. He surrendered at Appomattox with Gen. Lee's army, April 9, 1865. Mr. Cartwright was then in North Carolina for about a year, and in the spring of 1866 moved to Memphis, but in August of the same year he came to Osceola, where he taught the public school for two years. He married Miss Sallie E. Williams, daughter of James H. Williams, of that place, and one of the old and much respected citizens of the county. After his marriage Mr. Cartwright rented land and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Soon after he purchased 160 acres about twelve miles up the river, and on this he made many improvements. This very pleasant home he sold at the end of three years, but continued farming for a number of years after that. In 1879 he started the first saddlery and harness-making shop in Osceola. He purchased a lot in that city, erected a store, and in 1882 built the fine residence in which he now resides. In 1888 he put up his present store-room on Main Street, and now has a good and rapidly increasing business. In 1883 he was elected mayor of Osceola, and in 1888 he was elected justice. By his union with Miss Williams Mr. Cartwright became the father of these children: Charley W., who died at the age of two years; Mary Frances, died in infancy; Foster, also died in infancy; Katie, James W., Vance, Leland and Henry (twins, and both deceased), and Finley.

Mr. Cartwright is a representative business man, is careful and painstaking in all matters relating to the saddlery business, and carries a full and complete stock of goods. His parents, Noah G. and Cassandra (Bailey) Cartwright, were both natives of North Carolina, where the father carried on agricultural pursuits.

A. L. Cissell. Among the representative men of this county none are more favorably known or more highly respected than the above-mentioned gentleman. His prominence arises from personal worth, which the public is not slow in recognizing, as well as from distinguished family connections, he being a direct descendant of Sir Robert Cecil, who was an exile from England on account of religion, and who first settled Cecil County, Md. Mr. Cissell was born in Bar Township, Daviess County, Ind., in 1844, and is the son of J. A. Cissell, who came with his father, James S. Cecil, from Nelson County, Ky., when a boy, and settled in Indiana. Here James A. Cissell changed his name from Cecil to Cissell, and so it has since been continued by the Kentucky branch of the descendants. A. L. Cissell was reared at Loogootee, Ind., until eighteen years of age, and upon the bursting of the war cloud which had hovered above the country for so long a time, he enlisted in the Fifty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served four years, taking part in the campaign from Fort Donelson to Mississippi, or Harrisburg, where in 1864 he was severely wounded. He was then sent to the Overton Hospital in Memphis, and from there home on a furlough. In August, 1864, he returned to the regiment at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and was afterward in a fight at Franklin, Mo., with Gen. Price. After this he was put in charge of the wounded and sent to the marine hospital at St. Louis, where he remained for some time, later going home to vote. Subsequently he rejoined his regiment at St. Louis, just from the raid after Gen. Price in Missouri, and from there accompanied it to Nashville, Tenn., although classed as non-combatant, owing to the wound in his right shoulder. He was sent to the hospital, and rejoined his regiment at Montgomery, Ala., just prior to being mustered out at Indianapolis, Ind.,

in September, 1865. Mr. Cissell then returned to Loogootee, Ind., where he rented land of his father, and was there united in marriage to Miss Sarah C. Brown, daughter of Felix Brown, of Loogootee. In 1869, in company with his father and brother, Mr. Cissell made a prospecting tour to Mississippi County, Ark., and there bought 213 acres of land, while his father bought 160 acres, mostly timber land. The next year they brought their families and settled on land situated on Carson's Lake, about six miles southwest of Osceola, where he cleared some 200 acres. There A. L. Cissell remained until 1879, when he engaged in mercantile business at Osceola, and continued in this for two years, when he sold out at a loss of \$13,000. After paying every cent he was left in debt to the amount of \$928 which, in 1884, he managed to place in the hands of one man. He then resumed agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of 505 acres, with 165 under cultivation. In 1888 he was a candidate for sheriff of Mississippi County, but was defeated, owing to the fact that he left the field in the heat of the contest to undergo the most trying ordeal which can befall a man, the loss of a true and loving wife. She died July 9, 1888, leaving three children: Maggie is Mrs. O. W. Stacey, and now lives on a farm near her father's; Nora is the wife of J. H. Meyers, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, and Tilden is at home. Mr. Cissell is a member of the A. O. U. W., located at Osceola, and is a member of the Catholic Church, as was also his wife, who died in that faith, holding membership in the Church of St. Matthew, at Osceola.

John W. Conley. This young agriculturist is the son of a man who during a residence of fourteen years in this county became well known and prominently identified with the county's interests. James Conley was born in the "Old Dominion," being a member of one of the first families there, and was married in the State of Arkansas to Miss Rebecca Cutright, who was born in Indiana. They took up their abode in Mississippi County, Ark., in 1854, settling at Daniel's Point, and began farming along the river, Mr. Conley having been previously engaged in flat-boating. He made this his

home until his farm was carried away into the river, then moved back to Clear Lake and bought 160 acres of land, on which there was a slight clearing and a few improvements made. He erected him a house, made other improvements in the way of buildings and fences, and there resided until his death in 1868, having lived a life of usefulness and honor. His widow still survives him. From earliest boyhood John W. Conley has been familiar with life on a farm, and at the age of nineteen years entered upon active life as a farmer, which occupation has received his attention up to the present time, the perseverance and industry he has displayed being rewarded by substantial results. He first tilled the soil in Chickasawba Township for seven years and in 1883 settled at Clear Lake on a tract of 106 acres, which had previously belonged to his father, where he has made some improvements in the way of repairing. His marriage with Miss Elma Patterson was celebrated in 1874, she being a native of Indiana, and a daughter of an old pioneer of this section. To them have been born a family of five children: Rebecca, Andrew J., Rosetta C., Eldord and Naomi. Mr. Conley is serving as school director, and has always been interested in the advancement of education, as well as all other good works. He was born in 1856, and was the second of seven children.

Thomas B. Craighead was born near Nashville, Tenn., about 1800. He was a younger brother of David Craighead, also a lawyer. He came to Arkansas about the year 1838, purchasing a large tract of land opposite Fort Pillow, where he opened quite an extensive plantation. Mr. C. was a bachelor, and of the simplest of tastes. He was unambitious as a farmer, and continued after his removal to Arkansas to practice law, as he would say, to support the negroes on his farm. He rarely left his home except to attend court at Osceola or at the neighboring county seats in Tennessee. Mr. Craighead was a man of extraordinary character. At home he was simple in his habits, living in a plain log cabin, with no associates except his negroes, yet he was a man who would have shone conspicuously in any company in the United States. His mind was clear and active, well stored with in-

formation of every kind, his manners most fascinating; modest, generous, eloquent, hospitable, charitable, he is to this day remembered by and lovingly spoken of by the older inhabitants as the noblest man they ever knew. He was never known to collect a bill for legal services, although he was engaged on one side or the other in almost every case of importance in the county or neighborhood. If his client paid his fee, well and good; if not well also. Before the war Mr. Craighead, much against his will and inclination, was elected a senator to represent his county in the Arkansas legislature. Such was his popularity among his legislative brethren that against his vain protests they named a new county, then just formed, after him. The bombardment of Fort Pillow drove Mr. Craighead from his home, and being much exposed and in advanced years he was seized with pneumonia, and died on a neighboring farm belonging to one of his nephews, where his remains now lie.

James B. Craighead, a man of marked character and more than ordinary prominence in the material affairs of Mississippi County, Ark., is the eldest son of David Craighead, one of the pioneers of Arkansas, who was born near Nashville, Tenn., in Davidson County, in 1790, and for some years, after reaching maturity, was a resident of that city, where he practiced law, and at one time represented his county in the State legislature as a senator. About the year 1834 he purchased a large body of land in Mississippi County, Ark., on a point opposite the town of Randolph, in Tipton County, Tenn., and with the help of slave labor opened a large plantation, but continued to make his home in Nashville. As was the custom of planters before the war, he passed a part of each year with his family on his plantation, and became so charmed with life on the banks of the Mississippi river, among his humble retainers, that he would gladly have remained there all the time except for the necessity of educating his children, of whom there were then five. He died at Memphis, Tenn., in 1849, while on his way home from Little Rock, Ark., where he had been on a matter of business. He was a man of fine personal appearance, cultivated and refined, and his views on all subjects were

broad and liberal, betokening a studious mind and deep thought. He was an intimate friend of Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk, always a Democrat in his political views, and an advocate of free trade. At this point it will not be inappropriate to give a short history of Mississippi County as it was at the time of Mr. Craighead's settlement. While but a Territory, the lands of Arkansas comprised within the present boundaries of Mississippi County were surveyed by the United States Government during the years 1824, 1825 and 1826, and were placed for entry in the land office at Helena, Ark., at \$1.25 per acre. The land was covered with forests of cottonwood, gum, elm, hickory, walnut, ash and other timber, while the undergrowth consisted of almost impenetrable cane brake, which grew to the height of twenty feet, the stalks being over an inch in diameter. The remainder of the land was covered with water during the overflows, to a depth of from one to ten feet, and is yet to a great degree occupied by fine cypress brakes. Hardy pioneers visited this section soon after it was surveyed, and with infinite trouble and pains examined and located the sections and quarter sections of land best suited for cultivation, which as a general rule lay near the Mississippi River. The knowledge which they had gained they sold for a consideration to capitalists from other States, who entered and purchased the land. Among those who availed themselves of this opportunity may be mentioned Nathan Ross, David Craighead, Thomas B. Craighead, John Harding, Jacob McGavock, William Baird, Charles Bowen, Isaac Lanier, Edwin Jones and many others. These parties were true pioneers, coming to the country when it was a wilderness, inhabited by bears, wolves, wild cats and other wild animals. The reputation which Arkansas had at that date, and has since had, of being a resort for murderers and criminals of every description, was not deserved, for the actual residents of Mississippi County were then, and are now, at least were until the close of the war, a quiet, peaceful and law-abiding people. The region was no place for the concealment of criminals, for the reason that the settlements were on a narrow strip of land running

along the Mississippi River, closed in on the west by impenetrable cane-brakes and impassable swamps, and the places for crossing the river were few and far between. The original settlers above mentioned came to Mississippi County and opened farms between the years 1833 and 1840. Osceola, the county seat, was a small village of about fifty inhabitants, and for many years the most important cases on the docket of the court were neighborhood troubles over a hog or a cow, with an occasional indictment of country boys who were caught playing "old sledge" in some out-of-the-way rendezvous. There was not then, and has never been, a stillhouse in the county, to our informant's knowledge, and whisky drinking was a rare vice, the people being perfectly sober, if not remarkably industrious. Wealthy farmers lived quietly at home, raising crops of cotton and corn, and the poorer classes made a comfortable living cutting and selling cord-wood to steamers, until the cord-wood contiguous to the river gave out, when coal began to be used, owing to its cheapness. The plantations along the river were at first far apart, but have been gradually extended until they touch each other, and most of the available high land is now occupied and cleared. As soon as levees are constructed (and they are now partially built), millions of acres of fine alluvial land will be ready for use. James B. Craighead, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1825, and generally accompanied his father to his plantation in Mississippi County, Ark. In 1843 he graduated from the University of Nashville, and two years later entered Harvard University, being graduated from the law department of that institution in 1847. The same year he settled in New Orleans, where he entered the law office of the late Isaac T. Preston, with the purpose of studying the code of Louisiana, but in January, 1849, his father died leaving a widow and several minor children, and James was compelled to return to Arkansas to wind up the estate, which occupied several years, during which time the family resided in Nashville. In October, 1849, he was married to Miss Erwin, of Nashville, by whom he had two children, both living, a

daughter being married to W. Hooper Harris, of Nashville. The other child, Erwin Craighead, received such education as was possible in the disorganized condition of affairs in Nashville during the war, and at the close of hostilities he spent one year at Racine College, Wis., going from there to London, England, where he resided for a short time. He then spent one year in the University of Leipsic, Germany, and after returning home, was married to Miss Harris, of Nashville. Having selected journalism as a profession, he moved to New Orleans, where, in conjunction with another gentleman, he established a daily paper, which still exists, called "The States." A year or two later he sold his interest in that paper and removed to Mobile, Ala., where he was employed as a reporter on the staff of the Mobile Register, from which position he was promoted to the city editorship, and then to managing editor, which position he now holds. James B. Craighead, after his marriage, while continuing his interests in Arkansas, opened a hardware store in Nashville, which he managed successfully until it was closed by the Federals in 1862, who required an iron-bound oath, which Mr. Craighead could not take. In 1873, Mr. Craighead's wife died, and in 1876, he took for his second wife, Miss Alethea Allison, also of Nashville, and soon after moved to his plantation, "Stonewall," in Mississippi County, Ark., where he has resided ever since, being the only member of his family who makes that State his home. He does not farm his lands in the usual sense of farming, but rents out his place in small farms of twenty and thirty acres, to tenants, of whom he has about forty families, among whom he lives in a quiet and patriarchal manner. His views on the labor question are as follows: "One great drawback to the prosperity of this section of the country is the greed for land which possesses many men who hold hundreds and thousands of acres more than they can possibly use, and still hunger for more. There is, however, a wiser feeling on the subject, and many are dividing, or contemplate dividing, up their surplus lands and selling them out on long time to permanent settlers. As a large portion of the residents and workers of Mississippi

County are negroes, who are nomadic, restless and irresponsible, it has been found that the best way to make this people staid and respectable is to make them land owners. As soon as one of this people settles as the owner of a bit of land, he gives up his nomadic habits and becomes a law-respecting citizen. The writer thinks (after more than sixty years of association with colored people, as the owner of slaves and the employer of freed-men) that the safety of the South depends upon civilizing these people, not simply by educating the children, but mainly by giving the people interest in the country as land owners—as an experiment it is perfectly safe. If a man owns 10,000 acres of uncultivated land, and sells out one-half of it to small buyers, say in forty or eighty-acre tracts, giving long time for payment, he can not possibly lose anything. If the land is paid for, well and good; if it is not paid for, it reverts to him or his heirs, in an improved condition, partly cleared, with houses, fences, etc., upon it, and in condition to yield revenue, which it had never done before under the creation. As a mere hireling or laborer, African or white, a man is the enemy of, or at least antagonistic to, the landlord, and hostile to law, which he presumes is made for the benefit of the latter, but the moment he buys land, he becomes a landlord himself, and ranges himself on the side of law and order. It would be well, not only for Mississippi County, but for the State at large, if two-thirds at least, if not all the men living therein, owned lands of their own and cultivated them." Mr. Craighead is quite literary in his tastes, and subscribes for a large number of papers, magazines and journals, of literary, religious and scientific character, and is passing his old age in contentment and peace, esteemed and respected by all who know him.

T. Y. Crawford. It was fifty-six years ago when the subject of this sketch was born, his birth being in St. Francis County, in this State, and he now occupies a position among the agriculturists of this county which is by no means an inferior one. He is the eldest of nine children born to Moses and Evaline (Wright) Crawford, both of whom were natives of South Carolina, the

former coming to the State of Arkansas in his youth, and was married near Helena. He first busied himself in rafting and hunting, and also did a little farming, but other occupations at that time were more profitable. They resided here during our subject's youth, then went to the State of Mississippi, but returned to Osceola, Ark., in 1844, and made one crop, after which they settled on land in Chickasawba Township, which is now known as the Cook farm. Here they cleared thirty-five acres and lived ten years; then selling the farm and moving to Pemiscot Bayou, which farm is now occupied by our subject, and on which the father died October 23, 1888, at the age of eighty-three years, and the mother at the same place, August 24, 1876, aged fifty-two. He was among the men who early cast their fortunes with the then new county of Mississippi, and he is remembered with esteem and respect by the few remaining pioneers, who are one by one passing to their long home. At the age of seventeen years, T. Y. Crawford began working for himself, being engaged in hunting and working in wood yards on the river, and previous to his marriage, at the age of twenty-three years, to Miss Myra Potter, he had purchased a farm in Missouri; this farm he traded to his father for the home place, and here he has since resided. His farm comprises 274 acres, sixty of which are under cultivation, and is improved with fair buildings, fences and orchards. In 1888 he began running a trading boat down the bayou, but the next winter he brought the stock of goods to his home and started to keep a store, which has proved fairly successful. The children born to himself and wife are as follows: John T., George W., Wesley, Margaret P., W. Richard S., Isaac Y., Mary Bell, Edward M. and Henry L. Mrs. Crawford is a true Christian lady, and always tries to do as she would be done by.

H. C. Davis. This respected citizen of Mississippi County, Ark., has been a resident of this locality since 1874, and has been associated with its mercantile and farming interests, and not without substantial results. His birth occurred in Madison County, Tenn., in 1847, but his parents, Henry

W. and Martha M. (Holmes) Davis, were born in North Carolina, but were taken to the State of Tennessee when young, and were there reared and married. The father was quite an extensive planter of that State, which occupation he continued to pursue until his death, in 1863. H. C. Davis passed the most important years of his life (the days of his youth) on the old homestead in Madison County, in the meantime acquiring a fair knowledge of the common branches; and after his father's death he continued to remain at home and assist in supporting his widowed mother and the remainder of the family, which consisted of four children, until 1874, when, as stated above, he came to Mississippi County, Ark. He rented a farm on Crooked Lake and made a crop that year, continuing thus until 1877. Prior to this, in 1878, in partnership with his brother and brother-in-law, he had started a mercantile establishment in Blythesville, but, in the fall of 1882, the firm was dissolved, and three years later Mr. Davis resumed in the same business alone at that point, selling out a year later. Since 1888 he and his brother have conducted a general store in Blythesville, and being a man of keen business foresight, he has been able to meet the wants of his customers in every instance, and has built up a large patronage by his thoroughly honest and reliable dealing. In 1880 he purchased eighty-five acres of land in Chickasawba Township, on which he built two houses, and cleared forty acres from timber and brush, and put it under cultivation. Two years later he purchased property in town, and on one lot built a commodious and substantial store-house, and on another his residence. In 1885 he purchased several tracts of land in the vicinity, on all of which he made improvements, and now has very nearly 100 acres under cultivation. Since locating in Mississippi County Mr. Davis has seen many changes for the better take place, and has helped in the organization of the school districts, the education of the rising generation being one in which he takes an active interest. He has served as school director, and although not an active politician, he has always voted with the Democratic party, and was elected on that ticket to the

office of deputy sheriff for a number of years. He is a member of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, of the A. F. & A. M. During the overflow of August, 1875, Mr. Davis lost over 115 acres of growing crops, which crippled him considerably, but with his usual energy and perseverance he began again the next year, and has retrieved his losses in a great measure. He is constantly engaged in speculating and trading, his enterprises in this direction being attended with excellent results. Mrs. Sarah A. Eskridge, *nee* Rose, a native of the "Hawkeye State," became his wife June 24, 1880, and to their marriage has been given the following family of children: Martha Ann, Thomas W., Mildred Frances and Hillary C. The family worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

T. W. Davis is a prominent and honored resident of the county and is ranked among its successful agriculturists. He was born in Madison County, Tenn., in 1849, being the third of five children born to Henry and Martha M. (Holmes) Davis. [For parents' history see sketch of H. C. Davis.] T. W. Davis was reared to a knowledge of farm life in his native State, attending the district schools, where he received a practical education, sufficient for the necessary purposes of every-day life. He remained with his father engaged in cultivating the old homestead until twenty years of age, and two years later was united in marriage to Miss Annie Scallions, also a native Tennessean. He continued to till the soil in that State for three years after his marriage. In 1873 he became occupied with the farming interests of Lonoke County, Ark., and also attended school there for one year. Here his wife died, leaving him with two little children to care for, but they, too, died soon after. He first located in Mississippi County in the year 1875, and after farming for three years in Chickasawba Township removed to Blythesville, and opened a store, which he successfully conducted for several years, but also continued his farming operations. He made his first land purchase about the year 1877 and now owns 100 acres, twenty-five being in a state of cultivation. This is a fine tract of land and is nearly all capable of a high

state of cultivation. Mrs. M. E. Pollard, a native of East Tennessee, became his second wife in 1880, and by her he is the father of two children: Morris E. (deceased) and Mildred Elsie. He and wife attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, and ever since twenty-one years of age he has taken an active interest in politics, serving as deputy under Sheriff Haskins. In 1885 he was elected justice of the peace, serving two years, and in 1889 was chosen county assessor, which office he still holds, discharging his duties in a manner above criticism, and with a thoroughness highly creditable to all concerned.

William V. Dean, an extensive farmer of Dean's Island, was born at that place in 1855, and was the youngest in a family of eleven children. His parents were James C. and Mariah (Wright) Dean, of Georgia and Tennessee, respectively. The elder Dean moved to Arkansas with his father in 1828, and settled on Crowley's Ridge in Craighead County. In 1829 the father came to Mississippi County and located on what is now the McGavock farm, below Pecan Point. He acquired several hundred acres of land at that point, which he afterward sold to Jacob McGavock, and then moved to an island in the Mississippi River, which has since been named Dean's Island in his memory. He bought 600 acres of land upon his arrival at the latter place, and soon afterward purchased 500 acres more, and had succeeded in totally clearing 400 acres up to the time of his death in 1874, at the age of sixty-three years, the mother dying in April, 1889, at the age of seventy-seven years. William Dean remained with his parents during their lifetime, and after his father's death continued on the farm, while the other sons left home and traveled in various directions. In 1880 he was married to Miss Tennessee Wigley, of Alabama, and this estimable wife has given him five children: William R., James C., Nellie, Elizabeth M. and Lillie Maud. Mr. Dean, Sr., in his life was noted for his great strength as well as for his prowess in hunting. He was one of the pioneers of this section, and made a business of selling wood to the steamboats. He was strong in his denunciation of slavery, but did not sanction

the war, and would neither enter into the army nor allow his sons to do so. He cleared most of his farm of 300 acres himself, and was a man of great popularity on account of his integrity and truth. His youngest son, William, lives quietly on the old estate, cultivating the land, and has a pleasant home at the upper end of the island.

J. D. Driver, like so many of the representative citizens of Mississippi County, Ark., is a Tennessean by birth, having been born in that State in 1830. At the age of four years he was brought to Arkansas by his parents, Abram and Sallie (De Moss) Driver, who removed from their old home in Tennessee by flatboat down the Cumberland River, and during a storm were blown up against the landing at Council Bend, in Crittenden County. After a little investigation Mr. Driver discovered a fine body of land at this point, and here decided to make his home, purchasing from the government a tract of land consisting of 1,000 acres, at \$1.25 per acre. Here he settled with his family, consisting of his wife and seven children (four being afterward born to them), and they set bravely to work to improve their land, the result of their united efforts becoming plainly perceptible. On this farm, where he had labored so earnestly and faithfully to provide a competency for his family, he died in 1845, leaving his wife to carry on the work he had left uncompleted. This she did for four years, when she, too, died. J. D. Driver, whose name heads this sketch, was the sixth child born to his parents, and as there were no public schools in those days, his early opportunities for acquiring an education were of the most meager description. His two elder brothers and his sisters were, however, sent away to school by the father during his lifetime. After the death of the mother the family became scattered in all directions, and for about two years J. D. Driver drifted aimlessly from one point to another without settled occupation. Being brought up to a farm life he chose that as his calling, and after remaining some time in Phillips County he moved to Lauderdale County, Tenn., where he purchased a farm and made his home from 1858 to 1872, giving much of his attention to the raising of cotton subsequent to the

year 1865. In 1860 he was married to Miss Sarah Gillespie, a daughter of James Gillespie, of Lauderdale County, Tenn., and granddaughter of John Gillespie, a North Carolinian, whose wife was a Miss Minerva Nelson, a daughter of Edward Nelson, of South Carolina. Mr. Driver purchased the farm where he now lives, the place being then known as the Hardin farm. It is situated about two miles below Osceola, Ark., and by proper management and strict attention to his calling, he has vastly improved his property and is now accounted one of the leading agriculturists of his section. Up to 1880 he was largely interested in the culture of cotton, to which he devoted from 1,000 to 2,000 acres annually, but since that time he has been renting his land, which amounts to 14,000 acres, 11,000 being in Mississippi County, of which 3,500 are under cultivation. He is in every respect a self-made man, for the money he realized from his father's estate, amounting to \$3,500, he invested in slaves a short time prior to the Rebellion and consequently lost all. Just before the fall of Fort Sumter he had bought five negroes, paying for one \$1,600, for another \$1,300, for another \$1,100, and for a negress and child \$1,300, she afterward becoming the mother of two more children. These he lost in addition to twenty head of horses and mules, which crippled him financially, but with the energy and determination to succeed, which have ever characterized his efforts, he set bravely to work to retrieve his fortunes, and is now one of the wealthiest planters in Mississippi County, being the heaviest tax-payer. His residence is beautifully situated, facing the river, and his lawn and buildings show unmistakable evidence of taste and refinement. Around his home is ornamental shrubbery of many varieties; and immense forest trees of sycamore, box elder and elm assist largely in making his home one of the loveliest in the county. During the war, before the Federal troops reached Osceola, Mr. Driver sent his slaves to Alabama for safe keeping where they, in time, became free, but to his credit be it said that the colored people, with one exception, made their way back to him and are now working on his plantation. A short time ago he received a

letter from the one who remained in Alabama, in which he expressed a wish that he too could come back to his old home. The names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Driver are as follows: John Lee, who died at the age of sixteen years; May, who lived to be twelve months old; Abner, who resides on his own farm of 300 acres near his father, is married and has two children, Harry and Ida May; Minerva Tennessee, who is the wife of B. F. Hale, and is residing on one of her father's farms across the river in Tennessee; James Skelton, who resides on his father's place about three miles from home, is married and has two children, Cecil and Savilla May; William Walter, at home attending school; Eli Edward, Jettie, and Lillie, an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Driver are worthy and respected members of the Baptist Church at Osceola, and he is a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity.

John B. Driver, farmer, and clerk of the probate court, Osceola. The public services of Mr. Driver, since 1872, have been characterized by a noticeable devotion to the welfare of this county, and his ability and fidelity in all positions of public trust have made a lasting impression upon the sphere of public duty. For many years his name has been closely connected with the history of Mississippi County, not only officially but as an honored and esteemed citizen. Mr. Driver was born in Americus, Ga., in the year 1846, and is the eldest in a family of eight children born to Samuel and Mary Ann (Barlow) Driver, both natives of Georgia. The father followed farming and carpentering until 1853, when he emigrated to Independence County, Ark., and bought a quarter section of land, where he made his home and many improvements. Not being satisfied, he sold out in 1857, and moved to Jackson County, where he bought land, and there resided until his death, in 1862. The mother is still living, and makes her home at Sikeston, Mo. John B. Driver learned the rudiments of farm life in his adopted State, and his scholastic advantages were enjoyed in the State of Arkansas. In 1870 he wedded Miss Margaret A. Bowen, a daughter of Captain Charles Bowen [see sketch of Capt. Bowen], and two years

later he bought a farm of 160 acres, three miles west of Osceola. There was a slight clearing on the place at that time, and this he greatly increased. Since that time he has been buying land in all parts of the county. In 1887 he bought the place on which he now resides, a tract of 140 acres, all under cultivation and fenced, and one mile below town. He is the owner of 2,500 acres all together, with about 430 under cultivation. In 1872 he was elected sheriff of the county, and such was his popularity that he was re-elected three successive terms, serving in all six years. In 1880 he was elected State senator from his district, and served in this capacity one term of four years. In 1888 he was elected circuit and county court clerk, which position he still holds, to the satisfaction of his constituents and the public in general. Being a self-made man it may safely be recorded that Mr. Driver owes his success and advancement to his own energy and exertion. His extensive farming gives employment to sixteen families, all of whom he furnishes with provisions, etc. The cultivation of his large plantation of 400 acres results in prosperity and plenty to all around him, and gives employment to many people. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Driver have been born eight children, all of whom are living; they form ample evidences of the sanitary condition of this section. Their names are Charles S., Willie J., Maggie E., Sue M., John B., Jr., James Garland, Grover Cleveland and Frances F. Mr. Driver is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of Osceola Chapter No. 57, and for a number of years was H. P. of the Chapter. He is also a member of Hugh DePayens Commandery, K. T., at Little Rock, Ark.

James Skelton Driver, though still comparatively a young man, has already had an active career in agricultural pursuits and is recognized as a careful, energetic farmer of Mississippi County, who, by his advanced ideas and progressive habits, has done not a little for farming interests hereabouts. He is a son of James D. Driver, whose sketch appears in this work, and in his youth received good educational advantages, which he improved to the utmost, being an attendant at Alton, Ill., and Frankfort, Ky. After his marriage, which oc-

curred in Memphis, Tenn., in 1885, to Miss Carrie Kenney, a daughter of the late M. W. Kenney, of Memphis, Tenn., he moved upon one of his father's plantations and set energetically to work to clear it of timber, and put it in good condition for farming. Fifty acres had already been cleared, and he has since put 150 acres more under the plow and has erected several buildings, including his residence, which is a substantial frame building. He employs about twenty-five people to keep his plantation in good condition, and has always taken great interest in everything that bids fair to be of benefit to the community in which he resides. He and his wife are the parents of two little children, son and daughter: Cecil and Savilla May. Mrs. Driver's father, M. W. Kenney, was the tarpaulin manufacturer of Memphis, Tenn., and died there on the 13th of August, 1878, of yellow fever, being the first victim of that dreaded scourge in that city. He was fifty-one years of age and was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in which city he remained until eight years of age. When a young man he married a young lady of Wilmington, Del., and afterward went by steamship to Florida, thence to Memphis about 1850, and was married there to his second wife, whose maiden name was Miss Caroline Klineck, her father being John G. Klineck, whose ancestors came to America in that famous old ship, the "Mayflower." He was the first man to start a newspaper in Memphis, which took the name of the Evening Bulletin, and was one of the committee to receive the Marquis de La Fayette when on his tour through the United States. He was also connected with the Memphis Appeal, now one of the most popular journals of the day in that city.

Abner Driver. As one of the enterprising younger members of the agricultural circle of Monroe Township we can not fail to mention Abner Driver, who, having been identified with the interests of Mississippi County from his birth, is now one of its foremost agriculturists, although young in years. In 1882 he began life for himself, and a tract of 1,600 acres of land was placed at his disposal by his father, who is one of the wealthiest men of the county, and, with the exception of 100 acres, all of it was heavily covered with timber.

Being a "chip of the old block" he entered heart and soul into clearing this land and getting it into good shape for farming, and up to the present time has put about 300 acres under the plow, and has erected twenty dwelling-houses on the place, among which is his own handsome residence, a well-finished two-story house in T shape, the main part of the building being 35x48 feet and the annex being 25x48 feet. In addition to this he has a fine barn and a cotton-gin and saw-mill, the latter two enterprises giving employment to about twelve men. The different branches of work on his plantation call for the labor of at least seventy people, and Mr. Driver is compelled to work early and late to attend to his big farm and keep the wheels of fortune moving. In early life his means and opportunities for acquiring an education were excellent, and after attending the schools of Cape Girardeau, Mo., he entered the East Tennessee University, located at Knoxville, where he pursued his studies assiduously. His wife, a lady of much culture and refinement, was a Miss Matie Williamson and a native of Mississippi County, her parents being Miss Letha Hale and Mr. B. Williamson. Mrs. Driver is a member of the Baptist Church at Winchester, Tenn., where she received her education, and he is a Mason, both being members of the Kallorama Lodge of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, of Osceola. They have two very interesting little children, Harry Lee and Ida May, who add much happiness to their pleasant home.

Dr. H. C. Dunavant. The professional minds of physicians may be divided into two separate and distinct classes, aptly designated the perceptive and the memorative. To one class belong those whose medicinal knowledge and perception depends upon memory; to the other, those who rely chiefly upon their conscious resources and mingle them with their own judgment. To those acquainted with Dr. Dunavant it is unnecessary to mention to which class he belongs. He was born in Tennessee in 1844, and was next to the youngest in a family of fourteen children born to Leonard and Mary Beaufort (Reid) Dunavant. The parents were natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively.

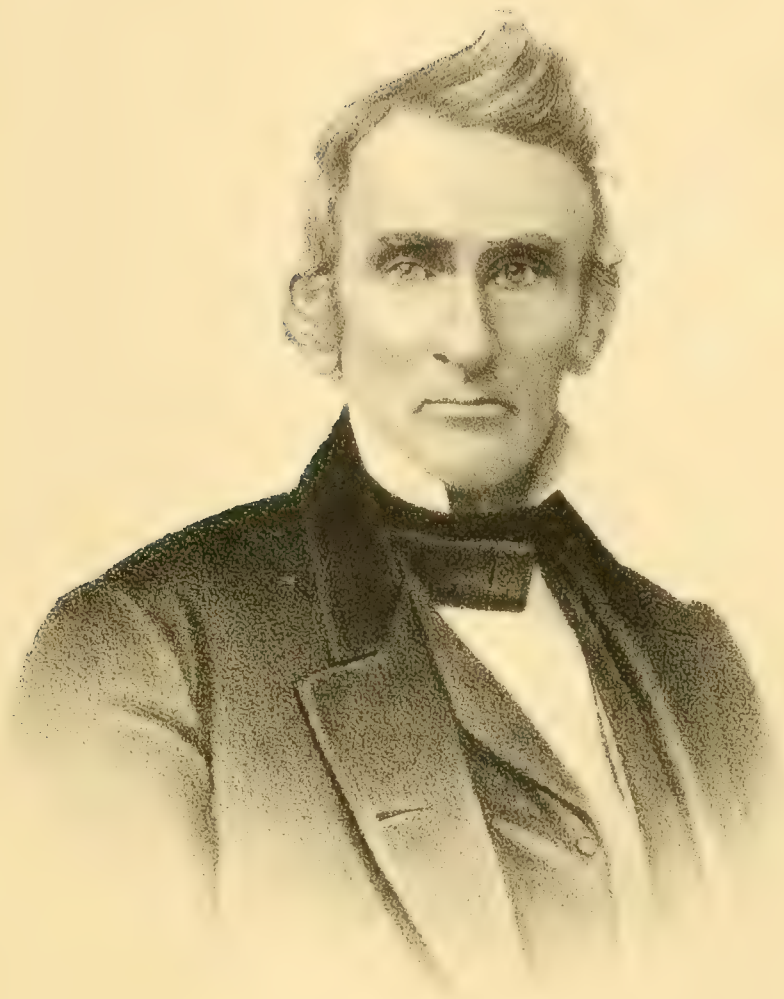
The father left his native State at the age of sixteen and went to Tennessee, where he was engaged in contracting and building for many years. He held the position of major in the War of 1812, and during the battle of New Orleans, when one of the soldiers was sick, Maj. Dunavant took his gun and used it with telling effect during the remainder of the engagement. He was also in a number of Indian fights. Later he went to West Tennessee, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and this occupation continued until his death, which occurred in 1869. The mother had died previous to this, in 1856. The maternal grandfather came to Tennessee, and was the first school-teacher in Nashville, where he made his home during life. Young Dunavant attended the common schools of Tennessee until sixteen years of age, and when the war broke out entered the Confederate army, enlisting in Company E, First Confederate Cavalry. He participated in the battles of Paris (Tenn.), Guntown (Miss.), Perryville (Ky.), Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and was with the army on the retreat through Georgia. He was with Gen. Wheeler in his celebrated campaigns, and also with Gen. Forrest at Gainesville, Ala., at the time of the surrender. After the close of the conflict he attended school two years, then earned some money, and entered that well-known and far-famed institution, the University of Nashville, and graduated from the medical department in 1873, thoroughly prepared to enter actively upon the discharge of his professional duties. He practiced one year with his brother-in-law, Dr. Mitchell, and January 25, 1874, selected Mississippi County, Ark., as the scene of his future labor. He located at Osceola, and there he has since remained. The Doctor travels all over the county, and claims that the sanitary condition of this section has improved very much since his residence here. His career as a physician has long been well and favorably known to the many who have tested his healing ability, and abundant proof of his practice at this time is seen in the extended territory over which he goes to alleviate the suffering of the sick. The Doctor was married in 1874 to Mrs. Hattie Lanier, *nee* Binford, a native of Kentucky. She died in 1878

of yellow fever, having borne two children, Harry Binfort, who died just before his mother, aged three years, and Julia. Dr. Dunavant was married the second time, in December, 1879, to Mrs. Bettie Wheeler, *nee* Pulliam, a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of Elijah Pulliam, one of the oldest settlers in the State of Tennessee, and who died a short time since at the age of eighty-five years. To the second union were born two children, Harry Pulliam and Buford Nelson. The Doctor is a member of the American Public Health Association, also a member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, and a member of the Tri-State Medical Society, composed of the States of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. He is quite active politically, but is not an office-seeker. Aside from his professional duties he is actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in this, as in all other enterprises, makes a complete success. Mrs. Dunavant is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George H. Evans (deceased). For nearly a quarter of a century the name that heads this sketch was borne by a man who was identified with the interests of Mississippi County, Ark., in more ways than one. Honest and worthy in every particular, his life was one of great industry, and was spent in an earnest endeavor to do good to all. His father, Jesse Evans, was a successful cotton planter near Shelbyville, Tenn., where he married Miss Levina Tipton, a sister of Gen. Jacob Tipton, of Tennessee. George H. Evans's birth occurred in Shelbyville, Tenn., where he remained until seventeen years of age, and then finished his education at Covington, in the same State. Afterward he became deputy county clerk of Tipton County, and was then elected to the office of circuit clerk, which position he held for a number of years before leaving that county. In 1836 he was married to Miss Edith White, daughter of William White, of Tipton County, Tenn., but formerly of North Carolina, and the fruits of this union were three children: Levina Tipton, now the widow of J. W. Uzzell [see sketch and portrait]; J. Tipton Evans, the only son, who enlisted in the late war, but died before reaching the

field, and Edith E., married to Dr. St. Clair, by whom she had one son. In 1844, after the death of his father, who had entered a large tract of land in Mississippi County, but had not proven it up, George H. Evans, then a married man with a wife and three children, moved upon the place until he could prove up, after which he returned with them to Tipton County, Tenn., and there resided until 1850. He then returned to the farm with his family, and there continued until his death, which occurred in 1867. He left each of his daughters 1,000 acres of land and his widow 5,000 or 6,000 acres, only a few hundred acres, however, under cultivation. Mrs. Evans now occupies one of the most desirable places to be found in the State. She has ten acres of fine orchard, besides some seven acres surrounding the house, where she has 1,000 different varieties of fruits and flowers. She takes great pride in her flowers and spends much of her time among them. She may well be proud of them, for she has virtually made the "wilderness blossom as the rose," as when she came there, in 1850, all was a deep forest and the cane-brake was twenty feet high. Mrs. Evans was born in Pennsylvania, but left that State with her parents when six years old and moved to Tipton County, Tenn.

Newton J. Evans is the fifth of eleven children born to his father and mother, his birth occurring in Osceola, Mississippi County, Ark., in 1849. The occupation he is now following was learned on his father's farm, and during this time, while directing the plow, he received some educational advantages. In 1871, he rented land, began farming on his own responsibility, and four years later commenced following that occupation in Chickasawba Township, his labors being on rented land until 1888. In 1880, he wedded Miss Joe Lee, a daughter of an old pioneer resident of this county, by the name of James Sawyer, and from that time up to 1888 he was engaged in raising crops on land belonging to his father-in-law. At the latter date he became the owner of eighty acres of some of the finest land in this section, forty seven acres being in a fine state of cultivation, and will usually average a bale of cotton to the acre. To Mr. Evans and his



very Respectfully

E. Hickman

(DECEASED)

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

wife, who is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have been born the following named children: Alice Dean and Minnie, living; and Maggie, Charles N. and James, who died in infancy. His parents, Newton and Amelia (Bowen) Evans, were born in Putnam County, Ind., and were reared and married in their native State. They removed to the State of Arkansas about 1836, and settled on land near what is now Osceola, where the father cleared about eighty acres of land, and made many other valuable improvements. After selling this land they purchased other property near Elmot, which they also improved, but meeting with heavy losses by fire, they soon moved back to near Osceola, where Mr. Evans passed from life in 1870. His wife's death had occurred in 1854.

J. E. Felts, a physician of Osceola, was born in East Tennessee, in 1817, being the third in a family of four children born to Tilman and Rebecca (Ellis) Felts. The father was a carpenter by trade, and also followed farming. The paternal grandfather was a native of Germany, and came to this country before its independence, serving seven years during the Revolutionary War. He died at an old age in Sussex County, Va. Tilman Felts was a pioneer settler of Kentucky, locating in Warren County, near Bowling Green, where he remained till 1836, and then removed to Jackson's purchase, Hickman County, making it his home till 1856. Then he came to Arkansas to live with our subject. He died in Mississippi County, in 1857, at the age of eighty-four. Young Felts spent his youth in Kentucky, remaining at home till eighteen years of age, when he moved to Hickman County, and began farming. In 1839 he married Miss Eliza Pickett, a native of Tennessee, after which he entered upon the study of medicine, under Dr. J. A. Wording, at Columbus. He studied and practiced with this doctor for three years, and then began practicing for himself in the same place, where he remained till 1855, when he came to Arkansas, and located at Mill Bayou, in this county. Resuming farming on rented land, he also followed the practice of his profession till 1868, when he moved to Osceola, where he has since made his home, enjoying an extensive prac-

tice till 1875, when failing health caused him to practically retire. Dr. Felts has always been active in the political affairs of Mississippi County. In 1878 he was elected county judge, and served for two years; also acting as deputy clerk in 1881 and deputy sheriff from 1883 to 1886. He has seen many changes in these years, and has taken part in most of those that promised to promote the welfare of this section. He had two sons who served in the Confederate army: David C., who was a member of Capt. E. H. Fletcher's company, and William T., who was a member of Capt. Grider's company. David was taken prisoner, and died at Nashville in 1862. William served till the close. To the union of Dr. and Mrs. Felts, who have been married now nearly fifty-one years, were born the following children: David C., Sarah Jane and William T., all deceased; Martha C., wife of H. M. Pope, residing at Nodena; Mary E., wife of John Pierce, living at Caruthersville; John E., deceased, and Daniel H., married, and residing in Dunklin County, Mo. Dr. and Mrs. Felts are members of the Baptist Church of Osceola. Dr. Felts belongs to Osceola Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., and Osceola Chapter No. 57. He has held nearly all the offices in both lodge and chapter. He is enjoying the autumn days in the declining years of an active and well-spent life among the friends whom he has served so long, esteemed and respected by all.

Daniel Lee Ferguson was born near Pulaski, Giles County, Tenn., September 30, 1832. His family was an old North Carolina family of Scotch origin. His father, Edmond Ferguson, moved from Wilkes County, N. C., to Giles County, Tenn., in 1824, where he soon afterward married Mary Sheron, who was also of a North Carolina family, and of English descent. They both died in 1840, leaving a family of seven children. Daniel Lee was the fourth child, and only eight years of age when his parents died, and from that early age he has fought his way unaided through the world. He is a fine representative of the self-made men of our times. In September, 1852, he married Mary T. Combs, of Pulaski, Tenn. She was the daughter of James Combs, attorney at law, and granddaughter of Capt. Charles Buford, a noted

man of his day and time. A month after their marriage the young couple moved to Tunica County, Miss., which at that time was an almost unbroken wilderness. Mr. Ferguson there began his career as a cotton planter, which business he has successfully followed ever since. In 1869, on account of his wife's failing health, he moved to Memphis, Tenn., where he went into business as a cotton factor and commission merchant, in the firm of Ferguson & Hampson. At the same time he kept up his business as a cotton planter. In December, 1875, his wife died of consumption. Two children were born of this marriage, both of whom died in their early infancy. In January, 1877, he married again, his second wife being Mary Alecy (Carleton), widow of Benjamin R. Norris. Her ancestry on the Carleton side belonged to an old Virginia family of English descent. Her father was a prominent physician of North Mississippi before the war. On her mother's side she is connected with the Orrs, Grays and Alexanders, fine old Scotch-Irish families of Mecklenburg County, N. C., and Mississippi. She had one child by her first marriage, Pearl Eglantine Norris, who died soon after her father, in 1874. One child has blessed this second marriage, a daughter, Alecyone Carleton Ferguson, who is now a bright little girl, eleven years of age. In 1877 Mr. Ferguson became interested in the Nodena plantation, in Mississippi County, Ark., which was then in litigation, and when it was sold by the supreme court of the State, in 1879, he bought it for himself and his partner, Mr. Hampson. Immediately thereafter he was plunged into a long and expensive lawsuit, which lasted nearly ten years, and seriously crippled him financially. But in the end he gained the lawsuit, after carrying it through all the courts of both Tennessee and Arkansas. His family have made Nodena their home since 1879. He found he could not give his business in Memphis the attention it required, and in 1884 closed up his affairs there entirely, and concentrated all his energies at Nodena. He is one of the largest cotton planters on the Mississippi River above Memphis. A view of his broad fields, white with the open cotton, in the autumn, is a sight

worthy of admiration. For thirty-seven years the steamers that float on the bosom of the mighty Mississippi have carried his cotton bales to the markets of the world. His plantation, with the rich alluvial lands surrounding it, is interesting from another point of view than its cotton fields. That pre-historic and once mighty race, "The Mound Builders," had an abiding place here, in the centuries long gone by, as is evidenced by the mounds they have left behind them. Mighty oaks crown the summits of these mounds, and speak in silent whispers of the watch they have for centuries kept over them. Races come and go, and these mounds still stand, the monuments of a forgotten people. Mrs. Ferguson is an enthusiastic mound explorer, and has quite a collection of the vessels and implements of those pre-historic people. She hopes to be able, through her explorations, to throw some light upon the habits and customs of that early race. It is with regret that we leave Mr. Ferguson and his interesting plantation, with the mounds and their buried histories, the cotton fields that will help to clothe the people of the world, and the majestic river as it sweeps onward in its resistless course to the sea. Mr. Ferguson seems to belong to such surroundings. A man of magnificent stature and noble bearing, in his broad bosom there beats a heart that is large enough to sympathize with the sufferings of all humanity. Not one of the human family ever turned from his door hungry, or cold from nakedness. He is always ready to lend a listening ear to the woes of the afflicted and needy, and his purse is always open to the wants of the poor. It can truly be said of him, "He is one of Nature's noblemen."

Elliot H. Fletcher (deceased) was a native of Charlottesville, Va., born in the year 1805, and was the fifth child born to the second marriage of Thomas Clark and Susan (Jouette) Fletcher. These families trace their genealogy back to colonial times, and took an active and important part in the early history of Virginia. One of the ancestors on the mother's side, John Jouette, is remembered for his timely warning to the Virginia legislature and to Gov. Jefferson, of Gen. Tarleton's purpose to surprise and capture them. They

made their escape, and Mr. Jonette was presented with a handsome sword. At the present time there are a number of prominent artists descended from this family. Until fourteen years of age Elliot H. Fletcher spent his time in his native State, attended a private school, and clerked in his brother's store. At that age he went to Tennessee to live with an elder brother, Thomas H. Fletcher, one of the most celebrated lawyers in the annals of that State, and whose literary and legal attainments and achievements have often been mentioned in the literature of the Southwest. There he began a thorough course of study under his brother's advice, and his intimate association with this most eminent man of Tennessee, who then resided in Nashville, gave him means of improvement which supplied the lack of a regular collegiate education. When he arrived at man's estate, he was appointed aid-de-camp to Gen. William H. Carroll. At about the age of twenty he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Fayetteville, under the firm title of Fletcher & Carr. This firm did an extensive business, and bought and sold cotton in large quantities. At the age of twenty-six he was united in marriage with Miss Frances Hickman, of Fayetteville. This lady was a great-granddaughter of Gen. Thomas Eaton, of North Carolina, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary War, who married Miss Anna Bland, the sister of Frances Bland, who was the mother of the celebrated John Randolph, of Roanoke. Miss Hickman's grandfather was Col. Guilford Dudley, who commanded a regiment of Continental troops under Washington, and who distinguished himself as a brave and gallant officer. About 1836 Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher came to Crittenden County, Ark., and he held some office in the Real Estate Bank of Arkansas. In 1840 he moved to Mississippi County, Ark., where he bought a small farm on Mill Bayou, afterward known as Fletcher's Landing. At that time the immense tract of country embraced within the limits of Mississippi County extended as far west as the St. Francis River, and had a population of about 900 souls. All were living in plain huts, very little superior to those of the Indians among whom these white people resided. Such were the surround-

ings of Col. Elliot H. Fletcher and his fine and accomplished wife. They took up their residence in their log cabin on the banks of the Mississippi River, and there began a hand-to-hand struggle for existence, against obstacles before which a less brave and determined man would have failed. For many years the encroachments of the "Father of Waters," by overflows and caving banks, brought him to the verge of ruin. But as time passed he gradually leveed-in his own river front, and thus having overcome his greatest enemy, the high water, he extended and developed his farm until he found himself in easy and independent circumstances. Col. Fletcher's noble bearing and pleasing manners, together with his evident talent for business, soon attracted the attention of the people of the county, and in 1846 he was induced to become a candidate to represent the county in the legislature. He was elected, and served his county and State with distinguished ability, taking rank at once with the foremost men of the State. He was re-elected in 1848, and again in 1850, at which session he was the chief member in organizing the public levee system of the State. In the meantime his judicious management of his private affairs, and his investment in lands, had made him independent, financially, and although his talents for political employment were known and recognized throughout the State, the fact of his being a devoted Whig amounted to political disfranchisement, for the Democratic party then, as now, reigned supreme in the State. Being a lawyer, though never having engaged in the practice, he was urged to accept the office of circuit judge, but declined, although he would have been promptly elected had he been willing to serve. His three terms in the legislature ended his political career, though to this day, among those who still survive and who knew him, the mention of his name will start many an old man to speaking of his grandeur of manner and appearance, his nobility of soul, and the marvelous magnetism about him. Col. Fletcher was an ardent sympathizer with the South, and when the war began he equipped a company known as "The Fletcher Rifles," at his own expense. This company was commanded by

his eldest son, Elliot H. Fletcher, a youth scarcely twenty-one years of age, and his only other son, Thomas, a mere boy of fifteen, became sergeant in the company. This company was attached to the Third Confederate regiment, commanded by Col. Marmaduke, in Hindman's legion, and after the hardships of a campaign, it was present at the battle of Shiloh, in which great battle Capt. Fletcher and his brother Thomas were killed. Capt. Fletcher was in the act of waving his sword and leading his men, when he was informed that his brother had just been killed. In another moment he fell dead, pierced with a bullet, and both were buried in the trenches opened for the reception of the dead heroes who wore the blue and the gray.

Under the sod and the dew,

Waiting the judgment day,

Tears and prayers for the Blue,

Prayers and tears for the Gray.

After learning of the death of his boys, Col. Fletcher was seized with a settled melancholy, and was rarely known to smile or take interest in passing events. He was afterward visited by both Federal and Confederate officers, and it is but simple justice to say that the Federal officers, even in the midst of the war, treated him with the greatest respect and kindness, especially those on the gun-boats. On one occasion a Federal cavalry command passed by his house, and a young officer, the surgeon of the regiment, stopped and asked if he was Col. Fletcher; on being answered in the affirmative, the officer replied that his name was Fletcher also. A little investigation proved that he was a nephew, a son of his brother. After a touching interview they bade each other adieu, never to meet again. Such was the respect inspired by Col. Fletcher that it often happened that, while Confederate officers would be in the house, Federal gun-boats would land, officers come ashore and be entertained under the Colonel's roof, with the full knowledge that there were Confederate officers in another room. The close of the war found him prostrated in mind and body, and his fortune swept away, but retaining the devoted friendship of every one who knew him. His last days were

passed in comparative peace and comfort. It quite often happened that boats would land and passengers come ashore to visit him. He died July 2, 1867. A very beautiful and touching sketch of his life and character was written and published by Albert Pike. His estimable wife survived him many years and died February 29, 1884. They left three daughters: Anna, wife of John W. Williams, now residing near Elmot; Frances (or Fannie), unmarried, and Susan, wife of H. M. McVeigh, a lawyer of Osceola (whose sketch may be seen in another part of this volume). Col. Fletcher possessed talents and accomplishments that would have given him a national and enduring reputation, had he lived in, or near, any of the great centers of population. But his isolated situation and the fact of his being a Whig in politics, precluded him from high official positions or achieving a reputation much extended beyond the limits of his own State. He was in person tall and commanding, very dark hair, dark complexion and his eyes, deep set behind heavy eyebrows, were keen and piercing. His manners were gracious, deferential and easy, and he had the happy faculty of making the poorest and humblest feel the dignity of being men, and they consequently revered and respected him. He was the counselor and legal adviser of all in trouble in regard to the title of their lands, and in early times his house would be thronged with pioneers and backwoodsmen, seeking legal advice in this matter, and not a cent of compensation would he receive. Fletcher township, in Mississippi County, is the only public memorial now remaining of this truly great and good man.

John W. Fonville, whose name is a synonym of activity and enterprise, was born in Marshall County, Tenn., in 1848, and is the youngest of a family of three children born to Jury and Frances (Smith) Fonville, of that State. The father died the year after John W. was born, and the widowed mother again married five years afterward, her husband being John J. Hazlewood, a well-known resident of that section. Mr. Fonville's educational facilities were somewhat limited in his youth; he succeeded, however, in obtaining a fair amount of learning at the schools of Tennessee.

and was in a position to cope with the world when starting in life for himself. In 1862 the family moved to Mississippi County, Ark., where the step-father was engaged by Mr. John McGavock as overseer for his extensive plantation. In this capacity he remained two years, and then moved about five miles west of the river to Shawnee Village, where he purchased 160 acres of timber land and immediately began to improve it. He cleared about thirty acres and made a good farm, living here until his death in 1873; he was followed by his wife in 1877. John W. remained with them until he had attained his majority, and then commenced farming for himself on rented land. After three years of labor, he purchased 160 acres of wild land on the river near Shawnee Village, and on this he made a great many improvements, and cleared about forty acres. He then sold out to good advantage and bought 160 acres where he now resides, the land being some of the finest in that section. He has cleared some 100 acres, and promises to soon have the entire lot under cultivation, which, with five good dwellings, an excellent barn and all the necessary adjuncts, will make one of the finest farms in Mississippi County. Mr. Fonville was married in 1871, to Miss Barbara Simpson of Georgia, who moved to this State with her parents. This lady died in 1883, leaving two children: Drew and Minnie O. In 1883, he was again married, his second wife being Miss Frances Smith, and this union gave them one child, Lad-dus, who died at the age of four years. Mr. Fonville is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Pecan Point Lodge, in which he holds the office of S. D. He owns a large number of horses, cattle and hogs, and is said to be one of the best judges of cattle in that section.

R. W. Friend. The life-record of him whose name here appears has been one of more than usual interest, and his career has been of such benefit and influence to the people, not only of Mississippi County, but throughout the State, that a sketch of his life will be of more than passing interest; which, though brief, will convey something of an idea of his usefulness in different walks of life. He is the proprietor of Pecan

Point, one of the largest, richest and also best-kept plantations along the river from Memphis, Tenn., to Cairo, Ill., and although he has been the owner of the property only a few years he has by his tact, skill and energy converted it from almost a wilderness into well tilled fields of cotton and corn. Shortly after the close of the war he settled a few miles below his present place in the State of Tennessee, where by close economy and industry he became in a few years the owner of 160 acres of land. This land he sold in 1872, and purchased in one body 2,000 acres of his present estate, which now amounts to nearly 4,000 acres, a large portion of which is under cultivation, extending about a mile along the river and several miles inland. All the land is well fenced and laid off in well cultivated fields of cotton, of which material Mr. Friend ships 1,000 bales annually. The village of Pecan Point, which he founded and owns, consists of one store, one blacksmith-shop, one saw-mill, a grist-mill, a cotton-gin, four churches (two of which, the Methodist and Presbyterian, are attended by the white residents, and the other two by the colored population) and two schools, the white school having an attendance of twenty pupils and the colored school an attendance of 100 pupils. There are also about forty dwelling houses, all the property of Mr. Friend, with the exception of one dwelling-house, which belongs to his son-in-law, A. M. King, who is the able assistant and business manager of the mercantile establishment at Pecan Point. He is a gentleman well qualified by education and experience for the responsible position he is now filling. Mr. Friend's assistants, servants and tenantry comprise a population of nearly 1,000 people, and he also owns a large estate of rich bottom-land, comprising 3,000 acres in Phillips County, near Helena, which is under the supervision of his brother, E. B. Friend. Mr. Friend is one of the few men in this section who realizes the importance of using the best tools and the latest improved machinery on his plantation, and, as one of his men tersely puts it, "He uses nothing but the best, either in tools, mules or niggers," and the results have shown his judgment to be sound. In personal appearance he is prepossess-

ing and in disposition is genial and liberal, distributing his wealth with an unstinted hand wherever it is essential to the pleasure or welfare of himself and family or those around him, and as a result he commands the respect and liking of all with whom he comes in contact. He is a native of Missouri, having been born near Jefferson City in 1839, but was taken shortly after his birth by his father, F. C. Friend, to Bolivar, Mo., where he grew to manhood; and here his early scholastic advantages were enjoyed, though only such as the common schools of that day afforded. By his own individual efforts, and at the expense of diligent study and hard practical experience, he has attained his present enviable position. When the war broke out his sympathies were naturally with the South, and in 1861, in company with his two brothers, Edward and Daniel, and his father, he entered the Confederate service under Sterling Price, and was on active duty until 1864, when he was captured at La Mine River, his brother Daniel being killed a short time afterward on Price's last raid into Missouri. Mr. Friend was taken to Alton, Ill., where he was held a prisoner, being afterward released on taking the oath of allegiance. He resided for some time in Edwardsville, Ill., and afterward went as far north as Ottumwa, Iowa, at which place he made his home for about six months, then returned to Missouri. In 1868 he settled in Tennessee, nearly opposite where he now lives, but in 1872 came to his present plantation, as above stated. His residence is by far the finest and most substantial in the county, and is built in the shape of a T, having a frontage of fifty feet. It is painted white, is two stories in height, with porches above and below, and covers an area of 5,000 square feet. It commands a beautiful view of the river, situated as it is on a bold point of land and only 100 yards distant, and can be plainly seen from steamers as they round the bend from the north, ten or twelve miles distant, or from Island No. 36, many miles below. The lawn surrounding this ideal home is several acres in extent, and is dotted over with lovely forest trees of elm, oak, cottonwood, sycamore, pecan, magnolia, etc.; while back of the house is a fine apple or-

chard, and near by is the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. King, which is the second best house in the county, covering an area of 4,000 square feet. All the buildings in the town are painted white, and present a lovely picture from the river. In 1860 Mr. Friend was married near Bolivar, Mo., to Miss Nancy Payne, who died in 1866, leaving two children: Miss Virginia, who is a graduate of St. Vincent Academy, at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and is now at home, and Emma, who was educated in the same school and is now the wife of A. M. King, and the mother of three children. Mr. Friend married his present wife in Tennessee, her maiden name being Miss Melissa Carr, of Shelby County, Tenn., and a daughter of G. L. Carr. Their union has been blessed in the birth of three children: Miss Nettie, just returned from McMinnville, Tenn., where she had been attending school; Charley, a lad in his teens, whom Mr. Friend expects to give a thorough collegiate education, and Roberta, a little girl at home. The family attend the Methodist Church, and Mr. Friend is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, having joined the latter organization in 1866.

Edwin R. Freeman, whose success as a farmer is proverbial, was born in the State of Tennessee, in 1831, and is a son of James A. Freeman, of North Carolina, who was one of the pioneers of Tennessee, and was known as having built the first chimney in what is now Dyersville. After submitting to the dangers and hardships of an early settler's life, the elder Freeman moved to Arkansas in 1849, but the following year returned to Tennessee, where he died in 1850. On September 15, 1851, Edwin R., in company with his brother James and sister Annie, moved to Mississippi County, Ark., and settled in Chickasawba Township, where they bought and entered some 247 acres of unimproved land. They immediately began to cultivate the soil, and make a great many improvements, and also started in the business of raising hogs. In 1854, they had a drove of 350 hogs, and from that period began to farm and raise stock on an extensive scale: they also helped to erect the first corn-mill put up in this township. In 1857, Edwin R. was married to Miss Matilda

Hutchins, a daughter of one of the old settlers of Mississippi County, but lost his wife in 1860. Two children were born to this marriage: Susan Ann (deceased), and Thomas, who is married and residing in this county. Mr. Freeman contracted a second marriage, in 1861, with Miss Allina Hutchins, a sister of his first wife, and to this union were born five children: Nixon, married and living in Missouri; Edwin R., Jr.; Martha Jane, wife of Harry Springer, living in Missouri; Charlie and Alice. In 1862, Mr. Freeman enlisted in the Confederate army, and was assigned to duty on the Arkansas River. He was engaged in many sharp skirmishes, but no regular battles, as his duty was principally scouting, in which he was an adept. He returned home about the time of the surrender, and as the war had stripped him of everything he possessed, he was compelled to begin life anew. He commenced farming, and with the aid of a determined will soon placed himself in an independent position again, and now owns about seventy-one acres of fine land, all under cultivation, having given his children about as much more. Mr. Freeman brought the first cotton seed that was ever planted in this county, and after raising that plant upon a small tract of land in 1852, it became a nine days' wonder to the neighboring farmers. In 1859 he brought 100 bushels of cotton seed from Tennessee, and distributed it among the farmers of that vicinity, and the cotton now grown upon the land averages a bale to the acre. Judge Daniels, a brother-in-law of Mr. Freeman, erected the first cotton-gin in Mississippi County, and his brother James was one of the projectors of the Barfield road in 1853.

Mrs. A. A. Gabel. There are in every community some persons who, on account of their industry, and practical management of the affairs which fall to their lot, deserve special credit: and such is Mrs. Gabel. She is the relict of C. C. Gabel, and the daughter of David and Lucinda (Myers) Metzger, the parents being natives of the "Buckeye State." About 1838, they removed to Mississippi County, Ark., settling about four miles below Barfield, and in 1853, when the State built the levee through this county, Mr. Metzger

had a contract on the work, which he held until the work was finished. He then purchased 480 acres of land in Hickman Township, the property being in a wild state, and after taking possession he erected a building, cleared 160 acres of land, and put the property in excellent shape. To the superior natural abilities possessed by Mr. Metzger were added the wisdom and experience of a useful and well-spent life; and there was a geniality, honesty of purpose, and broad hospitality about him that attracted and fascinated. His death, which occurred in 1881, was deeply lamented by his friends and neighbors, whose hospitality they had partaken of times without number. His wife died in 1868. Mrs. Gabel was married in 1870, and has always made her home on the farm where she is now residing, which place was settled and cleared by her father. She has two children: Alexander C. and Fannie E. Her brother, William Metzger, the only living son of David Metzger, also occupies a part of the old homestead, his home adjoining his sister's. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Elvira Branch, a native of the county, and to them have been born an interesting little family of three children: David, Eleanor Jane and John Noah.

Charles H. Gaylord, druggist, owes his nativity to Michigan, having been born in Detroit in 1838, and of the family of seven children born to his parents, Henry C. and Harriet (Parshall) Gaylord, he was the eldest. The father was originally employed on the lake steamboats. He died in 1854. The mother is still living, and is a resident of Detroit. Mr. Gaylord has in his possession a commission given to his great great-grandfather from the British Government, appointing him lieutenant in the French and Indian Wars, dated 1753. His ancestors, on the paternal side, were originally from Connecticut, and those on the mother's side were originally from New York, and trace their descent back to Roger Williams. Charles H. Gaylord attended the public schools of Detroit until sixteen years of age, and was two years in the telegraph business, first as messenger-boy, and then as copyist. Later he learned the trade of pattern-maker, which he continued until he commenced

his commercial career, in 1865. He then came to Osceola, Ark., where he engaged in general merchandising until 1883, after which he embarked in the drug business, and is at present one of the most reliable and well-established druggists and pharmacists in Osceola. He was married in 1879 to Miss Clara L. Miller, a native of Georgia, and daughter of Dr. B. F. Miller, who moved to Missouri and there passed his last days. Mrs. Gaylord died in January, 1884, and left one child, Charles H., Jr. Mr. Gaylord is quite active, politically, and in 1888 was elected county treasurer, being the present incumbent of that office. He is also very active in educational matters. Mr. Gaylord is a Royal Arch Mason, and at present is secretary of Chapter No. 57. He has held all the offices in the Blue Lodge except Master. He is also a member of Hugh De Payen Commandery No. 1, K. T., of Little Rock; is secretary of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and reporter of the K. of H. of Osceola, Ark. Aside from his practical education in the public schools of Detroit, Mr. Gaylord took a two-years' course in the literary department of Gregory's Commercial College of that place.

John B. Gilles. From the biography of every man there may be gleaned some lessons of genuine worth; for here we discover the secret of success or failure. In the history of John B. Gilles, one of Mississippi County's active and progressive planters, is found much to commend. He was born in Dyer County, Tenn., in 1854, being the youngest of twelve children born to William Allen and Sallie (Boone) Gilles, who were also Tennesseans, the former a farmer and blacksmith by occupation, and a mail route agent. He died in 1855, followed by his wife in 1860. John B. Gilles spent his youth on a farm, and at the time of his mother's death removed to Woodruff County, Ark., where he remained five years, then went back to Tennessee. In 1873 he returned to Arkansas and located in Mississippi County, in Chickasawba Township, where he engaged in farming on the old Cook plantation. In 1879 his marriage with Miss Josephine Thompson was consummated, and he soon after purchased 160 acres of wild land four miles southeast of Blythesville, which he be-

gan immediately to improve, and now has twenty-three acres under cultivation; has erected good buildings, and has a good orchard of choice varieties of fruits. Mrs. Gilles is a native of Mississippi County, and is a daughter of James Olliver Thompson, a very early resident of that county. She and Mr. Gilles are the parents of three children: Carrie R., Samuel Jones and one unnamed.

T. F. Glasgow. There is in the development of every successful life a principle which is a lesson to to every man following in its footsteps—a lesson leading to higher and more honorable position than the ordinary. Let a man be industriously ambitious, and honorable in his ambitions, and he will rise whether having the prestige of family or the obscurity of poverty. We are led to these reflections by a study of the life of the subject of this sketch, Mr. T. F. Glasgow, who was born in Atlanta, Ga., in 1856. His father, A. J. Glasgow, left the State of Georgia, just prior to Gen. Sherman's invasion in 1863, and went to the eastern part of Texas, near Mt. Vernon, where he died shortly afterward, leaving his wife with a family of three children. T. F. Glasgow was the eldest of these children, and was about eight years of age at the time of his father's death. His mother was married again, and moved to Lake County, West Tenn., where she died in 1869. The little brother then died, and T. F. and his sister Mina, were the only ones left. At the age of twelve years the former hired out, worked a year, and when in his thirteenth year took a farm on shares, hired three boys and raised about 4,000 bushels of corn. The next year he rented land, raising a crop, and this he continued the following year, making enough money to send his sister to school at Memphis. She was married at the age of fifteen to Mr. G. W. Marr, Jr., and is now living in the northern part of the Lone Star State. In 1873 Mr. Glasgow accepted a position with Capt. Nall, who was then running a steam ferry at Point Pleasant, and acted as pilot and collector until in June, 1874. He then came to Mississippi County, Ark., and engaged with Mr. J. W. Williams, with whom he remained about eighteen

months, after which he took a trip to Texas to visit his sister. He remained with her about eighteen months, and then received a letter from Mr. Williams requesting him to return, which he did in about 1876, and remained with that gentleman as overseer until 1882. One year later he rented about 100 acres of land from the above mentioned gentleman, and worked at agricultural pursuits for one year, after which he went to Pecan Point, where he worked for R. W. Friend until July 1, 1884. In 1886 he rented a farm of W. P. Hale, just west of Osceola, where he has continued since, and is now in partnership with Mr. N. L. Avery, under the firm name of Glasgow & Avery. They have over 500 acres of cotton, and Mr. Glasgow has some of the best crops in the county, having picked ten acres of cotton that averaged one and a fourth bales to the acre. They employ from forty to 150 hands, and have about 100 people on the place the principal part of the time. The firm has recently bought 825 acres of land on Sandy Bayou, of which they expect to open up 100 acres this fall. Mr. Glasgow has onions as large as breakfast plates, and has shipped 400 barrels of potatoes from six acres of land, leaving fully one-third of them for the hands. He was married on the 20th of May, 1888, to Miss Gertrude Ashburn, a native of Mississippi County, and the daughter of George Ashburn who came to Mississippi County, Ark., with his father when a boy (1829). Mr. Glasgow is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 27, Osceola.

J. P. Goodin, a well-known and popular young citizen of Golden Lake, was born in Fulton County, Ky., in 1866, and is the eldest of two children born to Ephraim and Elizabeth Goodin. The father was a native of Kentucky, and was for a long time owner of the celebrated Nowlin farm in that State, and also a breeder of fine stock, his reputation for thoroughbred horses becoming known to turf-goers from Maine to California. He died in 1868; his widow still survives him, and is a resident of Dallas, Texas. J. P. Goodin was reared on the parental farm in Kentucky, and upon reaching his eighteenth year removed to Tennessee, where he remained two years. He then went to Texas, but

not finding the advantages and prospects as bright as he anticipated, he remained only a few months and retraced his steps northward. On reaching the State of Arkansas he stopped in Mississippi County, and finding the climate and people suitable to his tastes he determined to locate at that place, where he immediately engaged in overseeing. In 1887 he bought a tract of 160 acres of land on Tyronza Bayou, which was all wild, but he has now cleared and put four acres under cultivation, all the result of his own industry, besides acting as foreman of the tramway for Mr. Lee Wilson. His brother, J. E. Goodin, is also employed by Mr. Wilson, and Mississippi County certainly has no more energetic and industrious young men than these two. They are slowly but surely paving the way to future wealth, and before the hand of time has passed over many years, these two brothers will be among the leading men of Mississippi County.

Alexander Goodrich, merchant and postmaster, Osceola. The public services of Mr. Goodrich, during his residence in the county, have been characterized by a noticeable devotion to the welfare of this county, and his ability and fidelity in all positions of trust have made a lasting impression upon the sphere of public duty. For many years his name has not only been connected with the official affairs of the county, but he has also become prominent as a much esteemed citizen and a successful business man. His birth occurred in White County, Ill., November 2, 1838, and he pursued the arduous duties of the farm and attended the public schools of Illinois until twenty years of age. Afterward he worked in a saw-mill owned by his father, for two years, and then, in 1862, abandoned all work to enlist in Company K, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, United States Army. He went to Memphis, Tenn., in May, 1863, was ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Vicksburg, and was there through the siege of that city. On July 5, the day after the surrender of that city, Mr. Goodrich went on the campaign to Jackson, Miss., and on the fall of that city, he returned to Vicksburg, but immediately left for Natchez and New Orleans. Late in September, 1863, he went

on a campaign to Southwest Louisiana, and in December of the same year was ordered to report to the adjutant-general of Illinois, being then assigned to recruiting duty. In April, 1864, Mr. Goodrich joined his regiment in Louisiana, and in November of the same year, marched to White River, Ark. In January of the following year, he was ordered to Helena, Ark., where the regiment remained until ordered home. He was mustered out in July, 1865. In 1866 he returned to Helena, Ark., where he remained two years engaged in the planting business, and then came to Osceola, where he commenced mercantile pursuits. He served the city seven years as its mayor, four years as postmaster, and represented Missouri County in the State Republican conventions of 1884 and 1888. He was married on the 8th of May, 1872, to Miss Marjory McDonald Conway, of Scotland, and six children were born to this union: Margaret L., who died at the age of two years; Leon A., born September 15, 1875; Mary E., born May 10, 1878; Abaishai D., born December 29, 1879; Charles C., born August 23, 1882, and James M., born June 13, 1884. Mr. Goodrich, aside from his stock of general merchandise, carries a stock of furniture, also undertaking supplies, and is engaged in planting, also in buying and shipping cotton. He received his commission as postmaster at Osceola about May 1, and is now filling that position for the second time. He is a member of the K. of H., Monroe Lodge No. 2167, at Osceola, and represented this lodge at the meeting of the Grand Lodge at Hot Springs, in September, 1888. He is at present presiding officer of the lodge. He takes a decided interest in educational matters, and has held the position of director for a number of terms. He was the seventh of ten children born to Abaishai and Margaret (Smith) Goodrich, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother a native of Scotland. The former was a successful tiller of the soil in Illinois, and died in that State in 1865. He was a descendant of William Goodrich, who came to America in about 1840, and the subject of this sketch is of the seventh generation. The great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The mother died in 1871.

Charles Goodrich, jeweler, of Osceola, Ark., was born in Carroll County, Ill., in 1848, and was the eldest in a family of eight children born to Joseph and Louisa (Derouse) Goodrich, natives of Missouri and Illinois, respectively. The father follows the occupation of farming, and is at present residing in Iowa. Charles spent his youth in Iowa, till about fifteen years of age, when he attended the public schools, later going to Carroll County, Ill., when he soon engaged with a jeweler and watch-maker to learn that trade in Galena. He remained at Galena four years, and during that time completed his trade; subsequently removed to Iowa, where he worked at this calling in various localities till 1863. Returning to Illinois he enlisted in Company C, Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and was assigned to duty with Sherman, being wounded at the battle of Fort McAlister. He was in the hospital at Savannah, and at Beaufort, S. C., till June, 1865; then went to Washington City, and participated in the grand review, June 15, 1865, receiving his discharge at Louisville, Ky., in October, same year. Soon after he again visited Iowa, working at his trade, and shortly after went to Canada, where he worked in Montreal for a time. He later became located at Chester, Ill., remaining there till the fall of 1868, when he returned to Iowa, and was married at Red Oak Junction, in the fall of 1868. Then he went to Missouri, settling at Bethany, Harrison County, for two years; thence to Savanna, Ill., remaining till the fall of 1871, and then to Sedalia, Mo., for one year. Going back to Chester, Ill., he stopped about one year, and then lived at Cairo for three years, moving finally to Gayoso, Mo. Here he engaged in business for himself. One year after he became a citizen of New Madrid, continuing there till 1879. At this time his wife died. There had been six children born to this union, of whom three had preceded their mother to their heavenly rest: Maud died while at school at Bardstown, Ky., at the age of sixteen years; Lester died in Illinois; Frederick died in Osceola, in 1888, at the age of ten years; Birtell died in 1872 at about three years of age; Eugene died at the age of fourteen months, in 1872; Mabel died in Osceola at four

years of age, in 1882. After his wife's death in 1879, Mr. Goodrich engaged in the sewing machine business in Pemiscot and New Madrid Counties, Mo., and Mississippi County, Ark., following this business for three years. In 1881 he married Cornelia Dowd, a native of Illinois, soon after which he settled in Osceola, where he has continued in business ever since. He commenced his career here in the sewing machine business, but after a year started a jewelry store, principally repairing. From year to year he has been increasing his stock which is now very complete, and he enjoys a good trade. He carries a stock of about \$3,000, comprising jewelry, watches, clocks and sewing machines. To his second marriage three children were born: Lena, Lillian and Charley. Mr. Goodrich is a member of Samaritan Lodge, A. O. U. W., of Osceola. His first wife was Mattie E. Conquest, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Richard Conquest, who was an officer in the Mexican War, and quite a traveler. In the Civil War he was a lieutenant in the Second Colorado Cavalry. He died at Hastings, Neb., in 1887.

Laurence W. Goshorn, a successful and popular farmer of Canadian Township, is the second child of a family of seven children born to Russell B. and Kittie (Ward) Goshorn, of Ohio and Tennessee, respectively, and was born in Mississippi County, Ark., June 17, 1857. His grandfather was an eminent physician and druggist of Cincinnati in the earlier days, and died in 1872, at the mature age of ninety-two years; and his father, Russell B., was one of the first physicians who settled in Mississippi County, having commenced to practice medicine in Osceola in 1846, where he was very successful. The elder Goshorn bought considerable land in Chickasawba, where he lived for some time and then moved to the river at Barfield. From there he went to Hale's Point, Tenn., and January 1, 1869, transferred his home to Dyersburg in the same State. In 1875 he returned to Mississippi County, Ark., settling at Hickman's Bend, and from there moved to Missouri, where he remained one year. He made a short visit to Arkansas again, and in November, 1878, went to

Florida, where he died at Live Oak, December 31, 1881. Laurence remained at home with his parents until the year 1874, and then moved with his uncle, William W. Ward, to Mississippi County, where he has since resided. In 1881 he bought eighty acres of land, and commenced cultivating a farm. On January 8, 1882, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Wetsel, a granddaughter of "Cedar" James Williams, a celebrated character and pioneer of that county, but in the same year Mr. Goshorn lost his wife. He is principally engaged on his farm, but is interested to some extent in land and timber speculation, in which direction he is well known for his shrewdness and good business ability. Mr. Goshorn does not take an active part in politics, and is independent in his belief, preferring to see the man who is best fitted to look after the interests of the country occupy the presidential chair than to side with any particular party.

L. W. Gosnell. The life and character of this public-spirited citizen of Mississippi County will bear a much more detailed history and analysis than are presented on this page. Though a young man, he has wielded a remarkable influence, and to-day a review of his career since locating here, without a dollar, rising to a position of worth and affluence, demonstrates him to be an individual above the ordinary. Young Gosnell attended school at Jonesboro, Tenn., until eighteen years of age, always applying himself diligently to his studies. After clerking two years for an uncle he went to Middle Tennessee, and was occupied in work on railroad construction for about two years. In March, 1876, he concluded to seek his fortune farther west, and came to Arkansas, engaging as clerk in the store of Mr. Williams, at Barfield, for one year, after which he settled in Chickasawba, where he was interested in wielding the ferule for about one year. This occupation not being entirely suited to his tastes, he resumed clerking, being in the employ of J. B. Tisserand, who had established the first permanent store in what is now Blythesville; and after one year spent in discharging the duties of that position, he was admitted as a partner, the firm taking the name of J. B. Tis-

serand & Co. Subsequently it was changed to L. W. Gosnell & Co., under which title it still continues. This house carries a stock of goods valued at \$6,000, and every transaction being thoroughly honest and reliable, the members draw to their establishment a large and lucrative custom. The building in which they are now located was erected in 1876. They also own extensive tracts of land in the county, 900 acres comprising what is known as the Cook farm, one and one-half miles west of Blythesville, 400 of which are under cultivation. This place was the home of the old Indian Chief Chickasawba, who had a hut on one of the mounds there, and where he died many years ago. Besides this tract, they have 400 acres under cultivation in various sections, and last year they shipped 970 bales of cotton. The entire amount of their superior land aggregates about 3,000 acres, Mr. Gosnell owning a half interest and also an interest in another general store. He was married in 1879 to Miss Bettie Hill, an estimable lady, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of J. W. Hill. They have three children: Mervin, Kate and Laura. The pleasant residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gosnell which was erected in 1882, in the village of Blythesville, is a home indeed, and at once a monument and a reward of patient continuance in well-doing, hard toil and sober living. Mrs. Gosnell is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Gosnell ranks as a noticeable illustration of that indomitable push and energy which characterize men of determination and will. His success is unusual, but due largely to his excellent judgment, and strict honesty and upright dealings, and the proud position he now occupies as a representative citizen is a just tribute to his worth.

W. P. Greene, a prominent farmer of Mississippi County, is the fifth in a family of eleven children born to Abraham and Elizabeth (Lathrage) Greene, natives of South Carolina and Georgia, respectively. The father was a well-known and extensive farmer, who died January 15, 1872, the mother surviving him until the year 1882. Mr. Greene was born in Georgia, in the year 1839, and remained in that State until he reached the age of seven years, when he moved to the State of Mis-

issippi, which he made his home until 1882. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Mississippi Infantry, and took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Port Gibson, was through the siege of Vicksburg, at Chickasaw, and in all the battles through the celebrated campaign in Georgia, with Johnston and later on with Hood. He also took part in the battle at Franklin, Tenn., and finally surrendered in South Carolina, on May 6, 1865, returning to his home in Mississippi, after the war was over. On December 4, 1864, he was married to Miss Anna Ray, of Alabama, and resided with his bride in Mississippi until 1882. He was engaged in government work for three years at Plum Point, and during this time lost his wife and three of their five children. The names of the children are Charles Henry (deceased), John Wesley (deceased), Harvey Calhoun (deceased), Mary Ella, wife of Mr. Andrews, a resident of Mississippi, and Kate Elizabeth, who makes her home with the married sister. On September 5, 1884, Mr. Greene was married a second time, his next wife being Mrs. Bettie Biales, a widow lady of Alabama, and this union has given them one child, a boy named Walter. His present home is a few miles south of Osceola, in Mississippi County, and during his five years' residence in Arkansas, he has never failed to make a good crop. During the summer of 1889, he bought and entered 320 acres of land in the northern part of this county, intending to take possession of it in the fall, and to improve it on an extensive scale. Mr. Greene has been in the best of health during his five years' stay in Mississippi County, and speaks in the highest terms of this section and its productions. In addition to his farms, he owns a small herd of very fine cattle, and a magnificent team, and his present prosperity has sprung from almost nothing, his first start in life finding him comparatively poor. Mrs. Greene has one child by her previous marriage, Lee B., and the entire family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

W. H. Grider, the subject of this sketch, was born in Jackson County, Ark., in the year 1855, and, with the exception of an occasional trip to

Memphis, Tenn., and other river towns, he has spent his life within its borders. His paternal ancestry can be traced back to the landing of the Mayflower on the American coast. The first maternal ancestor of which he has record enrolled his name on the Declaration of Independence. His grand-uncle, Henry Grider, of Kentucky, represented the Bowling Green district in Congress for several terms, and while serving in this capacity won great distinction for his able statesmanship; he was contemporary with Clay, Calhoun, and other eminent men. An uncle, Jesse Grider, served in the Confederate army, and for gallant service on the battle field was promoted to the rank of colonel. Frank Grider, the grandfather, came to Arkansas, about the time it was made a State, with his family, from Bowling Green, Ky., first to Tennessee near Moscow, and thence to Jackson County, Ark. At this time his son, John H. Grider, was but eighteen years of age. The latter married Miss Maria L. Morris, a native of that county, about the year 1846. He settled down to tilling the soil in Jackson County, but afterward moved to Phillips County, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1871, having lived a useful and honorable life. At this time W. H. Grider was attending school in Lebanon, Tenn., and graduated about a year later; and after the death of his mother, who lived until 1875, he made his home with his uncle, Col. Jesse Grider, of Crittenden County, with whom he remained until the latter's death some five years later. During this time he was engaged in studying law with the firm of Adams & Dixon, of Memphis, Tenn., and in 1880 was married to Miss Sue J. McGavock, one of the wealthiest and most refined and cultivated young ladies of Mississippi County, Ark., she being a daughter of John Harding and Georgia (Moore) McGavock. The former (now deceased) was a member of a family of that name who became illustrious in the annals of Virginia, having come from Scotland to this country in the early part of the last century. After his marriage Mr. Grider took charge of the estate and at once identified himself with the more advanced farming and stock raising interests of the county, a position

which he has continued to occupy since that time, and to what extent may be inferred when the fact is mentioned that he now has 1,300 acres of land under cultivation, the most of which was cleared under his supervision. He rents out a large portion. He also owns several thousand acres of land heavily covered with timber, a portion of which he manages each year to bring under the plow, and when reduced yielding at least a bale of cotton to the acre. In addition to conducting his plantation he is also interested in merchandising, having a well stocked store, and operates a cotton-gin and saw-mill, and in his different occupations employs from fifty to 100 men. His residence faces and is about one-half mile from the river. It was built in 1855 and is a building 54x74 feet, two stories in height, with a porch twelve feet wide running the whole length and breadth of the house, and at the time of its erection was considered a marvel of beauty and convenience, as all the timber was hand-sawed and the work well done. It was erected by Mr. McGavock's slaves, of whom he had a great many, and each room was finished in a certain, distinct kind of wood, one being in black walnut, one in sassafras, another in red gum, and one in ash, each room being designated by these names. The house is approached by a handsome undulating lawn, 200 yards in extent, over which are scattered some magnificent forest oaks, elms, walnut, maple and box elder trees, that are thoroughly appreciated by the family. They have also a handsome flower garden near the house, and ornamental shrubbery assists in making their home all that the heart of man could desire, or that a refined and educated taste could wish. With a wife whose womanly graces and virtues are well known, and his two bright little daughters, Georgie and Josephine, Mr. Grider is happy and contented. He is assisted on his plantation by C. L. Moore, who is the maternal uncle of Mrs. Grider. He is a gentleman of fine attainments, being a graduate of the University of Mississippi, and ever since the war has been identified with the interests of Mississippi County, in which he has filled many offices of public trust, such as county and probate judge. He is at present postmaster of Sans Souci, the name of

Mr. Grider's plantation. During the war he did good service for the Confederacy.

William P. Hale. It cannot be expected, in a work of this kind, where but brief biographical sketches of prominent citizens of the county are presented, that a lengthy laudatory article should be written of each one, and yet at times there are met with some who have been so intimately and closely identified with the county, and whose names are so familiar to all, that it is only just to dwell upon what they have done, and the influence of their career on others, not as empty words of praise, but the plain statement of a still plainer truth. Mr. Hale was born in Maury County, Tenn., on the 30th of July, 1839, and is the fourth in a family of eleven children born to Bird S. and Martha Ann (Dyer) Hale. The father died in his fortieth year, and left this large family of small children. In 1855, three years after his death, Mrs. Hale, being desirous of keeping the family together, came to Mississippi County, and settled in Osceola, on the 20th of November. Directly upon their arrival William P. Hale began gathering corn, and the next year rented fifty-four acres, on which he raised a large crop. From this time on, until reaching his majority, he continued to farm on rented land, and succeeded in keeping the family together. When twenty-one years of age (1860) he selected Miss Orlean J. McKinney as his wife. Her father, Judge L. H. McKinney, is an old settler of this county, and one of its most prominent citizens. After his marriage Mr. Hale bought 160 acres of land, but the war breaking out about this time, agricultural pursuits were almost wholly suspended, although they farmed enough to supply the wants of the family. In 1866 Mr. Hale bought 100 acres for \$5,000, with twenty-five acres under cultivation, and here he lived for nine years. He had built a number of cabins, an ice-house, and soon a cotton-gin, which brought him in a large income, in addition to his own crops. He also cleared up all his farm, which is now wholly under cultivation. In 1870 he erected a store building in Osceola, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and thus continued in that place until 1879, when he sold the goods and has since rented the store.

In 1875 he erected a fine residence in Osceola, at a cost of \$4,000, and it is still one of the best residences in the town. One year later Mr. Hale, in partnership with his brother, F. B., bought a large tract of land of 1,200 acres, 250 of which were cleared. The brother moved upon this place, and in four years time he had cleared up a large tract, all of which was yielding extensive and profitable crops. During eight years of this farming they made enough to pay for the entire plantation, and, in 1884, Mr. Hale bought his brother's interest for \$13,000, all of which was made on the place. He has since added 600 acres, making his plantation now about 1,700 acres, and he has in this tract nearly 1,000 acres under cultivation. This extensive place is located two and a half miles above Osceola, and it is one of the finest in Mississippi County. He is also the owner of other tracts, in all of which he has about 1,150 acres under cultivation. He manages all the land himself, and estimates that it brings him in an income of at least \$12 per acre net. In 1872 he leased a building in Osceola, which he converted into a steam gin, and at the expiration of the lease bought the property, and soon built a large and good gin. This was destroyed by fire two years later, and, as Mr. Hale had bought a large tract in the upper part of the town, on which there was a large gin, he did not rebuild. From this tract he has sold most of the lots on which the upper part of Osceola is built. He has erected at least ten buildings in the town, and has been active in contributing to its prosperity. Since living in town Mr. Hale has always been an active man in the affairs that promised to promote the interests of the locality. He has held the office of alderman, and served several times as school director. To his marriage were born fifteen children (six of whom are living): Bland William, married Miss Tee Driver, and lives in Tennessee; Martha E., died in infancy; Edward J., married Miss Carrie Bostwick, and resides on his father's farm; Ida Maud, wife of S. M. Jackson, of Dyersburg, Tenn.; James H., at present attending school; Maggie Lee, died at the age of three years; Franklin Bird, died in infancy; Harry Joplin, aged seven years; Beulah

Orlena, five years; Walter P., died at the age of three months, and four died unnamed. The family are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Hale is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He is also a member of the K. of H. of Osceola.

Hon. J. P. K. Hale, a prominent merchant of Osceola, owes his nativity to Maury County, Tenn., where he was born in 1842, being the sixth of eleven children of Bird S. and Martha Ann (Dyer) Hale. The parents were also natives of Tennessee, but were of Virginia stock. The father was a farmer and trader, and was well known in that section. He died April 17, 1852, leaving a family of eleven children, eight girls and three boys. Three years after his death, on November 5, 1855, the widow of Mr. Hale started for Mississippi County, Ark., and arrived at Osceola November 21, of that year. Since that time Mrs. Hale has died, and, also, one of the children. The family have made this county their home ever since, and the sons have worked very hard to keep the family together. Hon. J. K. P. Hale was reared to comprehensive knowledge of the agricultural interests of the day, and in 1863 began farming on his own responsibility. In 1874 he was elected clerk of the circuit court, and *ex-officio* clerk of the county, probate and common pleas courts, and recorder of Mississippi County. On January 31, 1889, he was elected to the State legislature to fill the unexpired term of J. O. Blackwood (deceased), and has served one session. He also served as justice of the peace for many years. In 1870 Mr. Hale, in partnership with his brother, W. P. Hale, opened a general store in Osceola, but the former sold out to his partner after a short time, and returned to the duties of the farm. In 1882 he opened a grocery store, and in 1889 a drygoods store, and is conducting both establishments at this time. He chose for his life's companion Miss Malissa A. Tucker, who became his wife in 1862. She died August 14, 1880. On March 21, 1881, he married his present wife, who was originally Miss Mary E. Pollard, of Posey County, Ind. Three children were born to this union: Lillian Bird, born May 12, 1882; Mary Pollard, born May

27, 1884, and Helen, who was born February 29, 1888, and died March 21 of the same year. Mr. Hale is a member of Osceola Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., and Osceola Chapter No. 57, now being treasurer of the Lodge, and H. P. of the Chapter. He has occupied every station in lodge, chapter and commandery, and has served as district deputy grand master for the Second district of Arkansas, and for the Western district of Tennessee. He has the name of being one of the brightest Masons in the State. He is also the moderator of the Osceola Baptist Association, and clerk of the church at Osceola. Mr. Hale and most of the family are members of the Baptist Church. He was instrumental in securing and assisting in the incorporation of the town of Osceola.

Franklin Bird Hale, another prominent farmer of Osceola, whose time thus far has been spent in furthering the agricultural interests of the county, is a native of Maury County, Tenn., born January 1, 1851, and is the tenth in a family of eleven children born to Bird S. and Martha Ann (Dyer) Hale [see sketch of J. K. P. Hale]. Franklin Bird Hale's experiences have been in the direction of agricultural pursuits, and in this calling he has met with the results due a lifetime of active energy. He began for himself at the age of nine teen, by renting land, and after one crop moved to Pope County, where he remained nearly a year. There he met and married Miss Mary M. Wells, a native of this State. Her father came to Arkansas about 1855, where he accumulated considerable property, but lost most of it during the war. He died about June, 1874. Mr. Hale then returned to Osceola, where he clerked for his brother, W. P. Hale, in a general store, for three years, after which he engaged in a general store for himself, continuing this about one year. In connection with his brother, W. P., he bought a tract of land known as the Witherspoon farm, consisting of 1,200 acres, 190 acres of which were cleared. They have since opened 400 acres of this. In the year 1884 Mr. Hale sold his interest to his brother for \$10,000, and then bought a tract of eighty acres adjoining the town, and some town lots. This tract is under cultivation. Mr. Hale has purchased

a fine residence in town, and has now one of the most pleasant places in Osceola. He has also bought a tract of forty acres, one-half of which is under cultivation, and in 1880 he bought another forty-acres tract, all under cultivation. He has also one-fourth interest in eighty acres of wild land. He is a member of the Osceola Blue Lodge No. 27; is a member of Osceola Chapter No. 57, and also of the Hugh De Payen Commandery No. 1, K. T., at Little Rock. He is Past Master of the Blue Lodge, and is Principal Sojourner in the Chapter. He has served as school director for a number of years. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hale were born eight children (four now living): James L. (attending school at Altus, Ark.), Charles Franklin (deceased), Elizabeth Pearl (deceased), Emma Wells (died in May, 1888), Grace (died in March, 1882), Willie P., Pearl and Charles. The family are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Hale is active in all matters that promise to contribute to the good of this section. He is improving the grade of his stock; has some fine breeding animals, horses and cattle, and has quite a number of thoroughbred Chester hogs. The beautiful residence and lawn of Mr. Hale are ornaments to the town, and the fine farm, under a high state of cultivation, is only another example of the enterprise of this prominent family.

A. L. Harden. There is in the development of every successful life a principle which is a lesson to each man following in its footsteps; for let one be industriously ambitious, and honorable in his ambitions, and he will rise, whether having the prestige of family and wealth or the obscurity of poverty. We are led to these reflections in looking over the life of Mr. Harden, who has attained his present enviable position as a leading agriculturist of Mississippi County, Ark., by indomitable energy and pluck. He was born in Florida in 1838, being the second of three children born to William and Martha Harden, and is of German descent, as both his father and grandfather, John Harden, were born in Germany, the latter of whom became an extensive farmer of Georgia. A. L. Harden was reared on a farm in Tennessee, and received no educational advantages in his youth, but in 1866 began

farming for himself, and at once identified himself with the more advanced agricultural and stock raising interests of this community, a position he has continued to occupy since that time. Although his first efforts for himself were on rented land, since coming to Mississippi County, in 1859, he has prospered. In 1874 he purchased a small farm of forty acres on the river at Daniel's Point, but at the end of one year came to Chickasawba Township, and bought a timber tract of 160 acres, and while clearing his land farmed on rented ground. At the present time he has 200 acres in all—seventy acres under cultivation, with forty more soon to be put under the plow, and his land will readily yield a bale of cotton to the acre. He also runs a dry-goods store on his farm. He has built three dwelling houses on his place, and has set out a large orchard of choice varieties of fruit; also owning a house and lot in Blythesville. His marriage to Miss Rebecca Wilson, a native of Alabama, was consummated November 5, 1866, and they are the parents of the following children: Martha, who died at the age of nineteen years; Millidge F., Arthur A., Malinda A. and Robert.

R. G. Hardin. For a period now closely approaching a quarter of a century, this highly honored resident of Chickasawba Township has been identified with the interests of Mississippi County, his settlement here dating from about 1865. He came to Osceola, Ark., by boat, in 1861, and in July of the same year he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and proved a gallant soldier during the Rebellion. He became first lieutenant in Capt. Charles Bowen's company, and with him participated in the battles of Port Hudson, Champion's Hill and others. After the battle of Shiloh, Capt. Bowen resigned his position, and Mr. Hardin was chosen captain, and in this capacity served in and around Vicksburg and was also at Jackson. About this time he was promoted to the command of Company E, Ninth Arkansas Infantry, and was in all the battles of the Georgia campaign, but at Gadsden, Ala., on account of ill health, he was compelled to resign his position and return to Mississippi County, Ark. His youthful days, up to the age of about sixteen years, were spent at

Rome, in which place he acquired a fair knowledge of the common branches, and he then engaged in flatboating, continuing this occupation for a number of years, after which he acted as pilot for some time. After his return to Arkansas in September, 1864, he opened a boot and shoe store in Osceola, which he conducted with fair success nearly ten years, then purchasing a farm on Pemiscot Bayou, but three years later removed to his present farm, which is situated one mile northwest of Blythesville and embraces a tract of eighty acres, thirty-five being then under cultivation. He has made all the improvements, such as building fences, setting out orchards, etc., and his land is capable of yielding one bale of cotton to the acre. He also raises some stock. On the 28th of February, 1864, he was married to Miss P. A. Trout, a native of Indiana, and by her has had the following children: Nora, who died September 5, 1888; Ida, who died in infancy; Ara, Nina, Lou, who died at the age of four years; Samuel T., Emma (deceased), Robert G., John, who died at the age of two years; Herman, and Olga. Mr. Hardin is a member of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, F. & A. M., and was a charter member of Osceola Lodge, and in company with Dr. Fearing and Capt. Bennett went to Jonesboro for examination to secure the dispensation. He was afterward Master of the latter lodge for a number of years, which position he has also filled in the Chickasawba Lodge for a long period. He has always been interested in educational matters, and is now serving as school director. He was the fourth of five children born to Mark and Lavina (Lamb) Hardin, who were natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively; the former was a trader by occupation, and ran a produce boat on the river. He died in 1837, and his wife in 1851.

G. W. Harrington. Ever since locating in Mississippi County, Ark., Mr. Harrington has enjoyed the reputation of being a substantial and progressive farmer, and has also been considered an intelligent and thoroughly posted man on all the current topics of the day. His father, L. R. Harrington, is a Tennessean, and is now living in that State in retirement, although he had pre-

viously followed the occupation of farming. He was married there to Miss Brunetta Binkley, also a native of the State, who gave birth to our subject in 1836, he being the eldest of their four children. She died in 1873. G. W. Harrington was reared to a farm life in his native State, and it was here that he received his early scholastic training, it being only such as the common schools of his day afforded. At the age of twenty-two years he began farming for himself, and as it was an occupation with which he had always been familiar, his success was an assured fact. In 1857 he emigrated to Arkansas, and for ten years farmed on rented land near where he now lives, but purchased, in 1865, a farm in North Chickasawba Township, amounting to eighty acres, partially improved, and on this fertile farm he has made many more improvements, and has it nearly all under cultivation. At the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in the Confederate army, Company H, Fifteenth Tennessee Regiment, and was in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Perryville and Murfreesboro; and after the last named battle, he returned to Arkansas, and was married at the close of the war to Miss Mary Crawford, of Mississippi County, by whom he became the father of the following children: Lydia, Ida, Lizzie, Nannie, Larkin, Charles, Samuel, George and Jefferson. Mr. Harrington is quite an active politician, and a public-spirited citizen. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Alexander Harris, a native-born son of Mississippi County, Ark., has become one of its most enterprising and reliable citizens, and, although young in years, he is yet old in experience, and has done much in a quiet, unassuming way to promote the advancement of its interests. His birth occurred on Crooked Lake in 1855, he being the second in a family of four children, and the son of John C. and Martha (Ford) Harris, who were Pennsylvanians by birth, and were there reared and married. After moving to Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Harris engaged in pattern making, and shortly after began running a trading boat on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; and while on one of his trips down the latter river, he learned of the ex-

ceeding fertility of the soil of Arkansas, and here determined to "pitch his tent," which he accordingly did in the year 1850, settling on a tract of wild land on the shores of Crooked Lake in Mississippi County. After living on this property long enough to clear 100 acres of land and make a pleasant home, he sold out and made a new settlement in the vicinity, on which he made valuable and extensive improvements, and resided until his death in 1870; he is still survived by his widow, who resides in the Blue Grass State. Like most of the youth of that vicinity, Alexander, as he grew up, devoted his time and attention to farming, but received very meager advantages for acquiring an education. After the death of his father, he went to Kentucky with his mother, but at the end of one year returned to Mississippi County, and in 1877 made his first crop on rented land, after which he began clerking in a store for Mr. Robinson. In 1885 he purchased a tract of land, forty acres in extent, partially improved, and now has seventeen acres under cultivation; and, besides this, only a short time ago he purchased eighty acres more. Since 1885 he has been clerking in Blythesville, in the mercantile establishment of L. W. Grassell & Co., but still looks after his farm to some extent, devoting the most of it to stock raising, which enterprise has received the best part of his attention for some time. In 1886, he erected a pleasant and substantial dwelling-house in the village of Blythesville, in which he and his wife, whose maiden name was Iona Lynch, and whom he married in 1885, are now living. Mrs. Harris is a daughter of Josiah Lynch, an old settler of this section, and is a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Harris is a member of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, of the F. & A. M., and is a representative young man of his township. He is energetic and enterprising, frugal in his tastes, and is expecting to reduce many acres of his farm to cultivation in the near future, and we can safely predict for him a bright and prosperous future.

Dr. William K. Harrison. It is an historical fact that the first English immigrants to Virginia were a superior race, with enlarged views of gov-

ernment, liberty and law, who sought out homes in obedience to impulse prompted by lofty ambition, and sincere desire to benefit their race. From these ancestors sprang men in great numbers, who subsequently became prominent in different localities. The Harrisons are from one of the oldest families of Virginia. Dr. William K. Harrison is a native of Crockett County, Tenn., born in 1849, and is the son of William Harrison and the grandson of William Harrison, who was a native of Virginia, and who was left fatherless when a small boy. William, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Miss Ann Cattles, daughter of Robert Cattles, who, when a boy and while crossing the ocean, was shipwrecked. His father and mother were lost, but his sister and himself were saved, and bound out when very young. The people with whom he lived spelled his name Cattle, but he thought the name was originally Catlet. Dr. Harrison was reared to agricultural pursuits in West Tennessee, and received such educational advantages as the subscription schools of that State afforded. Later he studied medicine and graduated at the University of Medicine at Louisville, Ky., in the class of 1874. The same year he came to Mississippi County, Ark., and settled on Frenchman's Bayou, where he built up a good practice, and his reputation is surpassed by none in the county. The Doctor adds his evidence that Arkansas is as healthy as any State in the Union, and that if the people lived as they do anywhere else, instead of subsisting, for the most part, on bacon and cornbread, with black coffee and whisky, and paying no attention to cleanliness, they would enjoy as good health as in any other State. The Doctor is a man of ample business experience, full of enterprise and of safe judgment. He is now the owner of about 1,800 acres of land in this county, of which he has about 1,000 acres under cultivation, 700 of which he has placed under the plow himself. In addition to this he owns about 2,000 acres in Greene County near Paragould. On his Mississippi County farm he keeps about 130 people. Dr. Harrison was married, in 1876, to Miss Ella Davies, a lady possessed of many estimable qualities of mind and heart, and the daughter of

Dr. J. F. Davies. When a boy the latter came with his father, J. F. Davies, who was also a doctor, and a native of Virginia, to Mississippi County, Ark. Prior to this and while living in Greene County, Ark., Dr. Davies, Jr., was elected to represent his district in the State senate. After coming to Mississippi County, which was just after the war, he took part in all public enterprises, practiced medicine and established a store which he conducted for years. He died in 1881. Dr. and Mrs. Harrison are the parents of three bright children, viz.: William F., who is the fourth William Harrison in direct line; Cora and Ed. Davies. Dr. Harrison is a gentleman of very agreeable manners, of fine personal appearance; and being a man of wealth and good family he partakes of that easy refinement and culture which are to the manor born. Mrs. Harrison is also a stem of the same Virginia stock, and has a very commendable pride in her family. As may be expected they are people of superior tastes and habits, using their surplus wealth in the material improvement of the community in which they live. The Doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F., having joined a lodge in Tennessee, from which he took his card. Mrs. Harrison is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. A. Hayes was a stripling of about sixteen years when the Rebellion broke out, yet he enlisted for active service in the war, and his struggles and the severity of his service are not to be overlooked. He was born in the "Palmetto State," in the village of Cheraw, on the Peedee River, in 1846, and in 1861 enlisted in Coits' battery of light artillery, and for some time afterward was on duty in and around New Berne. From 1863 until September 27, 1864, he was at Petersburg; but in the latter year he was taken prisoner at the iron bridge near that city, this being the first time he was ever absent from roll-call except on one occasion when he was relieved from duty by his superior officer on account of a wound received while in the seven-days' fight at that place. After being captured he was taken to City Point, then to Point Lookout, Va., and was kept in imprisonment at the latter place until the close of the war. In the

summer of 1865 he made his way back to his home in South Carolina, the most of the journey being made on foot, and in the fall of the same year was engaged in contracting for ties for the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad. In October, 1865, he emigrated westward to Memphis, Tenn., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, being an employe of Rev. A. H. Kerr, on Big Creek. Here he continued to reside until 1875, when he came to Mississippi County, and opened up a tract of wild land on Little River; but owing to the high water of 1882 he sent his family to Virginia, and returned to Memphis, Tenn., where he engaged with Oggell Bros. in the hardware business. The following year he returned to Mississippi County, Ark., and settled on a plantation belonging to J. W. Jefferson, where he has opened up about 200 acres of land, and has now under the plow 1,000 acres, employing about 125 hands to assist him in keeping the farm in good condition. The yield of his land is about three-fourths to one bale of cotton to the acre. Since coming to the county he has purchased 320 acres of land, and owns a good residence in the town of Osceola. He was married in 1872 to Miss Lula Scott, a native of Prince Edward County, Va., and a daughter of Samuel B. Scott, who was a descendant of the same family as Gen. Winfield Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are the parents of the following children: James M., who died in infancy; Nannie L. and Algie, also died in infancy; Annie Gertie, Eddie, Pearl and Ruby (twins, two years old), and Ernest, an infant. Mr. Hayes belongs to Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., at Osceola, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

Will H. Hayes, sheriff of Mississippi County, and a prominent farmer, residing near Elmot, was born in Tennessee, in 1852, and while growing up was instructed in all the details of farm life. At the age of twenty he engaged in commercial pursuits, which he continued for two years. In 1874, he came to Mississippi County, Ark., and was engaged in a general store, at Osceola, where he continued for a period of two years, but failing health caused him to abandon this, and he afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits on rented land. At the end of two years he purchased his present

farm near Elmot, and there he has since remained, engaged in the arduous duties of the farm. The success which seems to attend his efforts in this industry is well merited, for no one is more thoroughly interested in this calling or gives it greater attention. There were 900 acres in the tract, with about ninety acres cleared, when he first purchased it. Now he has 300 acres under cultivation, and this large tract is all capable of being cleared and cultivated, and is destined to become a fine plantation. Mr. Hayes has always been active in politics, and in 1886 he was elected sheriff of Mississippi County, and so successful was his career in this office, and so well did he conduct the affairs of the same, that he was re-elected in 1888. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and has served as director almost all the time that he has been a resident of this county. Mr. Hayes is a married man, his union with Miss Sallie McKinney having transpired in March, 1876. She is a native of Arkansas, and the daughter of one of the early settlers of this county. They became the parents of these children: Lulu Maud, Harrie D., Bessie G. and Lemon. Mr. Hayes' parents, S. D. and Martha (Smith) Hayes, were natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The father was a successful agriculturist.

J. R. Hearn. In endeavoring to trace the genealogy of Mr. Hearn, we find that his paternal ancestors came originally from the land of thistles and oatmeal. He was born on Blue Grass soil in 1832, and was the fifth of six children that grew to maturity, born to Joseph and Rebecca (Austin) Hearn, the latter being a Kentuckian, in which State the father was occupied in tilling the soil. In the fall of 1834 they came to Arkansas, settling on the Mississippi River below Osceola, which country was then almost a complete wilderness inhabited by Indians and wild animals, and here Mr. Hearn opened a woodyard, and began farming in a small way. Later he sold this property and bought some wild land near where Elmot now is, on which place he died in 1850, before having made any improvements. The opening of the farm then devolved upon our subject, who was then about

eighteen years of age, and for five years he struggled manfully to get the property in good shape for farming, his labors being reasonably successful. He was married when about twenty-three years of age, at which time Miss Eliza Boyles, a daughter of W. J. Boyles, became his wife. After the celebration of this event he rented land and continued farming in this manner until the death of his wife's parents in 1871, when he moved on their old homestead, which embraced a tract of 160 acres, only fifteen of which were under the plow. He has since cleared and put under cultivation forty acres, and owing to the fertility of the soil finds no trouble in raising a bale of cotton to the acre. In his conduct of this estate he gives each detailed portion of the work his personal close supervision, and this care and method ever exercised have contributed to place him among the foremost farmers of this vicinity, as he is one of the most intelligent citizens. He is not active in politics, but uses his own judgment in supporting the various candidates for office. He is at present holding the office of justice of the peace. In 1868 he had the misfortune to lose his estimable wife, she having borne him three children: Howard Hazzard, William Akin Percy (who married a Miss Fleming, and resides on his father's place), and Thomas Elliot. His union with his present wife took place in the year 1872, her maiden name having been Susan E. Morrow. The six children which have been given them are Editha Lee, Joseph Guilford, Luther May, James Hale, John Franklin and Lillie Bruce.

Jerry L. Hearn is one of the native-born residents of Mississippi County, Ark., and on account of long acquaintance and a thorough knowledge of his many sterling qualities, he is held in high esteem by the residents thereof. He was born in the year 1851, and was one of the sons of Jerry Lynch, but at the age of eleven years was adopted by G. A. Hearn, an old settler of the county, and spent one year in Osceola, attending school, then moved with his adopted father to Clear Lake, where G. A. Hearn died in 1881. Here Jerry L. Hearn spent the most of his youth, and after attaining manhood was married to Miss Sarah

Mobley, also a native of the county. When twenty-two years of age he purchased a farm of 108 acres near Clear Lake, and ever since then has devoted much of his time and energies to putting his farm in good condition, all necessary buildings forming a prominent feature of the improvements. By his perseverance and industry his lands now aggregate 300 acres, with forty acres one mile west of Blythesville, and the amount of land on these two farms comprises 120 acres. He has been the owner of the property where he now makes his home since 1875, his surroundings being exceptionally pleasant, and has everything convenient and comfortable about his home. He has always been active in politics, and in 1884 secured the contract to carry the mail from Blythesville to Osceola; does also a good trade in carrying passengers and doing business for the people of those places. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, of the F. & A. M. The following are the children born to his marriage: Lizzie, Mattie, Minnie and Harry.

Dr. Elliott Hickman (deceased). On the 10th of December, 1858, there died at his home in Mississippi County, Ark., a man who was thoroughly conscientious in the discharge of every duty, and who had given to his county the best energies of his life. In the community in which he lived, and among the people who knew him best, the influence of his pure and noble life is still felt to a remarkable degree. His birth occurred in North Carolina in 1782, and, at the age of seven years, he was taken to the State of Tennessee by his father, who settled in the immediate vicinity of Nashville. His father, William Hickman, was an old veteran of the Revolution, and for services rendered during that war he received an extensive land grant in the State of Tennessee. Our subject attended school in Nashville, and in early youth entered the drug store of his brother-in-law, Roger B. Sappington, who at that time was a leading physician, a prominent citizen, and the only druggist in the place. He remained with Dr. Sappington, studying under his directions, and after the completion of his medical studies settled in Franklin, Will-

iamson County, where he entered upon the practice of his chosen calling. After a residence of a few years in this place he was married to Miss Julia Ann Dudley, a Virginian by birth, and a daughter of Col. Guilford Dudley, of Revolutionary fame. Col. Dudley wrote a history of that war, which was published in the *Southern Literary Messenger*, and it was pronounced one of the best of that period. During that war his property in North Carolina was entirely destroyed by the British, but he removed to Tennessee, retrieved his fortunes to some extent, and became one of the noted men of Middle Tennessee. In 1812-15, Dr. Hickman was appointed by Gov. William Carroll superintendent and surgeon of the war hospital at Fayetteville, Lincoln County, Tenn., and here he resided until 1835, when he moved his family to Memphis, where he was engaged in following his profession up to the year 1840, when he bought a tract of land of about 1,000 acres, 120 miles above Memphis, in Mississippi County, Ark., the place being now known as Hickman's Bend. Here he instituted many improvements, and soon had his home surrounded by many comforts and luxuries. From the gallery of his old home could be had a most magnificent view of the river as it sweeps around the bend many miles above, and disappears in the south behind wooded points and fertile fields of cotton. In this lovely home among magnificent giant forest trees he dispensed his hospitality in an exceedingly liberal manner, and became noted throughout all the region for his polished manners. Although a slave-owner, he would never employ an overseer, and among his humble retainers, he was happy in making them happy. His advice was given freely to all, and in him they ever found a kind and liberal friend instead of a hard taskmaster. His memory is still loved and revered among his old servants who are still living. Hickman Township and Hickman's Bend were named in his honor. His estimable wife survived him until November 11, 1862, when she too died. Their children's names are as follows: Frances, who married Col. Elliot H. Fletcher [see sketch]; Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Murphy, a merchant of New Orleans; William, Julia Ann, who

died when just entering womanhood; Sarah, and Thomas, who died in 1863; seven children died in infancy.

D. W. Hicks. It was in 1873 that Mr. Hicks first became a resident of Mississippi County, Ark., and since then he has become one of the truly honored and respected residents of this section. His birth occurred on Blue Grass soil in 1845, and he was the fourth of a family of eight children born to Armstrong and Mary (Duerson) Hicks, who are both residing in Kentucky, and are each eighty-two years of age. The father was a miller. Like the majority of youths, D. W. Hicks learned his father's occupation, and attended the common public schools near his home until sixteen years of age, at which time he enlisted in the Confederate army under John H. Morgan, and was an active participant in the battles of Hartsville, Tenn., Snow Hill, Tenn., Lebanon, Ky., and in numerous minor engagements. He was with Morgan on his Ohio raid in 1863, and was at the battles of Corydon and Buffington Island, but was captured at Richmond, Ind., and sent to Camp Chase, where he was held a prisoner for twenty-three months. After being released at the end of May, 1865, he returned to his home in Kentucky, with the consciousness of having been one of the tried and true soldiers of the "lost cause." His career as a soldier was marked by fearlessness and courage. He worked in a roller factory for six months, then went to New Orleans, where he remained a short time, after which he returned to Kentucky, and made his home at Hickman for five years. Since that time he has resided in Mississippi County, Ark., the first five years of his residence here being spent in farming in the vicinity of Osceola. In 1878 he came to Chickasawba Township, where he farmed on rented land for some time, being also engaged in teaching school. His first purchase of land was in 1886, amounting to 113 acres, at Shady Grove, but he has since bought fifty at Hickman's Bend, a fine place, all of which is under cultivation. This year (1889) he is farming eighty acres of corn and cotton. He is always interested in enterprises that will reflect credit upon this section, and although not an active politician he has served as

justice of the peace and school director for two years. He is a member of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, of the F. & A. M. In 1882 his marriage with Miss Mary Lillard was celebrated. She was born in Tennessee, is a member of the Methodist Church, and has borne Mr. Hicks a son named James. Mr. Hicks is expecting soon to make a visit to his parents at Hickman, Ky., whom he has not seen for sixteen years.

J. N. Hill (deceased). In the year 1878 there died at his home in this county, J. N. Hill, who had been a prominent resident of the county since 1867, and who, during his residence here, was closely identified with the agricultural interests of the community in which he resided. He had first come to the county in 1858, when a boy, with his father, John Hill, but in 1865 returned to his State of Tennessee, and was married there the same year, to Miss Julia Helmes, a daughter of William Helmes, of Mount Zion, Tenn., her birthplace being in Lebanon, Tenn. Upon permanently locating in Mississippi County, Ark., at the above mentioned date, he settled on the Ellis place, which was owned by Maj. Ferguson, of Nodena, and in 1871 bought the place on which his widow is now residing, which continued to be his home up to the time of his death. He was an industrious, frugal farmer, and, with the assistance of his worthy wife, succeeded in accumulating considerable property. Endowed with good common sense, and of a sympathetic nature, he was among the foremost in every commendable enterprise, and his death was keenly felt by all who knew him. His first purchase was eighty acres of land, and his estate at the time of his death amounted to about 700 acres, of which 220 were under the plow, the principal crop being cotton. At the time of his death he left a widow and four children to mourn his loss, the eldest child being but nine years of age: Ella E., a young lady; C. F., who resides with his mother, and is an assistant on the plantation; G. W., a lad at home, and Agnes, the youngest of the family.

Joseph M. Hill, a prosperous farmer and enterprising citizen of Frenchman's Bayou, was born at Nashville, Tenn., in 1857. He was the young-

est child born to John H. and Lina Ann (Cottles) Hill, who moved to Mississippi County, Ark., from Nashville, in 1858, and settled on Frenchman's Bayou, where he purchased 600 acres of land. The father cleared up about 100 acres of this land, and was engaged extensively in stock raising until his death, in 1869, his wife dying the same year. Joseph M. Hill attended the schools at home for some time, and then entered an academy at Covington, Tenn., and later one at Canton, receiving in his youth as good an education as could be obtained. Upon reaching the age of eighteen he began farming for himself on rented land, and being a young man of perseverance and a determination to succeed in whatever he undertook, he soon placed himself in an independent position. In February, 1884, he was married to Miss Mollie Woodward, of Tennessee, a daughter of Lewis Woodward, a well-known and prominent citizen of Tipton County, in both political and church matters, who died in 1886. This union gave Mr. and Mrs. Hill three children: Nellie, Mary and Joseph Nelson, comprising one of the happiest families in Mississippi County. Mr. Hill is a member of the K. of O. at Louise, Ark., and is spoken of by his friends as certain to be one of the leading men in this county at some future day. His brother, Bethel L., attended the same schools, and afterward farmed for a while. He was married to Miss Ralph, of Tennessee, and as he grew to mature age became a very prominent man in local circles. He served two years as justice of the peace, and in 1886 was elected assessor of Mississippi County, remaining in that capacity until his death, in 1889, at the age of thirty-four years. The father of these boys entered the pulpit after moving to this county, and attained a wide-spread celebrity for his forcible sermons and versatility as an expounder of the Gospel.

R. D. Holt. Island No. 10, formerly in the Mississippi River, and the scene of a heavy artillery duel during the War of the Rebellion, was the birthplace of the subject of this sketch. There he was born in 1848, and some years later he came with his father, R. J. Holt, to Mississippi County, Ark., and settled on his present property.

Here the elder Holt died in 1863, leaving a wife and five children. The mother, whose maiden name was Miss Mary Bone, was a native of New Madrid, Mo., and there she grew to womanhood. R. D. Holt and his brother John, who now lives near, took hold of the home place after the death of the father, and although there were but fifteen acres cleared at that time, they went to work and soon cleared about 100 acres, each brother owning a half interest, in addition to which they each have a farm of from eighty to 160 acres. The farm lies on Lake Como, in the southwest part of the county, in what is called the Nauvoo settlement, named thus on account of the Mormons having settled there early in the 50's. R. J. Holt, the father of R. D., was one of them at that time, he having previously been a Methodist, and after a few years of Mormonism he returned to his old faith, in which he died. Those who adhered to the faith went to Salt Lake, and among the last to go was one Sol. Spain, who got away just before the blockade in 1861. On the property of Mr. Holt there are eleven well-defined Indian mounds, which have never been explored. The largest is about fifteen feet high, and over 100 feet in circumference at the base. This is now used as a burying place by Mr. Holt, whose father, mother, brother and sister, an uncle, a brother-in-law and his wife and two children are buried there. His brother has one child buried there, and a sister has two children. Mr. Holt was married in 1871 to Miss Sophrona Barney, of Mississippi County, and the daughter of John Barney, one of the pioneers of Mississippi County, Ark. Three children are the fruits of this union: Mary, Leroy and Mattie, all at home. Mr. Holt is a member of the Wheel.

John C. Holt. In the sketch that precedes this has been given an outline of the life of Mr. R. D. Holt, brother of the subject of this sketch. John C. Holt was born at Nauvoo, Mississippi County, Ark., in 1853, his parents, R. J. and Mary (Bone) Holt, coming from Island No. 10, in the Mississippi River, the year before. John C. Holt improved every opportunity for an education, but school facilities were not what they are at the

present day. After reaching manhood Mr. Holt was absent for about fourteen months, but returned, firm in the settled belief that Mississippi County was the place for him. In connection with his brother, R. D. Holt, Mr. Holt has opened up 160 acres of land, and is now the owner of 226 acres, with about 112 acres under cultivation. His principal occupation is cotton raising, and he averages about three-fourths of a bale to the acre, at a cost of \$6 per acre. He has progressive, modern ideas of farming, and is a man who will succeed in any undertaking. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Virginia Ashburn, daughter of Jason Ashburn, who came to Mississippi County in 1835, and who was one of the pioneer settlers of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Holt have been born four children: Cordy, now a young man; Harry, Phinney and Ivey. Mr. Holt is a member of the Masonic lodge at Frenchman's Bayou, and also of the Methodist Church.

Rev. James F. Jernigan, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of the Osceola Circuit, was born in Henry County, Tenn., May 18, 1851, being sixth in a family of seven children born to Rev. W. H. and Dicy (Moore) Jernigan, natives of Middle Tennessee. There the father followed farming for a long time, but being converted, he began preaching nearly fifty years ago. James' paternal grandfather, Jesse, and his wife, Rebecca, were pioneers of Western Tennessee, going there from Middle Tennessee in 1823, where the old gentleman lived, following farming and carpentering, till his death, which occurred in January, 1857, at the age of eighty-three years. Rev. W. H. Jernigan later removed from Tennessee to Independence County, Ark., and settled near Sulphur Rock, where he brought a tract of 200 acres. On this land he has made many improvements, providing a comfortable home for the family till about 1883. The mother died August 10, 1878, at the age of sixty-four years. The estate still belongs to the family, but Mr. Jernigan, Sr., makes his home with his youngest son, L. C. Jernigan, a merchant at Sulphur Rock. In 1865 this estimable man (our subject's father) taught the first free school in Independence County. He was a teacher for a

long time in Tennessee, and has always been active in school and church work. He has continued preaching up to the present, and during the summer of 1888 assisted his son in a series of protracted meetings, covering a period of nearly three months. On the 23d of July, 1889, at the house of his youngest son, he made the remark, that forty-nine years previous a chain of two links had been formed; subsequently seven links more had been added, and to this increasing chain thirty-eight more links, representing his grandchildren, were added, making in all a chain of fifty-four links. During this long period there have been but eight breaks in this family chain, the death of five children and three adults. This respected pioneer has lived in Northeast Arkansas thirty years, and during that time has never had a chill; in fact, as will be seen from the above, the health of the entire family has been remarkable. Our subject remained at home, working on the farm, till about the age of twenty-three years, during which time he attended school in the vicinity of his home, and in 1872 was a student at a five-months' session at Spring Hill Academy, Henry County, Tenn. From his sixteenth year, when he was converted, he has been a diligent student of the bible, and works on theology, feeling from that early age that there were fields for labor in the coming years, in which a knowledge of those books would be his greatest if not his only help; and so with these years of preparation, by private study and his father's help, he became well qualified for active usefulness. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, White River Conference, which was held in 1874 in Searcy, White County, Ark., his first charge being Salem Circuit, Fulton County, where he remained one year. He was then changed to West Point Circuit, White County, and thence, after one year, to Pleasant Valley Circuit, Jackson County. In 1878 he was changed to Newport Station for one year; thence to Lee County, for one year; in 1880 to Clay County, Boydsville and Oak Bluff Stations; in 1881 to Corning Station, same county; in 1882-83, Jamestown Circuit, Independence County; in 1884-85, at Vanndale Circuit; in 1886-87, in Marion



F. M. Mayland
LAWRENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

Circuit, Crittenden County, and in 1888 back to Sulphur Rock Circuit, his old, boyhood home. In 1889 he was appointed to Osceola Circuit, in Mississippi County, which charge he is filling at the present time. Brother Jernigan can justly be called a revivalist, for in all these years his ministry has been marked with wonderful success. In 1882, 175 conversions resulted from his efforts, and two-thirds of this number united with the church; in other years nearly as many, and this year (1889) during about eight months' labor he had 118 accessions to the church. He has held protracted meetings at Carson's Lake, Golden Lake, Pecan Point, Mill Bayou, Dunnivant's Chapel, Louise Chapel, Elmot and Osceola, and at all these meetings great interest has been manifested, and many conversions made. Indeed, the degree of interest manifested among the people who have been attending his various meetings is sufficient to impress a thoughtful person as being wonderful. Religious matters have here been the chief topic of conversation, and the thoughts of almost all seem to dwell on the "big meetings." Brother Jernigan has been married twice; the first time November 14, 1877, to Miss Kate D. Shoup, a native of Marshall County, Miss., who came to this State with her parents in her youth. She died September 9, 1878. He married the second time, October 11, 1881, Miss Lizzie I. Camp, a native of Tennessee, born in Memphis, and the daughter of Dr. M. V. and Sallie C. (Shed) Camp. Her mother died in 1888, but her father is at the present time a prominent physician of Walnut Ridge. He was on the editorial staff of the first secession paper published in Alabama, and later served as captain in the Confederate army. Brother Jernigan at present resides at Walnut Ridge, where he has a pleasant home, presided over by his estimable wife. In personal appearance, as will be seen by a glance at the accompanying portrait, he is a man of striking personal appearance, with an intellectual expression superior to the average. Slightly above the ordinary height, also inclining somewhat to stoutness, with an erect carriage, it is apparent that physically he has been generously endowed by nature, and as a result makes a commanding pres-

ence in the pulpit. Such endowments, when combined with the earnest and entreating expression of the eye, and the ringing tones of eloquence as he expounds the truths of the Divine Story, contribute materially to the success which follows every meeting. He also strives to have the congregation see that what he says is not the labored production, studied for oratorical effect, but that each word springs from the sincere heart, and that he feels with all an enthusiast's power, the truth and passion of the Holy Law. His preaching, at proper intervals, is often enlivened by an appropriate anecdote, containing a moral, clothed in a few pleasing and often humorous sentences, which relaxes the tension of the hearer's mind, as it also points more directly to the open door of truth. In conversation with various members of the different churches in Mr. Jernigan's charge, it is found that his efforts are justly appreciated, for, from no one are heard words of censure or unkind criticism, but from all, terms of the highest praise.

R. L. Joiner. It can not be denied that a man who lives according to the highest principles of what he conceives to be right, helping others and in a word, keeping as his aim the Golden Rule, will receive the most sincere esteem of his fellow creatures. Such a one is the subject of this sketch. Born in Shelby County, Tenn., he is the son of R. S. Joiner, and the grandson of Jack Joiner, who emigrated from North Carolina when R. S. Joiner was a small boy. The latter was also a native of Shelby County, Tenn. R. L. Joiner was born on the corner of Poplar and Second Streets, Memphis, Tenn., and there remained until eighteen years of age, receiving a good practical education in the schools of that city. At the above-mentioned age he left the State of his nativity and journeyed to Crittenden County, Ark., where he remained for about five years. In 1868 he came to Mississippi County, Ark., and in the year 1880 settled on what is known as the Parker place, west of Frenchman's Bayou, where he has cleared by contract about forty acres since coming to the county. Mr. Joiner is a wide-awake, stirring farmer, and his improvements about the place are all of a superior order.

In 1880 he was united in marriage with Miss M. L. Price, daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Price, of Lee County, Miss., and the fruits of this union have been three children: Ada Mary, Anna Ruth and Emma Blanche, all at home. Aside from his own farm, Mr. Joiner rents about sixty-two acres, and is engaged in cotton planting on the same, averaging about three-fourths of a bale of cotton to the acre. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

Dr. Walter D. Jones, Osceola. There are few men of the present day whom the world acknowledges as successful more worthy of honorable mention, or whose history affords a better illustration of what may be accomplished by a determined will and perseverance, than Dr. W. D. Jones. He was born in Newburg, N. Y., in 1842, and was the fifth of eight children born to Dr. William and Charlotte M. (Wheeler) Jones, the father a native of Shoreham, Vt., and the mother of New York. The paternal ancestors were of Welsh descent, and the maternal of German. Dr. William Jones began the study of medicine at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in his youth, secured his diploma, and has been a practicing physician for over fifty years. During that time he has risen to the position of one of the leading practitioners among the Eclectic school of physicians, and is well known in the profession throughout the length and breadth of the United States. He has held the office of president, treasurer, and has been one of the board of censors of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York. He is now living in retirement at his fine home in Newburg, N. Y. Dr. Walter D. Jones passed his youth as a student in the public schools of Newburg, and naturally, perhaps, he evinced at quite an early age, a strong desire for the study of medicine, and a precocious ability for the practice of that profession. His greatest desire seemed to be to reach a proud position in the ranks of eminent medical men, with whom he has always been associated. He was solicited, in 1872, by the late Prof. R. S. Newton, Sr., professor of surgery in the Eclectic Medical College of New York City, to accept the chair of professor of anatomy. In 1878 he was proffered and solicited by Prof. Frank-

lin, professor of surgery in the Homœopathic College of St. Louis, Mo., to occupy the chair of surgery in that institution, but having a few days previous closed his contract with the A. L. Clum Medicine Company, declined. At the age of seventeen he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, remaining there one year, after which he entered the Jefferson Medical College, where he spent but one year, and then returned to the University. In 1861, after one year in the last mentioned institution, he enlisted as a private in the Third New York Infantry, and was detailed to the Hygeia Hotel Hospital, at Fortress Monroe. He was in the battle of Little Bethel, was then detailed to the Adams House Hospital, at Baltimore, Md., and later mustered out at Albany, N. Y. At the end of one month he enlisted in the Fifteenth New York Cavalry, and was soon sent to Virginia, where he was in all the fighting of the Shenandoah Valley; was in the battle of Port Royal, Lynchburg, Winchester, Sheridan's raid from Winchester, Va., to the White House, Waynesboro, Dinwiddie Courthouse, Five Forks, Appomattox Courthouse, Clover Hill, and was present at Gen. Lee's surrender, on April 9, 1865. He took part in the grand review at Washington, on the 23d of May, of that year, and was mustered out at Cloud's Mills, Va., in July. That year he returned to Philadelphia, entered the University, resumed his studies and graduated in 1866. He subsequently returned to Newburg and engaged in the practice of his chosen profession with his father, continuing there two years. After this he was in Brooklyn two years, then in St. Louis four years, and then, in 1879, he came to Osceola, Ark. He discontinued the practice of his profession while in St. Louis, to accept a position with the A. L. Clum Medicine Company, of Red Wing, Minn., and came to Osceola in the interest of that company. Seeing a favorable opening, he located, and has remained here since, devoting his time entirely to the relief of suffering humanity. He has built up an extensive practice, and is one of the leading physicians of the county. He is of pleasing address and most agreeable manners, possessed of a mind clear, penetrating and comprehensive, thoroughly posted in

his profession, and a practitioner of decided talent. He has bought a farm of 210 acres, fifty of which are under cultivation, and he is clearing up the remainder. The Doctor was married in 1868, to Mrs. Mary E. Wines, a native of Brooklyn, L. I. (at that time), and of English descent. She died in 1870, leaving one child, Edith Helen, who died in infancy. Dr. Jones took for his second wife Mrs. Frances Carrie Goff, a native of Georgia, and the daughter of William A. Goff, who followed the occupation of an architect. Mrs. Jones was a widow with one child, Jessie, when married to the Doctor. Dr. Jones is the only Eclectic practitioner in Mississippi County. He was chairman of the Republican executive committee for eight years, was president of the board of health for four years, was alderman four years, and has been United States deputy marshal. He affiliates with the Republicans in his political preferences, and is the leading member of his party in Mississippi County.

Benjamin F. Jones, one of the most influential men in Mississippi County, and a man who, during his residence here has not only become one of the largest and wealthiest landholders, but is also connected with the well-known and prosperous mercantile firm of Ward & Jones, is a native of Illinois. His parents, James and Elvira (Henderson) Jones, were natives of Kentucky, and some time before the war the father, with his family, consisting of his wife and small children, moved to Illinois. There both parents died, the father in 1860 and the mother in 1868. In 1866 Benjamin F. Jones came to Mississippi County, Ark., and at the age of seventeen years commenced working on a farm, where he continued for several years. In 1869 he embarked in mercantile pursuits in Osceola, which he continued for about seven years, when, owing to financial difficulties, he sold out to his partner, the latter agreeing to pay all indebtedness, which he did in full. After this, for a number of years, he was engaged in planting cotton, at which he was very successful. About 1885 he bought the interest of L. Ward, of the firm of L. Ward & Son, located on Frenchman's Bayou, and formed a partnership under the firm name of

Ward & Jones. Since that time the firm has been very prosperous, their annual sales running from \$40,000 to \$50,000, and in connection they also carry on cotton planting quite extensively, the firm being the owners of over 2,000 acres of the rich land about Frenchman's Bayou, which ranks among the most fertile tracts on the continent. They have about 300 acres under the plow, the remainder yet in timber, but each year they add greatly to their cleared land. Mr. Jones is the owner of over 1,000 acres in his own right, and stands among the foremost young business men in the county. He is always ready with open hand to encourage any legitimate enterprise, and is a benefit and an honor to any community in which his lot is cast. He is a member of McGavock Lodge No. 2754, Knights of Honor, located at Frenchman's Bayou. He wedded Miss Nannie Ashburn, daughter of Jack Ashburn, one of the pioneers of the county, who came with his father from Kentucky when a boy, or in the year 1829. He died when his daughter Nannie was but a child. His wife was Mary Ball. Mr. and Mrs. Jones' union was blessed by the birth of six children, all living, and the eldest about fourteen years of age. They are named as follows: Harry, Cora, Maud, Pearl, Annie, and Francis, an infant four months old. In all his ideas and tendencies Mr. Jones is progressive and enterprising, a useful member of society, personally and in business circles.

T. B. Jones, a successful planter and a prominent merchant of Frenchman's Bayou, is a native of Illinois, and the son of James Jones, who died in Illinois. T. B. Jones obtained a good practical education in the schools of his native State, and afterward went to the Lone Star State, where he remained for two years. At the age of twenty-three years he came to Mississippi County, Ark., located there, and although his means were very limited, he went to work with the determination to succeed, and is now the owner of 113 acres, of which he has sixty under cultivation. On this he averages about one bale of cotton to the acre, and in addition he has a general store in which he keeps a full line of goods necessary in a country neighborhood. He has placed about thirty acres

under cultivation, made all the other improvements, building a fine frame residence with about 2,000 feet of flooring and two stories high. He also has a frame store-house 20x50 feet, four tenement houses and a barn. His marriage occurred in 1881 with Miss Lizzie Hightower, of Mississippi County, where she was born and reared. Her father, William Hightower, settled in Mississippi County, Ark., at an early day. He was originally from East Tennessee, his wife being a native of this county. They died in Mississippi County, Ark., when Mrs. Jones was small. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones has been born one child, a daughter named Claudia. Mr. Jones is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 157, Frenchman's Bayou. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. D. C. Joyner. The people of Mississippi, as well as surrounding counties, are familiar with the name that heads this sketch, and for many years Dr. Joyner has been successfully occupied in the prosecution of his chosen profession. During that time his career as a practitioner and thorough student of medicine has won for him no less a reputation than have his personal characteristics as a citizen and neighbor. He was born in Stewart County, Tenn. (Dover), in 1838, and was reared in Smithland, Livingston County, Ky. He was educated at Bethlehem, and in the Presbyterian Academy, located at Salem, Crittenden County. In 1857 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Prof. F. L. Sim. of Golconda, Ill., where he studied for two years, and then entered the Louisville University, from which institution he graduated in 1861. Later he came to Mississippi County, commenced practicing on Frenchman's Bayou, when there were but few planters, and soon built up a very lucrative practice. Not satisfied merely with his profession, the Doctor has engaged in other pursuits, and having built a large store-room, sold goods for about fifteen years. He sold out his stock of goods in 1888 to W. H. Pullen & Co., to whom he rents the building, and the Doctor now has a complete stock of drugs in a building which he has erected just across the way, and where he now keeps a full line of all the

requisites necessary for a first-class store. He has also been interested in planting cotton, having owned a plantation of 240 acres, of which he put a considerable share under cultivation, but this he has recently sold. The Doctor agrees with other prominent medical men, that Arkansas is as healthy as any other Southern State, and the people are as exempt from disease, if they use the same care, as in other States. Especially does this apply to those who keep all mud holes and stagnant pools filled up or drained off. Dr. Joyner was a Whig in his political preference before the war, and says he is the same now, but since coming south he has allied himself with the Democratic party. During the war he enlisted in the Twenty-third Arkansas, and served most of the time in the State, acting at one time as courier to some of Price's commanders. His marriage with Miss Medora Ward, daughter of Capt. L. Ward, occurred in Memphis, and soon afterward they moved to Frenchman's Bayou, where they have lived ever since, with the exception of about six months, when they resided in Arkansas County, near Dewitt. This union has been blessed by six children: Leon, at home and a cripple from birth; DeWitt C., at home; Effie L., Clide V., Constance (Birdie), and Ruth Kerr, an infant. The Doctor is a member of the K. of P., of Progress Lodge, Memphis, Tenn., and is also a member of McGavock Lodge No. 2754, K. of H. Mrs. Joyner is a member of the Methodist Church.

W. C. King, a physician whose skill has won him a large practice, and a man who stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens, was born January 13, 1838, at Raleigh, Shelby County, Tenn., and was the fifth in a family of nine children. His parents were John R. and Dosha (Hector) King, of North Carolina and Missouri, respectively. The father was engaged in mechanical pursuits, and had made Tennessee his home for fifty years, dying there in 1882, four years after the demise of his wife. In his youth young King received the best education obtainable, and attended school at home until his seventeenth year. He then took ten months' study at Bethel College, McMoresville, Tenn., and afterward attended school

at Bartlett for several years. In 1858 he began the study of medicine with Drs. Duncan and Pryor as his preceptors, both well-known physicians of that period, and in the fall of that year entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he remained until his graduation, in March, 1861. He then returned to Tennessee, and, the war having just about commenced, enlisted in Company D, Fourth Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, remaining with them one year, and at the re-organization was transferred to Company A. The Doctor took part in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, being captured at the last named place and taken to Rock Island, Ill., where he was held a prisoner until October 30, of the following year, and then escaped. He immediately returned home, and in the summer of 1865 began to practice his profession in Raleigh, Tenn., where he remained until 1867. He then moved to Coahoma County, Miss., and in 1868, was married to Miss Alice Burrow, of Georgia, a daughter of Rev. Reuben Burrow, a noted Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, whose ability as an orator and revivalist was often commented upon by the press. At the beginning of the war Mr. Burrow raised a company of men, and was placed at the head as captain. After a year's service he was promoted to the rank of major of his regiment, and from that to colonel, in which capacity he served in Gen. Forrest's command through all his battles. At the close of the war he again entered the pulpit, and continued preaching until his death, in 1888. This gifted man was early imbued with the spirit of oratory and began preaching when only nineteen years of age. Dr. King continued to make Coahoma his home until 1879, practicing medicine all the while with great success, in the meantime engaging in planting and also merchandising. He lost his wife in that year, who died leaving him four children to cherish in her stead. Their names are Kate, wife of J. M. Robinson, of this county; Mabel, Dosha, who died in infancy, as also did John R. Soon after the death of his wife, the Doctor returned to Tennessee, where he resided in the neighborhood of his old home until 1887. On June 6, of that year,

he came to Mississippi County, Ark., and settled at Pecan Point, where he remained for six months, and then moved to Frenchman's Bayou, where he has located permanently, and purchased a residence in the most thickly settled portion of the place. He was an entire stranger on his arrival, but soon built up a fine practice and won many friends by his agreeable manners and genial disposition. The Doctor has been a Mason since 1865, formerly belonging to Woodlawn Lodge at Bartlett, Tenn., and now a member of Frenchman's Bayou Lodge No 251, in which he is J. D. His wife was a woman of considerable literary attainments, and when only fifteen years of age she wrote the farewell address to Company D, of the Raleigh Volunteers. It might be well to quote a few of the Doctor's opinions upon a subject that has agitated the Southern people to some extent. He takes great interest in the comparative difference between the white and colored labor of the South, and contends that the result of white labor is much more satisfactory and profitable; that the climatic influences are not particularly injurious to people of the North and East, and that they will find the condition of health in this county equal to that of the western district of Tennessee, or any other point in the Mississippi Valley. He has practiced medicine in both Tennessee and Mississippi, as well as in Arkansas, and states facts that have come under his immediate observation. He has noticed that the citizens of this county who take proper care of themselves enjoy as good health as the inhabitants of almost any other locality, but such occupations as hunting, trapping, etc., are trying to the strongest constitutions, and people who indulge in such pursuits are subject to frequent attacks of illness.

Louis A. Lafont, a prominent farmer near Osceola, was born in New Madrid County, Mo., in 1826, and was the third child in a family of nine children born to Anthony and Frances Lafont, of Missouri and Indiana, respectively. The father moved to New Madrid County in 1810, and was residing there at the time of the great earthquake in the latter part of that year, and during which he lost his first wife, who, like many others, died from

fright on that occasion. Mr. Louis A. Lafont gives a vivid description and recalls many interesting experiences and incidents of that wonderful yet disastrous phenomenon, which he remembers having heard his father tell about. The elder Lafont died there in 1848, his second wife following him in 1857. Louis remained in that section during his youth, and attended some of the best schools in that district, and also at New Albany, Ind., his education occupying about eleven years of his life altogether. He received his first commercial experience at Point Pleasant, Mo., in 1848, where he engaged in general merchandise business, and remained at same for three years. In 1853 he moved to Metropolis, Ill., and entered into mercantile life at that point, also manufacturing brick and contracting for erecting buildings. His reputation was rapidly pushed to the front in that line, and soon afterward he built a large flour-mill for himself, which he put up at an expense of \$30,000, besides many fine and expensive private residences. He continued in various business enterprises at Metropolis for eighteen years, and during that time was one of the foremost men in advancing and improving the town. In 1872 Mr. Lafont moved to Mississippi County, Ark., and settled on Frenchman's Bayou, where he commenced farming and dealing in merchandise. He remained there fifteen years, and then moved to Sans Souci, where he has resided ever since. In 1853 Mr. Lafont was married to Miss Malinda Chote, of Massac County, Ill., and nine children have been born to this union, of whom six have died. The names of all are Augustus (deceased), Eugene, Lina, Fannie, Mary (deceased), Willie (deceased), Charles (deceased), Walter (deceased), and Dickey (deceased). Mr. Lafont met with a sad misfortune in disagreeing with his wife, and was legally divorced; after a sufficient period of time he was married to Miss Iola Hanna, of Illinois, daughter of Dr. John Hanna, of Massac County, Ill., from which union they have had three children: Clarence (deceased), Edgar (deceased) and Grover Cleveland. Sans Souci has a valuable citizen in Mr. Lafont and one to whom she can point with pride. No man has displayed more enter-

prise and desire to see his county and his town (Osceola) take rank among the most important places of Arkansas than this gentleman, and certainly no citizen enjoys a greater popularity than he does, both in business and social circles.

Clarence Lafont. Nowhere in all Mississippi County is to be found any young man of more energy or force of character than Clarence Lafont possesses, and no young agriculturist is deserving of greater success in the conduct and management of a farm than he. His birth occurred near where Osceola now stands, on what is called Hill Place, and he is the son of N. B. and Viola V. (Willson) Lafont. The father was born in the State of Missouri, and moved to Osceola, Ark., in about 1867. Being a man alive to all business enterprises, he not only engaged in agricultural pursuits, but in connection also carried on merchandising for two years. After this he continued farming, and in 1870 purchased about 300 acres of land on Frenchman's Bayou, located there and cultivated about 200 acres of land. He was a man well known and much respected for his many good qualities, and his death, which occurred in 1885, was universally regretted. He left two children: Miss Ella, now residing in Osceola, and Clarence. The latter received his education at Covington, Tenn., and in the public schools of Osceola. After the death of his father he cleared 100 acres of land, and now all together has 300 acres of cleared land and several hundred acres of timber. This year, besides his own land, he has rented 100 acres, and runs from thirty to seventy-five hands, whom he supplies from his store. This year he will raise on the home place some 200 bales of cotton, at a cost of about \$10 per bale. Mr. Lafont is only twenty-three years of age, but for good management and other business qualifications his equal is not to be found in the county. He carries on a farm of from 100 to 300 acres, and, while cotton is the principal crop, he also raises enough corn to last through the year.

F. R. Lanier. A lifetime of hard, earnest endeavor, in pursuing the various occupations in which he has been engaged, especially in his farming enterprises, coupled with strict integrity.

honesty of purpose and liberality, has tended to place Mr. Lanier among the highly honored and successful men of Mississippi County. He was born in the city of Nashville, Tenn., in 1829, and is a son of Isaac H. and grandson of Isaac Lanier, the latter being one of a large family that were born in the State of North Carolina. The maternal grandfather, Bernard Vanleer, was an iron manufacturer of Pennsylvania, but afterward removed to Tennessee, where he followed the same occupation, and made a large fortune, his son-in-law, Isaac H. Lanier, being associated with him in this business. When the latter had acquired sufficient means he came to Mississippi County, Ark., in 1832, and purchased a tract of land, consisting of 1,500 acres, on which he moved his family four years later, his children being Samuel B. and F. R. His landed possessions increased until they finally reached an extent of 3,000 acres, all of which was acquired by strict perseverance, and attention to business. His death, which was lamented by all who knew him, occurred in 1847, but, unlike many men, he left his wife and two sons well provided for. His eldest son, S. B., died in 1872, and his widow survived him until 1884, when she, too, died, having made her home with her son, F. R., up to the time of her death. The latter was favored with exceptionally fine educational advantages, which he improved to the utmost extent, and after attending the common schools of Nashville he went to school at Randolph, and also to the Mountain Academy at Covington, Tenn., becoming thereby well equipped to fight his own way in the world. At the age of twenty years he went to Brownsport, Tenn., and built what was known as Brownsport Furnace, it being the first hot-blast furnace built in the State, and was for many years one of the largest furnaces in the State. After managing this successfully for about four years he sold out, and moved back to the plantation, on which he remained until the breaking out of the war between the States. In 1861 he was elected to represent the people of Mississippi County in the convention that passed the ordinance of secession, which convened the 4th of March, 1861, and in which the State was withdrawn

from the Union, and Mr. Lanier signed his name to this ordinance. Only two copies are in existence, one of which he has in his possession, and keeps in a safe in Memphis. In company with the late Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, who was afterward governor of Kentucky, he volunteered as aid on the staff of Gen. Sterling Price, and it was but a short time until he was appointed inspector of mines and furnaces for the Confederate States, which position he held until he was captured at Selma, Ala., in April, 1865, by Gen. Wilson, from whom he succeeded in making his escape. He then, after the surrender of the Southern army, made his way home, which he reached without any means whatsoever with which to improve his farm and clear it of debt, it having become badly involved for security debts. He settled in Memphis, and engaged in the real estate business, in partnership with Mr. Monsarratt and Maj. R. C. Winter-smith, the firm taking the name of Monsarratt, Lanier & Co. They did exceptionally well in this business for a few years, then Mr. Lanier embarked in the oil industry, establishing the Bluff City Oil Company, the oil being manufactured from the cotton seed. He remained in this business until he acquired sufficient means with which to clear his farm from debt—it being involved to the extent of \$75,000—and in 1885 settled on the old homestead, which he commenced to put in tillable shape once more, it having grown up to brush and wood during his absence. Since returning he has cleared about 300 acres in the home place and 130 acres in a farm adjacent. He employs about 100 people on his plantations. In 1882 he made a trip to Europe, in the interest of the cotton-seed oil business, and visited all the principal cities of Great Britain—Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Leeds, Hull, on the North Sea, and took a pleasure trip to Paris. He investigated many of the cotton-seed oil-mills of the old world, and says that they make much more oil in Europe than they do in the United States, although they get the most of their seed from this country, Egypt and India. In 1855 he was married to Miss Martha Norvell, a daughter of Moses Norvell, a merchant of Nashville, Tenn., who died there the year be-

fore his daughter's marriage, followed by his wife a few years later. Mrs. Lanier died in Memphis, Tenn., in 1885, never having borne any children. Mrs. Lanier, the mother of our subject, died in 1884, at her son's home in Memphis. Mr. Lanier has always been active in politics, and is a Democrat in his views. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F., and for many years has been a member of the Episcopal Church.

Felix R. Lanier, Jr., is a member of the well-known and substantial mercantile firm of L. A. Morris & Co., of Osceola, and although quite a young man he has attained a place among the mercantile interests of the county, which is by no means an inferior one, and one which many older in years and experience might well feel proud to occupy. His birth occurred in Mississippi County, Ark., in 1857, and he is the youngest child born to Samuel B. and Fannie (Falls) Lanier. [See sketch of Felix R. Lanier, Sr.] His paternal grandfather, Isaac H. Lanier, was greatly interested in iron manufacturing in Tennessee, and came to this county at an early day, being one of the pioneers of the county. Soon after coming here, he was joined by his sons, Felix and Samuel, and they purchased a large tract of land on the river eight miles below where Osceola now stands. There they made many extensive improvements, but the old farm has since been entirely swept away. Upon the death of the grandfather, the estate became the property of the boys, and after the death of Samuel, his brother Felix became the owner of the property. Felix R. Lanier, Jr., assisted on the farm and attended the school at Memphis until the age of eighteen years. He then returned to the arduous duties of the farm, and this occupation continued until a short time since. On February 20, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Lloyd Taylor, a native of Osceola, and the result of this union has been one child, a son named Felix. In February of 1888, the year of his marriage, Mr. Lanier entered the business of L. A. Morris as partner, under the firm name of L. A. Morris & Co. They do a general commission business, buying country produce, cotton, etc. Having been a resident of Mississippi County all his life, Mr.

Lanier has seen many changes in the country, and always takes an active interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of the county. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. A. Leatherwood is a man whom nature seems to have especially designed to be a planter, for, owing to his desire to keep out of the beaten path, and to his adoption of new and improved methods, together with industry and good judgment, he has met with more than the average degree of success in pursuing his calling. He was born in Tishomingo County, Miss., in 1858, and there received his education in the district schools, which, in his day, were not of the best. At the age of nineteen years he began clerking in a store belonging to S. N. DeWoody, who was afterward succeeded by J. J. Comon & Co., of whom Gov. Stone, of Mississippi, was the "Co." and the leading member of the firm. He remained with them for about three years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business in all its details. In 1885 he came to Mississippi County, Ark., where he settled on a plantation with his brother, J. D. Leatherwood, they renting a tract of land consisting of 200 acres, which they devoted to the raising of cotton, and employed from twenty to thirty hands. Two years later they rented the Idaho Landing plantation, which place they have leased for seven years. They have a steam cotton-gin, and aside from this and farming they are quite extensively engaged in conducting a mercantile establishment, and are in possession of the landing at the river, where they conduct a large woodyard. J. A. Leatherwood is a member of Lodge No. 180, of the K. of H. J. D. Leatherwood is a native of Tishomingo County, Miss., where he was born in 1861, his educational advantages being about the same as his brother's. On reaching manhood he engaged in the livery business in Iuka, Miss., but at the end of three years came with his brother to Mississippi County, Ark., where he has since been following the occupation of a planter and merchant. In 1887 he was married to Miss Dixie Dean of Iuka, Miss., by whom he had one child, Lloyd, who died in infancy.

James Liston. There are many citizens of for-

eign birth represented within the pages of this volume, but none are more deserving of mention than Mr. Liston, who was born in Ireland in 1838, and was the youngest in a family of four children, the result of the union of Patrick and Julia (Abern) Liston. The parents emigrated to the United States in 1847, settled in Kentucky and there the father followed agricultural pursuits. They passed the balance of their days in that State, the mother dying in 1853 and the father in 1867. James Liston attended St. Peter's school in Louisville, until fifteen years of age, when he went to Iowa and was engaged in working on a farm for two years. He then came back to Louisville and clerked in a wholesale grain house until 1862, when he went to Nashville, Tenn., and was employed as wagon master until 1866. After this he returned to Louisville, where he commenced the grocery and general hauling business until 1870, when he discontinued this and commenced railroad contract work on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, also the Brownville & Durham Railroad. He then resumed his former business in Louisville, which he carried on for one year, and then, in 1873, came to Osceola, where he worked for W. P. Hale as general workman for about six years. During this time he started a small store, which was conducted by his family. In 1879 he started his present extensive business, which has been growing larger every year. Mr. Liston purchased quite extensive town property, which is yearly advancing in value. He also owns a half interest in a tract of 100 acres in the southern part of the county. He is quite active, politically, and has held the offices of justice of the peace and treasurer of the county, also the position of alderman, with the exception of four years, ever since the incorporation of the town in 1874. Mr. Liston buys all country produce, cotton, etc., and has a well selected stock of goods. He met Miss Honora O'Donell, also a native of Ireland, and was united in marriage to her in 1857. This happy union has been blessed by the birth of three children, only one now living, Anna. The two deceased are Patrick and Michael. Mr. Liston is an active worker in school matters, and all things promising to contribute to the good of this section.

William Long is deserving the success which has attended his efforts throughout life, for it has been his aim to be upright and honest, and he has wronged no one but has aided many. He has always been frugal and industrious, these sterling qualities being inherited from his sturdy Scotch and German ancestors, and he is an acknowledged representative agriculturist of the county. He was born in White County, Ill., in 1830, and was the fourth of a family of seven children born to the marriage of Harbart Long and Mrs. Elizabeth (Rutledge) Peak, the former being born in North Carolina and the latter in South Carolina. The father was a sturdy tiller of the soil, and met his death by drowning in 1835, followed by his wife's death five years later. Like so many of the substantial citizens of this county at the present time, our subject was initiated into farm life from the very first, and this has continued to be the calling to which his attention has been directed. He settled in the northeast part of Mississippi County in 1853, and first worked as a farm hand, and later rented ground for a few years. In 1860 he bought eighty acres in Chickasawba Township, near the present town of Blythesville, on which he began immediately to make improvements, and soon had a house built and a number of acres under cultivation, but the war interfered with his labors, for he was taken prisoner in 1864. After obtaining his release he entered the Confederate service, being a member of Capt. Sawyer's company, Twenty-third Arkansas Cavalry, and was on scout and skirmish duty. Since the cessation of hostilities he has given his time to developing and improving his property, and has fifty of his 160 acres of land under tillage. His farm is very advantageously situated, about one mile from Blythesville, and can nearly all be cultivated. On it, at the present time, is a splendid orchard with many varieties of choice fruits. In 1877 he and T. P. Davis built a horse-gin which they operated one year, then an engine was put in, and the next year Mr. Long became proprietor of the property, which he has since improved and enlarged considerably. In the fall of 1888 he ginned 464 bales of cotton. He was united in marriage in May, 1857, to Miss M.

A. Turpin, and their union was blessed in the birth of the following family: Mary E., wife of A. J. Nippin, of this county; Alice, who died at the age of three years; Hettie, who died in infancy; Martha Ann, Emma D., John H., and one that died in infancy unnamed. Mrs. Long is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Long has inherited many of the sterling qualities of his father, and is in every way a conservative, public-spirited citizen.

John A. Lovewell, a prominent farmer, and at present deputy sheriff of Mississippi County, Ark., is a native of Warrick County, Ind., born in 1848, and the younger of two sons born to William A. and Charlotte (Bohall) Lovewell, natives of New York and Indiana, respectively. The father was a building contractor, and while following this business in Natchez, Miss., in 1850, he was taken sick and died. The mother followed him to the grave nine years later. She was married again after the death of her first husband, and in 1856 the family emigrated to Arkansas. John A. Lovewell was taught the rudiments of farming in the State of Arkansas, and commenced for himself at an early age. He came to Osceola in 1863, and in 1870 rented land and made his first crop. Two years later he met and married Mrs. Margaret Murray, *nee* Edington, a native of Mississippi County, and the daughter of William B. Edington, who came to Arkansas at an early period, and bought from the Indians the land where Osceola now stands. He was extensively engaged in tilling the soil there until his death. Since his marriage Mr. Lovewell has been engaged in farming on a small scale, and the energetic and wide-awake manner in which he has taken advantage of all methods and ideas tending to enhance the value of his property has had a great deal to do with his obtaining the competence which he now enjoys. In 1881-82, he was the county assessor, and prior to this he was constable for two years. At present he is serving as deputy under Sheriff Hayes. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lovewell have been born seven children, four now living: James H., John Freeman, Poindexter Dunn and Hugh McVeigh. Those deceased are Lena

who died August 28, 1874, at the age of three years; Margaret Lula, who died in infancy, and Harry G., who died July 16, 1886, at the age of three years.

Dudley Lynch, another prominent tiller of the soil in Mississippi County, Ark., is a native of the Blue Grass State, where he was born on the 28th of March, 1815, and is one of sixteen children born to Jerry and Mary Ann Lynch, natives of South Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a prominent farmer in his native State, and died in Hickman. Dudley Lynch assisted his father in the necessary duties upon the farm until fifteen years of age, and then began working on a Government snag boat, which occupation he followed during the winter season for a number of years. On April 13, 1837, he came to Arkansas, settled in Mississippi County, where he was engaged in getting out cypress stave shingles, and was also engaged in the general lumber business. At the same time he entered a tract of land, 160 acres, on which he still resides. Mr. Lynch was married to Miss Wallace in 1846, and two children were the result of this union, both now deceased: Robert Dennis and Mary. His second marriage was with Elizabeth Hearn, a native of Kentucky, and the daughter of Joseph Hearn, an early settler of this county. Three living children are the result of this marriage: Beckey, wife of Mr. McKinney; Martha, wife of Mr. Martin, residing on our subject's farm, and Dudley, who married Miss Jennie Lock, and resides at Lynch Landing. Mrs. Lynch died January 2, 1861. For his third wife Mr. Lynch chose, in 1865, Mrs. Martha Ann Bertt (widow of Joseph Bertt, a native of Wisconsin). Mrs. Bertt was a native of Missouri, and was the mother of one child by her first marriage, V. V. Bertt, who is at present mail agent on the Anchor Line steamboats. Mr. Bertt enlisted in the Confederate army soon after his marriage, and served with Gen. Price. He was wounded at Springfield, and died there soon after. His son, V. V. Bertt, attended the public schools of Osceola for a number of years, and spent his youth on his step-father's farm. In 1887 he was employed on the Government works at Memphis, and on February

28, 1889, he secured his appointment as mail agent on the above named steamboats, which position he holds at the present time. Van., as he is familiarly called, is a young man of pleasing manners, courteous and agreeable, and one of the rising young men of this section. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lynch these children have been born: Minerva Emma, wife of F. L. McGee, residing near Elmot; John D., who died at the age of seventeen years; Peter Calvin, who was accidentally shot on the 21st of November, 1884; Julia Ann, James L. and Lena Lillian. On the tract of land that Mr. Lynch originally entered he now has the entire tract under cultivation, all well fenced, with a good orchard. He has other farms which he has improved, and his children are residing on these. Lynch's Landing, which was opened on Mr. Lynch's place in 1881, was named in honor of him.

Margaret L. McFadden, the widow of Robert McFadden, and a daughter of John Hill, was born in Tennessee in 1840. Her father moved to Mississippi County, Ark., in 1858, and settled on Frenchman's Bayou, being one of the pioneers of that section. Here he bought a tract of land which had very few improvements on it, but he soon put it in such good condition that he sold it at a handsome profit. He next bought 160 acres of land, with about half of it cleared, on Carson's Lake, and after an active and busy life died, in 1872, at this place, two years previous to his wife's decease. His daughter, Margaret, was married, in 1866, to Mr. McFadden, of Tennessee, in which State the young couple made their home until Mrs. McFadden's father died, when they removed to Arkansas, and settled in Mississippi County. One hundred and sixty acres of partly improved land were purchased on Frenchman's Bayou, which Mr. McFadden added to during his life until he had all together 500 acres of the best land in that section, and 100 acres of it cleared. He was an active worker in educational matters, and served several terms as school director. His natural leaning toward oratory led him to adopt the pulpit, and shortly afterward he was ordained a Missionary Baptist preacher. It was in this capacity that he became widely known, and he was one of the

most highly esteemed citizens of that section. His death occurred in 1884, and since his demise Mrs. McFadden has continued the farming interests; up to date she has cleared sixty additional acres, besides buying 200 acres more. She is a woman of fine business ability, and understands thoroughly how to conduct her various affairs. She also owns a herd of fine stock, and her natural shrewdness and good judgment in all matters of business are well known. Mrs. McFadden is a member of the Frenchman's Bayou Baptist Church, and listens to sermons from the same pulpit in which her worthy husband preached in his life-time. Their union gave them five children: Paulina, who died at the age of twelve years; Katie Lee, who died in her third year; James R., who died when three years of age; Laura and John R., the latter attending school at Gardner, Tenn. In John H. Hill's family there were eleven children, of whom two died in infancy, and nine lived to maturity: Parthenia, married to Joseph Holmes, and died in 1877; Martha Ann, married in 1855, her husband being James Grant, and died August 25, 1862; the next child was Mrs. McFadden; then John M., who died in 1879; George Washington, who died from yellow fever in 1873; Andrew J., who died in 1877; Kate V., wife of John Sissel, a resident of Frenchman's Bayou; Bethel, who died in 1889, and Joseph N. Mrs. McFadden is a charming lady, and very popular with her neighbors, and though often urged to change her widowhood and become once more a bride, she still remains true to the memory of her departed husband.

Edward J. McGavock (deceased) was a man well known to the early settlers of Mississippi County, Ark., and was respected for his manly, straightforward course through life, and beloved by all for his noble Christian qualities of mind and heart. He was a son of Jacob McGavock of Nashville, Tenn., and was born in that city December 17, 1828, being favored in his youth with exceptionally fine educational opportunities, which he did not fail to improve. He entered the Nashville University, of which institution his grandfather, Felix Grundy, and his uncle, J. M. Bass, were trustees at the same time that Gen. Andrew Jackson was a member of

the board, and to his excellent natural abilities he added a fine education. About the year 1832, Felix Grundy, with his two sons-in-law, John M. Bass and Jacob McGavock, came to Mississippi County, Ark., and purchased large tracts of land at and about Pecan Point, which included the Shawnee Village and Dickinson's Mill, the whole purchase consisting of about 20,000 acres, besides about 3,000 acres on the lower end of Island No. 35, lying opposite Pecan Point. All this property is still retained in the family, with the exception of 1,500 acres, now owned by R. W. Friend of Pecan Point. Edward J. McGavock was the third child in a family of seven children born to Jacob and Louisa C. (Grundy) McGavock [a history of whom is given in the sketch of Dr. McGavock]. After leaving college, he was married to Miss Ella Young of Mississippi, and soon after began taking charge of the Pecan Point plantation, which he successfully managed until the opening up of the war, when he enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Tennessee Regiment, Confederate States Army, and was an active participant in many fierce engagements. He was at Franklin, Tenn., where the Confederate troops made one of their finest charges, and during his military career was appointed to the position of assistant quartermaster-general, which position he held until the close of the war. He then returned to the Pecan Point plantation, in Mississippi County, where he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred April 7, 1880, in New Orleans, La., having been, during life, among the foremost planters of Mississippi County, and a man of irreproachable morals. His first wife died in 1861, after giving birth to three children, all of whom grew to maturity: Frank Young McGavock, a sketch of whom appears farther on; Louise, the wife of Dr. Tyner, of Texas, where she died without issue, and Ella, who was married to Sheldon Wilson, of New Orleans, and now resides in Florida, the mother of one child. While at Columbus, Miss., in 1866, Mr. McGavock was married to Miss Elizabeth Scott Eskridge, by whom he became the father of two children: Mary Eskridge, who is an accomplished young lady, and has been attending school at Baltimore, Md., and Ed. J.,

who is receiving his education at Hanover, Va., and is now at Hot Springs, Ark., for his health. Mrs. McGavock's father, Judge T. P. Eskridge, was a resident of Crittenden County, Ark., but originally came from Virginia, where he belonged to one of the first families of that State. He received a collegiate education, and shortly after (in 1821) came to Mississippi County, Ark., the country at that time being almost wholly a wilderness, inhabited by Indians and wild animals. He became a member of the superior court of the Territory, and took an active part in all the affairs of the State until his death, which occurred in Crittenden County in 1835. He left two children: B. Byrum E. and Elizabeth Scott E. His death was deeply lamented by his widow and children, and by his many friends throughout the Territory. His wife was Miss Mary Byrum, a daughter of Benjamin S. Byrum, of Concordia Parish, La. They are of old French Huguenot stock, their ancestors having taken refuge in America in the last century. Mrs. McGavock and her family are pleasantly situated on the bank of the Mississippi River at Pecan Point. The house is a large, old-fashioned building, and is surrounded by a large peach and apple orchard, back of which is one of the finest plantations in the county, consisting of 1,000 acres of land, of which 300 or 400 acres are in a fine state of cultivation. The sisters and brothers of E. J. McGavock are Mrs. J. B. Lindsley, Nashville; Mrs. James Todd, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. F. G. McGavock, Ark.; John J. McGavock, Fayetteville, Ark.

Dr. F. G. McGavock, proprietor of the McGavock plantation, and whose postoffice is in the southern part of Mississippi County, is one of those rare characters now so seldom met. A real Southern gentleman, in his veins flows the best blood of America, and of this the Doctor is justly proud. His mother was the daughter of Felix Grundy, of Nashville, Tenn., who was contemporary with Andrew Jackson. Mr. Grundy, in company with his two sons-in-law, Jacob McGavock (father of the subject of this sketch) and John M. Bass, all of Nashville, made large purchases of land in the southern part of Mississippi County, Ark., about the year 1833, on which they opened

up large plantations with slave labor. At the same time they held their residence in Nashville, where Dr. F. G. McGavock was born in the year 1832. James McGavock, the great-great-grandfather of the Doctor, came from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1728, and settled in Rockbridge County, Va., where he became acquainted with Miss Mary Cloyd, daughter of David Cloyd, to whom he was married in 1760. They then moved to Wythe County, Va., where they raised a large family, and became very wealthy in the course of time. His son, Hugh McGavock, was proprietor of the Max Meadows estate, which is still in the family. Here was born Jacob McGavock, the father of the Doctor, in 1790. At the age of twenty-two he went to Nashville, Tenn., acting as deputy in the circuit clerk's office for a few years, when he was appointed United States circuit clerk, which position he held until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he acted in the same capacity for the Confederacy. When the Federal troops took Nashville, Mr. McGavock was arrested for high treason, but was released on the evidence of Judge Catron, then of the Supreme Court of the United States, who testified that Mr. McGavock had turned his books over to the United States intact, having hidden them in his cellar, while other clerks allowed their books and records to be destroyed. Mr. McGavock was married to Miss Louisa C. Grundy, who was about ten years his junior, and both lived to a ripe old age, dying in Nashville, Tenn., within one year of each other, he at the age of ninety-one years, and she at the age of eighty-one. They reared seven children, all of whom have had large interests in Mississippi County. Armie, wife of Judge Henry Dickenson, inherited the plantation known as the Dickenson Mills; it is now owned by Jacob McGavock Dickenson, her son, a rising young lawyer of Nashville, Tenn. Col. Randall W. McGavock was killed at the head of his regiment at Raymond, Miss., in the Confederate cause; he was a graduate of the University of Nashville. Sallie, wife of Prof. J. B. Lindsley, of Nashville, was given a large estate near Pecan Point, which is now owned by her son, J. McGavock Lindsley, who resides in Nashville, but spends

part of his time on the estate. Ed. J. McGavock [see portrait and sketch]. F. G., the subject of this sketch [see portrait]. John J., of Fayetteville, Ark., who recently disposed of a large estate in the county. Mary, wife of James Todd, of Louisville, Ky., owns 3,000 acres of the McGavock estate at the foot of Island 35, opposite Pecan Point. Dr. F. G. McGavock graduated from the University at Chapel Hill, N. C., and also from the University of Nashville. Shortly after graduating Dr. McGavock married Miss Mary M. Bostick, daughter of John Bostick, of Triune, Tenn. On her marriage she came in possession of a large number of slaves, whom the Doctor used in opening up the Shawnee Village estate, consisting of 1,800 acres of woodland, on the ground that the noted outlaw, John A. Merrill, made famous by making it his stronghold. Previous to that it had been the camp of the Shawnee Indians, and there now stands on this estate one of the largest mounds in the county, which contains bones and pottery of a race apparently superior to and antedating the Indians. In plowing and digging on this place the remains of what appears to have been a brick pavement are found. In some instances large pieces of well-preserved brick, which had been buried for ages, have been brought to the surface. This is all within a square of about twelve acres, around which, on three sides, is a well-defined ridge. There were about three acres cleared at the time the Doctor took hold, and in 1880 he made his only living daughter a present of the estate, with over 700 acres under a fine state of cultivation. The Doctor made his home in Triune, Tenn., in summer, until after the death of his wife, which occurred at the Gayosa House, in Memphis, the day the Federal gun-boats were fighting in front of that city. He was at her bedside when he was made prisoner, but was given permission to attend his dead. He took his two little daughters to Nashville, after which he returned to his plantation. About this time the people of the vicinity organized what was known as the Shawnee Legal Association, to protect themselves against outlaws and guerrillas. The Doctor was made leader and judge, and received the endorsement of

Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, in command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, at Memphis, and also of the Confederate general, Sterling Price. Vested with this authority the Doctor compelled every man to either join the conclave or get out of the neighborhood. Where a capital offense was committed the culprit was secured and turned over to either the Confederate or Federal authorities, according to circumstances. For theft or other petty offenses, horsewhipping and an order to leave the county were deemed sufficient. If the culprit failed to leave, however, it generally went hard with him when caught again. During the war Dr. McGavock demonstrated the fact that cotton could be successfully cultivated with white labor, and that even delicate women could be brought from an entirely different climate to successfully work in the cotton-field without injury to their health. The negroes were freed and scattered; white men would be conscripted by the Confederate troops; cotton was in demand and brought from 70 to 90 cents per pound. The Doctor went to New York, where he engaged sixty-five Irish girls at Castle Garden, from fourteen to forty-five years of age, and with these made a contract for one year at \$20 per month each, and board. Without experience, but with a little showing, these girls made a crop for the Doctor on which he cleared \$45,000, after paying all expenses, and allowing rent for the land. He was watchful in regard to their health and comfort, and the large dining-room was presided over by a corps of waiters who served meals prepared by the best skilled cooks and bakers to be found. A barrel of whisky, in which a few ounces of quinine were dissolved, was issued to them at the rate of three drinks of two drams each, at intervals during the day. The Doctor always had a hospital with a skilled nurse, but it was very seldom used, as very little sickness prevailed during the two years of their stay, and but one death occurred. These girls worked on the Pecan Point plantation, and during this time the Doctor paid the expenses of a Catholic priest to come and attend to their spiritual welfare, all being members of that church. A few years later he secured fifty-five German men from Castle Garden,

and employed them successfully for one year on his Nodena plantation: but the best hands he ever worked were eighteen Chinamen, just from China, whom he secured in Chicago. These he employed on the Shawnee Village place, but they, like the others he imported, were enticed away by ill-advisers or friends. In 1879 Dr. McGavock moved to his present place, known as "McGavock" (the governor having so named the postoffice), which at that time was but a wilderness. It is now one of the finest plantations in the county, with about 640 acres under cultivation. Here the Doctor used both white and colored labor, and thinks the white can stand the climate and work as well as the negro. Since moving to McGavock the Doctor has abandoned the practice of medicine, which at one time was very extensive. He goes now only when called by another physician in consultation. When first coming to Mississippi County he established a nursery for the culture of fruits and flowers, experimenting with almost all the varieties from the leading nurseries of the East and North. He has successfully raised apples, peaches, plums, pears, apricots, nectarines, cherries, figs, almonds, English walnuts, filberts, and small fruits, and grapes of every known variety. For bees he thinks this is a perfect paradise, as all the flora of the woods are honey-bearing. He has raised within the county the following crops: Grass and vegetables, oats, rye, wheat, millet, buckwheat, tobacco, peanuts, white and sweet potatoes, clover, timothy, and all garden produce, with perfect success. The Doctor is now interesting himself in the improvement of the cattle of his district, having recently imported a fine Jersey bull from England, and now has about 100 head of the finest Jersey cows in the State. His daughter, Monoah, is the wife of William S. Bransford, of Nashville, Tenn., where they now reside. Mrs. Bransford is the owner of the Shawnee Village plantation. They have two bright little girls—Bessie and Louise. In 1881 Dr. McGavock was elected to represent the county in the State legislature, which he did to the satisfaction of his constituents and the State, but, owing to his home interests, he refused to accept the second term. He is a member of the Odd Fellows

and of the Masons; also of the Knights of Honor, of Frenchman's Bayou, where McGavock Lodge was named in his honor. He is a man who has made fortunes, at one time being worth as much as \$1,000,000. But wealth to him is but a means, and not an end, so he lavishes it as freely as he makes it. His hospitality is unbounded; all are welcome. To his equals he is courteous, to his inferiors kind, and all receive that consideration due their station. Being a man of decided views and of an active temperament, he often shows his roughest side out, while those who know him best are his best friends. As he is probably better known than any man in the county, he has a host of friends, and can be classed as the most remarkable man in Mississippi County.

John Harding McGavock (deceased). A glance at the genealogy of Mr. McGavock's family will show that both his paternal and maternal ancestors have been extensive real estate owners, and great men of prominence. The McGavocks are of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to America before the Revolutionary War, settling in Virginia. About 1796, one of them, David, having married a Miss McDowel, moved with his family to Davidson County, Tenn., and purchased a large tract of land, upon a part of which the city of Nashville now stands. One of his sons, Frank Preston McGavock, married a Miss Amanda Harding, a daughter of John Harding, and a sister of Gen. William G. Harding, the owner of "Belle Meade," a noted stock farm near Nashville. This couple became the parents of John Harding, the subject of this sketch. He was reared in Nashville and educated in the State College in that city, receiving a diploma signed by Gen. Andrew Jackson and other notables of the State. After graduating in Nashville he went to Harvard, where he again received a diploma signed by Edward Everett, Greenleaf, Kent, and others. Upon his return to his home, his grandfather Harding, who some years before had come down the Cumberland, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in a skiff, and had made large purchases in Mississippi County, induced him to leave Nashville, and try the wilds of Arkansas. After this, although still claiming

Nashville as his home, he spent a part of each year in Mississippi County, adding by purchase and entry to the already valuable tract given him by his grandfather, dividing his time between business and bear-hunting, in both of which he was eminently successful. In 1853 he married Miss Georgia Moore, a daughter of Joseph I. Moore, of Columbus, Miss., she being a young lady of culture and refinement, and of one of the first families of the State. He died in 1861, just at the outbreak of the Civil War, at his father's house, near Nashville. Of the four children born to him, only one remains, Mrs. Sue McGavock Grider, wife of Henry Grider. After the death of J. H. McGavock, his widow married, in 1868, William A. Erwin, of Jackson, Miss., he belonging to a prominent family of that State, and who died in 1882, leaving one daughter, Georgia, now at school. Mrs. Erwin makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Grider, at the old homestead "Sans-Souci," near Osceola, Ark. During the Civil War the house was used by Gen. Pope as a hospital, the yard as a cemetery; though, since, the bodies have been removed and placed in a National cemetery. The fleet when it first came down the river to attack Fort Pillow, which is a few miles below Sans-Souci, was anchored in the river opposite the house. This house, which was built by John H. McGavock, has a broad piazza, 12x74 feet in front, the pillars of which are of swamp cypress, in their natural state, except having the bark stripped off, and being painted. They are fluted in the most beautiful and artistic manner, having the appearance of the work of a skillful artist, and are the admiration of every beholder. Mrs. Grider preserves as an heirloom the cradle in which all of her mother's children and her own have been rocked. This is a turtle shell, measuring four feet two and one-half inches by three feet seven inches, polished and varnished on the outside, and mounted upon rockers of mahogany, and wadded and lined on the inside with quilted blue satin. The turtle was caught by Mr. McGavock, out of the Mississippi River at his own landing.

Frank Young McGavock. For many years, or since locating in this county, Mr. McGavock has

enjoyed the reputation of being not only a substantial and progressive farmer, but an intelligent and thoroughly-posted man in all public affairs. He has always been noted for honorable, upright dealing, and has kept the name he bears, which has descended to him from a long line of illustrious and honored ancestry, pure in the sight of God and man. The first of the family of whom we have any knowledge was the father (name unknown) of James McGavock, who belonged to a wealthy family of Ireland, and who came to America in 1728, settling in the State of Virginia, where he took a prominent part in the Revolutionary War, being a soldier in the Colonial army. James McGavock was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1720, and accompanied his father to Virginia, being married in that State about 1760 to Miss Mary Cloyd, of Rockbridge County, that State. Their son Hugh was the original owner of "Max Meadows," one of the finest estates of the "Old Dominion," which is still in possession of the McGavock family. His son, Jacob, the grandfather of our immediate subject, was born on that farm in 1790, and in 1812 went to Nashville, Tenn., being appointed a short time afterward to the position of United States circuit clerk, which position he held until after the Rebellion. He was a very successful financier, and in company with his father-in-law, Felix Grundy, and his brother-in-law, J. M. Bass, all wealthy residents of Nashville, he came to Mississippi County, Ark., about the year 1832, where he purchased tracts of land many thousands of acres in extent. He afterward bought out the others' interest, and subsequently a large portion of his fine estate fell to the late Edward J. McGavock, a sketch of whom appears in this work. The latter died in 1881, and his wife in 1861. Frank Young McGavock was but two years old at the time of his mother's death, and from that period until the close of the war he made his home with his maternal aunt, Mrs. Laura Whitfield, whose husband was the eldest son of ex-Gov. Whitfield, of Mississippi, and here he continued to make his home until the close of the war, when he was put in charge of his grandfather, Jacob McGavock, of Nashville, Tenn., with whom he remained until

eighteen years of age. His maternal grandfather was Frank Young, of Columbus, Miss., who was a leading man of his day. Mr. McGavock, our subject, was given every advantage for acquiring a good education, and was graduated from the Nashville University, at which institution his father had been educated, and of which his grandfather and great-grandfather were among the founders; and after leaving college he entered the wholesale grocery business at Memphis, Tenn., continuing until he was twenty-five years of age. At that time he was married to Miss Theresa E. Perkins, a daughter of Samuel and Theresa (Ewin) Perkins, of Franklin, Tenn., and after their marriage they resided in that place one year, then coming to their present fine estate, the McGavock plantation, which adjoins Pecan Point. Here they have a very pleasant home, and are the parents of one child, a bright little daughter, named Theresa P., in whom all their affections and hopes are centered. Mr. McGavock belongs to the only family of his name and generation living in Mississippi County.

Hon. H. M. McVeigh, attorney, Osceola. Mr. McVeigh is one of those men, too few in number, who fully recognize the truth so often urged by the sages of the law, that of all men, the reading and thought of a lawyer should be the most extended. Systematic reading gives a more comprehensive grasp to the mind, variety and richness to thought, and a clearer perception of the motives of men and the principles of things; indeed, of the very spirit of laws. This he has found most essential in the prosecution of his professional practice. Mr. McVeigh was born in Fauquier County, Va., in 1839, and was the second in a family of ten children born to Hiram and Mary E. (White) McVeigh, both natives of Virginia. The father was engaged in commercial pursuits until his death, in 1865. The mother is still living and resides in her native State. Mr. McVeigh is a self-educated man, having had no advantages other than the common schools. His father, having failed in business, was not able to give him a collegiate education, and, when fourteen years of age, young McVeigh entered a printing office and learned that art. When about eighteen years of age, he began the

study of law and partly supported himself by acting as local editor of a daily paper. In 1860 and 1861 he studied law at Hannibal, Mo., and was admitted to the bar at that place the summer before he was twenty-one years of age. While pursuing his legal studies he also edited, for a short time, the Hannibal (Mo.) Daily Messenger, and during his experience as a printer he worked at the case in the office of the Hannibal Courier, Quincy (Ill.) Daily Herald, Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City, Palmyra (Mo.) Sentinel, Huntsville (Mo.) Citizen, and the Mexico (Mo.) Ledger; also other papers. During this time he carefully studied the style in which the editors expressed their thoughts, and paid particular attention to the style of the selected matter. When sixteen years of age he began to write paragraphs, which were accepted and printed by the editors. At the outbreak of the late Civil War, being a native Virginian, and trained to believe that his State, like the king, "could do no wrong," he responded to the call of Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, for troops, and went into camp under Gen. T. Harris, of Northeast Missouri. He was present and participated in several conflicts between the Federal and Confederate troops in Missouri, and after the siege and battle of Lexington, in which he took part, he was appointed assistant ordnance officer, with the rank of lieutenant. Upon the disbanding of the Missouri State Guards, he received authority to recruit a company for the Confederate service, but was captured in Northeast Missouri by a Federal cavalry regiment, and, after remaining a prisoner on parole for nearly a year, was finally exchanged. He again entered the Confederate service, and remained in active duty in the Trans-Mississippi department from the winter of 1862 until the surrender, at which time he was the enrolling officer of Mississippi County. After the close of the conflict, and immediately upon the organization of the courts of Arkansas, Mr. McVeigh began the practice of law in that State. He also began a regular systematic course of study, supplied himself with books, and soon had in his possession translations of all the ancient classics, and the best English standard works on history, poetry and essays. A taste for reading thus acquired he con-

tinues to this day, and has thus given himself an education particularly adapted to his situation and circumstances in life. It will be seen from this account, that though without a thorough early education, he has so improved the later years of his life that he is now known throughout the State as a gentleman of literary ability and learning. He was married on November 1, 1864, to Miss Susan Fletcher, a native of Mississippi County, Ark., and the daughter of Col. Elliot H. Fletcher, a distinguished citizen of Arkansas [see sketch]. Mr. McVeigh continued to devote himself exclusively to the practice of law until 1872, when he was nominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate to represent Mississippi County in the State legislature. He had been nominated by the Democrats in 1870, but, on account of a severe attack of malarial fever, which confined him to his bed, he declined to be a candidate at that time. However, he accepted the nomination in 1872 and at once entered upon his canvass, meeting in debate Judge Charles Fitzpatrick, then the leader of the opposite party in Mississippi County. It was during the fall of this year that the race trouble broke out in this county, resulting in the death of the sheriff and the invasion of the town of Osceola by from 400 to 500 armed negroes, who threatened to burn and destroy the place. Mr. McVeigh was in the town when the negroes entered, and, mounting a platform in front of a store (the same upon which the sheriff had been killed the day before), he called the insurgents around him and addressed them in the interest of peace and order. They listened attentively, although very menacing at first, and at the conclusion of a fifteen minutes' speech he put it to a vote as to whether they should peaceably disperse and go to their homes. They voted in the affirmative, and at the end of a half hour, the town was cleared of their presence, and the threatened damage averted, for at least the time being. It will be seen in the historical portion of the volume the final result of this insurrection. In the fall Mr. McVeigh was elected to the legislature. During the session, which commenced in January, 1873, he introduced the bill to found the Arkansas asylum for the insane, a

measure which originated with him, and which he had declared his intention to bring about before he went to the capital. The bill was referred to the committee on ways and means, and, after many delays, that committee reported against the passage of the bill. Mr. McVeigh, through a friend, asked for a consideration of the bill in committee of the whole House, and on February 4, 1873, he made a speech in favor of the same that caused his name to be known throughout the State of Arkansas. The committee rose, and unanimously reported in favor of the bill. The next day it passed the House, almost unanimously, passed the Senate by a similar vote, was signed by the governor and became a law. The appropriation, owing to the depreciation of State scrip, in consequence of the Brooks-Baxter war, which immediately followed, was insufficient to carry on the work, and the building was not erected until Mr. McVeigh was returned to the legislature, in 1881. He brought the subject up again, and the legislature made a sufficient appropriation to complete the work. This magnificent structure was opened for the reception of patients in 1882, and the very first article to be placed in the parlor of the asylum was a life size oil painting of Mr. McVeigh, placed there by the board of trustees in acknowledgment of his earnest and successful efforts in behalf of the insane of the State. Mr. McVeigh took a very active interest in the legislature of 1873, always aiming to advance the real interests of the State. He made an effective speech against Brooks' petition to contest the right of Gov. Baxter to hold the office of governor. His speech against the metropolitan police bill, against the so-called civil rights bill and other extreme and revolutionary measures, introduced at this session, were highly commended by all parties at that time. Upon the adjournment of the legislature Mr. McVeigh was appointed prosecuting attorney for the Eleventh judicial circuit, composed of Poinsett, Cross, St. Francis, Crittenden and Mississippi Counties. He held this position for nearly two years, or until the adoption of the present State constitution, and to the entire satisfaction of the good people of the circuit. He continued to prac-

tice law with increasing success until the year 1880, when he was again urged to become a candidate for representative. He was elected by a large plurality, and served through the session of 1881. He was an active member of the House, and during the session induced the legislature to adopt the law limiting the right to donate the public lands to actual settlers. The measure was advocated while making his canvass before the electors of Mississippi County. On the 4th of July, 1881, by invitation, he addressed an audience of over 6,000 people at Ozark, Ark., on the subject of Local Option. In 1883 he was appointed by the governor as one of the board of visitors to the State University and there, by invitation of the students of the institution, he delivered the commencement oration. His subject was "The Responsibility of Freemen." The governor of the State, the president, Gen. D. H. Hill, the faculty of the university, senators and representatives in Congress, judges and distinguished men from different parts of the State were present, besides the students and citizens living in the vicinity. The address was highly commended both by the press and by all present. On September 24, 1883, Mr. McVeigh was proposed and elected a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, an honor unsought and unexpected by him. He is also a member of the Arkansas Historical Society. He has written the "Primitive History of Arkansas" during the French and Spanish occupation; giving an account of the settlement in the State for the last century, beginning with Henry De Tonti's settlement at Arkansas Post, in 1685. The work is in manuscript and was undertaken merely to preserve the early history of the State, and not from a desire for literary distinction. He has given a full account of the invasion of the country by De Soto, his line of march, and has taken great pains to identify the localities mentioned by the historians who accompanied that expedition. Except the time Mr. McVeigh served in the legislature, he has been engaged exclusively in the practice of law, and no man in Eastern Arkansas has been more assiduous in his devotion to the duties of his profession. His business has always been very good, and he has made it the aim

of his life to deserve the implicit confidence of his clients. Had Mr. McVeigh's lot been cast in a more central or thickly settled county, his oratorical powers and literary attainments must have placed him in the prominent ranks of noted men; as it is, he is earnestly working in the practice of his profession and only ambitious for the good-will of his fellow-men. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McVeigh were born nine children: Frances, the eldest daughter, married, June 25, 1889, the Rev. G. H. Smith, of Independence County, Ark., a talented young minister of the Methodist denomination; Elliot, Jesse, Anna Bland, Agnes, Rose, and Susan, are the ones now living; and those deceased are Sallie, at the age of four years, and Mary, who died at the age of fourteen. The family are members of the Episcopal Church.

Hugh R. McVeigh, of the firm of H. R. & E. F. McVeigh, real estate agents of Osceola, Mississippi County, Ark., was born in Hannibal, Mo., in 1854, and is one of the responsible men of Osceola, who has enlisted his service in the incessant activity of the real estate market and the magnitude of that enterprise in this city. He is the ninth in a family of ten children born to Hiram and Mary E. (White) McVeigh, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The father followed commercial pursuits in Virginia until about 1850, when he moved to Hannibal, and was there engaged in business until his death, which occurred in 1865. Mrs. McVeigh is still living and resides in her native State. Hugh R. McVeigh attended the private schools in Missouri until thirteen years of age, and then moved with his mother to Baltimore, Md., where he was employed as errand boy in a store for three years. In 1869 Mr. McVeigh went to Philadelphia, where he was engaged as stock keeper for Morgan Bush & Co., and there remained until in May, 1874, when he came to Osceola, Ark. He there studied law with his brother, Hon. H. M. McVeigh, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. On June 21, 1876, he was appointed deputy clerk, of the Mississippi County circuit court, which position he held until October 30, 1884. On September 6, of the same year, he was elected circuit court clerk, and

was complimented by being re-elected to the same position in 1886. At the expiration of this term he declined to be re-nominated, and has since been engaged in the real estate business. The firm does a general business, buying and selling land, and investing capital in landed property. These gentlemen are using every inducement, and are doing all they can to advertise the advantages of investment in this section. Mr. McVeigh takes an active interest in all things that will contribute to the advancement of the county, and is a liberal supporter of all worthy enterprises. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Osceola Lodge No. 27, Osceola Chapter No. 57, and Memphis (Tenn.) Commandery No. 4.

Elliot Fletcher McVeigh, a member of the real estate firm of H. R. & E. F. McVeigh, is a young man whose energy and sense mark him as an efficient factor in the consummation of the firm's many enterprises. He was born in Mississippi County, Ark., in 1867, and is the second in a family of nine children born to H. M. and Susan (Fletcher) McVeigh [see sketch of Hon. H. M. McVeigh]. Elliot McVeigh secured a good practical education in the public schools of Osceola, and when sixteen years of age he engaged as clerk with N. L. Avery & Co., with whom he continued for three years. He then went to St. Louis, but only remained there a short time. On January 1, 1886, he was appointed by County Clerk McVeigh as deputy, and upon the accession of Mr. Driver to the office of county clerk, Elliot McVeigh was retained, and he is now engaged in that office. Nowhere in the county is there to be found a young man of more energy or determined will or force of character than Mr. McVeigh; and in no locality is there any one who is more worthy the esteem and confidence of the community than he. He possesses marked artistic ability, inherited from a long line of ancestors, many of whose descendants are noted artists, and in Mississippi County, which is noted for its self-made men, Mr. McVeigh gives every promise of rising to distinction.

Daniel Mann is a native-born resident of Mississippi County, Ark., and as such is looked upon with respect and esteem by those who know who

and what he is. His birth occurred in 1853, he being one of a large family of children born to William W. and Nancy Mann, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Arkansas. William Mann spent his youth and early manhood on his old home farm in his native State, coming in 1848 to Arkansas, and settling on Clear Lake, in Mississippi County, where he entered and purchased a tract of land embracing 600 acres. He improved this farm in a great measure, but, in addition to following the plow, was engaged in blacksmithing and tanning, giving these occupations his whole attention after Daniel was large enough to attend to the farm, which enterprises proved a decided success. He died in February, 1882. Daniel Mann was married, at the age of twenty-one years, to Miss Sarah Carter, a Tennessean by birth, and afterward began residing on a portion of his father's farm, becoming the possessor of 160 acres in 1879, thirty of which he has cleared. Upon the death of his father the old homestead was divided, and sixty-four acres of wild land fell to Daniel. On this property he has built a good house, and has about ten acres under the plow. In the fall of 1887 he took a trip to Illinois, and bought a pair of full-blooded Poland-China hogs, the only ones in the township, and intends soon to purchase a thorough-bred Durham animal, being interested in improving the stock of the county. His leisure moments are devoted to hunting and fishing, and he has won quite a reputation as a bear-hunter, having killed large numbers of them. During the hunting season his house is the resort of hunting parties from Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, who always have good sport, and bag plenty of game when Mr. Mann is the leader. He is a patron of education, believes in elevating the standard of the schools in Mississippi County, and is now serving as school director. He and wife have become the parents of seven children, those living being Martha Agnes, William W., Lula F. and J. Hugh. Those deceased are William I., and two who died unnamed.

S. M. Marks. Nowhere within the limits of Mississippi County, Ark., can there be found a man who takes greater interest in its agricultural and

stock affairs than Mr. Marks, or who strives more continually to promote and advance these interests. Like so many native-born Kentuckians, he has been energetic and enterprising, and since 1879 has been the owner of a good farm of 160 acres in Chickasawba Township, which was at the time of his purchase heavily covered with timber. He has opened up about thirty acres, has erected substantial buildings on his place, and for some time has been interested in the propagation of stock, having in his possession a fine young horse of Highland and Cleveland Bay stock. His land yields a bale of cotton to the acre, and sixty bushels of corn. He was born in 1846, being the third in a family of seven children born to Samuel and Sarah (Keese) Marks, who were also Kentuckians. During his infancy his parents moved to Missouri, where the father died a few years later; and from the time he was able to work until 1861 he assisted in the support of his mother and a sister. In the fall of that year he enlisted in Company G, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and was in the Second Brigade, Fifth Division of the Fourth Army Corps of the Department of the Cumberland, and took an active part in the engagements at Port Hudson, Nashville and Franklin, and in a number of campaigns and minor engagements. He was mustered out of service at Selma, Ala., November 5, 1865, and received his discharge at Springfield, Ill. The three following years he was engaged in farming in the vicinity of the latter city, and up to 1874 was employed in tilling rented land. At that date he came to Arkansas and made a crop on Carson's Lake, but then returned to Illinois, and for two years was engaged in following various occupations. Since that time he has resided in Mississippi County, Ark., where he was married, in 1879, to Mrs. Amelia Ellen Lawrence, *nee* Bowen, a daughter of John M. C. Bowen. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Marks is a member of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, of the F. & A. M.

Capt. Daniel Matthews (deceased). From among the many estimable citizens of Mississippi County who have passed to their long home, but who, from an early day, were intimately and prominently associated with the county's development,

the name of Capt. Matthews can not be omitted. Of Pennsylvania nativity, he was born in Huntingdon County in the year 1814, and about 1835 came to Arkansas, and lived for some time at what is now known as Milliken's. Subsequently he ran a boat from Cincinnati to New Orleans, which calling he continued to pursue until 1850, engaging at that time in the mercantile trade in Osceola, Ark., at which place he conducted a store until his death, in 1884. He was one of the best-known men that ever ran on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and throughout Mississippi County, Ark., his name was synonymous with integrity, industry, and perseverance. For two years he was engaged in business in New Madrid, Mo., investing money in that place to the amount of \$25,000, but met with heavy losses, and became involved to the extent of \$7,000. He left that town with only \$15 in his pocket, and went to New Orleans, where, through the kindness of friends, he was again started in business, and had paid all his debts and also had his goods paid for at the end of a few years. In 1849 he was married to Miss Mary Young, a daughter of Andy and Elizabeth Young, and located at Osceola, in Mississippi County, where they became the parents of three children: T. A., Mollie C. and Beulah. Mollie C. being the wife of H. D. Tomlinson, of Osceola, and the mother of two children. Beulah is married to O. B. Ferguson, of Ripley, Tenn., and is the mother of one child. Mr. Matthews was in business at Osceola for thirty-four years, and during this time accumulated a property valued at \$75,000. No one unacquainted with him can realize what a benefit his life was to this county, or what an influence he exerted upon all those around him. His efforts in behalf of the poor and oppressed, without regard to race or color, will long be remembered, and his methodical business, coupled with strict integrity, may well be emulated by the rising generation. After his death, which occurred on the 2d of May, 1884, his body was taken in charge by the Masons, of which he had long been a member, and was buried by that order in Elmwood Cemetery, at Memphis, Tenn. His son, T. A. Matthews, was educated in the Christian Brothers' Institute,

at St. Louis, Mo., from which institution he was graduated in 1868. Capt. Daniel Matthews, during his life, had but one serious accident, and that back in the 30's, in an eastern railroad collision, near Harrisburg, his native State, where he lost a leg, afterward making his way through life with a cork leg. Mostly through his exertions the St. Matthew's Catholic Church at Osceola was built. This is a very fair frame structure for a town of such proportions as this. One of his relatives was living at Johnstown, which was lately destroyed by the great Pennsylvania flood.

M. B. Maxwell. Although this gentleman has been a resident of Mississippi County, Ark., only for a short period, he has been an important factor in the growth and prosperity of the same since 1878, and has been identified with all worthy enterprises. He was born in the State of Tennessee, in 1855, and was engaged in raising cotton in Tipton County of that State until the above mentioned date, at which time he came to Mississippi County, Ark., and first rented a plantation, putting in a crop of cotton, amounting to about forty acres in all. He now has 260 acres of land which he rents, 200 acres being in cotton and the rest in corn, and the most of the land he has opened up himself. He employs about twenty-five hands to attend to the crop, and by economy and close adherence to his occupation he has become possessed of considerable means. Miss Mollie Freezer became his wife in 1877, she being a daughter of Peter and Rebecca Freezer, who were born in Tipton County. She died in 1885, leaving two children, Lurenda and Lena. His present wife was Miss Emily Bringle, of Mississippi County, a native of Tennessee, her parents, John and Sarah Bringle, being also natives of that State.

L. A. Morris, the subject of the portrait appearing on another page of this volume, and the head of the mercantile firm of L. A. Morris & Co., general merchants at Osceola, Ark., can justly be recorded among the self-made men of Mississippi County. No one is more justly entitled to an enviable place in the history of Mississippi County than he, for, though young in years, he has been usefully and honorably identified with the interests

of this county, and with its advancement in every worthy particular. Mr. Morris owes his nativity to Alabama, where he was born in 1855, and is the second in a family of six children born to the Rev. F. C. and Sallie A. (McFeat) Morris. The parents were respectively from Alabama and South Carolina, were married in South Carolina, but soon afterward moved to Alabama, where they remained a short time, thence came to Osceola, in 1857. The father preached throughout Mississippi County and West Tennessee for many years, and was a man remarkable for his Christian purity and benevolence and high sense of honor. He died in 1876. The mother had died of cholera in 1866. L. A. Morris spent his youth in Osceola, attending private schools mostly, and in 1872 he began clerking in the store of Capt. D. Matthews, where he continued for seven years. He then went to Pecan Point and clerked for R. W. Friend for eighteen months, at which time he became a partner in the business under the firm title of Friend & Morris. In December, 1883, he bought a tract of 1,000 acres, well improved, with 200 acres under cultivation, and a store that had been established several years at Plum Point, Tenn. He soon withdrew from the firm of Friend & Morris to conduct his large interests at the above mentioned place, where he continued in business until January, 1889, when he leased his farm, and sold stock, etc., in the store to Johnson Bros., who are conducting it now. Mr. Morris was postmaster at Plum Point for a number of years, and filled that position creditably and well. On the subject's large farm there are 300 acres under cultivation, 100 of which were opened by himself. He erected a fine residence at a cost of \$2,000, also put up a cotton-gin, out-buildings, and a number of cabins, etc. Since buying the estate the Government has built a levee, and is at present engaged in revetting the bank along the river front, which improves his place to a great extent. On October 1, 1887, Mr. Morris opened a branch store at Osceola, and since closing at Plum Point, he has centered his whole attention at the Osceola store, which is conducted in partnership with F. R. Lanier, Jr. He has an extensive stock of general merchandise,

and does a commission business, also, of buying cotton and all farm produce. To Mr. Morris' marriage have been born three children: Carrie E.; Maggie May, who died at the age of three years, and Plumie E. Mr. Morris is a member of the A. O. U. W. Lodge, Osceola. Though still a young man, Mr. Morris' business capacities, and extensive experience with the resources of this county, have enabled him to take a foremost place in its affairs, while his pleasing, social qualities and gentlemanly manners make him a pleasant companion and friend.

F. M. Mosley. It was in 1849 that Mr. Mosley first became a resident of Arkansas, having come from his native State of Tennessee, where he was born in 1832, with his parents, of whom he was the fourth of their nine children. Harrison Mosley and Mary Davis Evans, the parents, both Virginians, were married in their native State, and soon after moved to Tennessee, where the father followed the life of a farmer until his death, in 1849. In the fall of that year the remainder of the family came to St. Francis County, Ark., where F. M. Mosley resided until 1859, when he came to Mississippi County, where he farmed on rented land until the close of the war; then, in partnership with H. T. Blythe, purchased a tract of land in Chickasawba Township, on which they erected a horse cotton-gin. A few years later they put in steam machinery, but in 1873, Mr. Mosley sold his interest in the gin, as well as his farm of 160 acres, and purchased his present property, one mile west of Blythesville, which comprises a tract of eighty acres, of which fifty are under cultivation. He took possession of this place in 1879, all of which was covered with woods at that time, and since then he has cleared fifty acres and built an excellent dwelling house; he also has a fine collection of fruit trees. It is one of the most pleasant places in all the neighborhood, and is the result of thrift and energy, which are among the leading characteristics of Mr. Mosley. His land is exceptionally productive, and readily yields a bale of cotton to the acre. He has been married twice, first in 1854, to Mary Thompson, of Arkansas, who died in 1872, leaving one child, Tabitha Ellen, the wife of Dr. Jones.

His second union took place in the fall of 1872, and was with Miss Alice Williams, a daughter of James H. Williams, whose sketch appears in this work. They have three children: Francis M., who died in infancy in 1875; James H. and Willie Bacehus. He is a patron of education, is a practical and successful farmer, and by reading and observation has become well posted in business affairs.

Thomas H. Musgrave. The following is a brief sketch of the career of Mr. Musgrave, a man whose present substantial position in life has been reached entirely through his own perseverance; and the facts connected with his agricultural operations, and their results, only show what a person with courage and enlightened views can accomplish. He first saw the light of day in the Old North State, in 1847, and eleven years of his youth and early manhood were spent in attending school. His primary training was received in the schools of Branchville, Charleston and Columbia, S. C., and in 1855, he came with his father to Somerville, Tenn., where he attended the academy three years; in 1859 he went to Peoria, Ill., and attended the High School one year; in 1863 he entered the St. Louis University, where he remained till he completed his collegiate career, graduating in 1868. He came immediately to his home in Arkansas, where he rested for a short time, and then obtained employment at Hale's Point, Tenn., as a book-keeper, which position he held until 1873, when he returned to his farm in Mississippi County. His property then consisted of 560 acres of land, with about twenty acres in cultivation, but with an incumbrance of \$1,700, part of the purchase money due the vendor. He set earnestly and persistently to work to clear his land of debt, which he soon did, and then began to clear it of the timber and prepare it for cultivation. He not only succeeded in paying for his land and clearing 150 acres more on the same farm, but also added to his lands from time to time, until he has owned over 4,000 acres, and now owns about 2,500 acres of superior land, with 150 acres this year in cultivation, and two small farms "lying out" for want of tenants. He has sold considerable property, some of which was

well improved, and a part of which he cleared. On his extensive domains is some of the choicest land to be found in the State. A bale of cotton can easily be raised to the acre, some of his tenants occasionally making more. Nine families now live on and cultivate his lands, but Mr. Musgrave says he has room for and would gladly furnish fifty more with homes. A large area, which, twenty five years ago, was the bed of the Mississippi River, has been added to this tract of land by the river shifting its channel, and now, where a few years since steamboats plowed the turbid waters of this mighty stream, can be seen some of the finest fields of cotton and corn in the State. Mr. Musgrave possesses decided literary tastes, and has been quite an extensive student of both law and medicine. He has never taken a very active part in the political affairs of his county, though he served three terms as justice of the peace, but refused to qualify after having been elected the fourth time. He was nominated by the Democratic convention for county surveyor, and fully indorsed by the Republican convention for the same position, all without his knowledge; but, when elected, declined to discharge the duties, preferring the quiet and easy life on his farm. Although not an active politician, he is a close and diligent student, keeping well posted and fully abreast with the times; possessing a bold and vigorous mind, he does not swerve one iota from what he deems to be just and right. His reputation for honesty and integrity has been often tried and found pure, and his financial ability has been more than once put to the test, but never without credit to himself; his social qualities are well known and appreciated, and he has hosts of friends whose confidence and esteem are his highest eulogium. An excellent portrait of him appears in this work. He was the second of three children born to William R. and Mary E. Musgrave, both of whom were born in North Carolina, and were there reared and married, moving shortly after to South Carolina, where the father engaged in the steamboat business, and later worked in the machine shops at Charleston. He afterward became connected with the railroad business, which he discontinued in 1857, prior to coming to Arkansas, following this occu-

pation in Somerville, Tenn., to which State he removed in 1855. Upon coming to Arkansas he located in Mississippi County, and there engaged in the saw-mill business, which was continued until 1860. At that date he bought 556 acres of land in Hickman Township, a portion of which land was cleared and under cultivation. He continued to improve his property, and soon had over 100 acres in cultivation, the rest being devoted to raising stock. In 1862 the war put an end to these operations, and he engaged in commercial life, operating mainly in Lauderdale County, Tenn., though he bought large quantities of cotton in the adjoining counties of that State, and some in the northeastern counties of Arkansas. He died at Columbus, Ky., June 14, 1864, ending an active and well-spent life. William R. Musgrave was a very affable and well-known man, greatly esteemed by numerous friends. His widow died in the spring of 1884, at Rocky Mount, N. C.

F. Musick. It is a well-known fact that circumstances in life may make or mar the prospects of man to a certain extent, but a determined spirit will bend even the force of circumstances to its will. The career of Mr. Musick since his arrival upon the stage of human action is abundant proof of this trite saying. He was born in Virginia, and his parents, Russell and Elizabeth (Dowell) Musick, who came from Virginia to Mississippi County, Ark., in 1855, located on Frenchman's Bayou, where they purchased 160 acres of land, with about five acres cleared. Here, with the help of his sons, six in number, Mr. Musick cleared about eighty acres, but sold out previous to the war, and, in 1864, moved to Alexander County, Ill. There the father and mother passed their last days, dying within four days of each other, and only a short time after reaching Illinois. The children, four sons and one daughter, came back to Mississippi County, in 1865, and here F. Musick, the subject of this sketch, commenced planting cotton. In 1870 he purchased 180 acres of land, with about sixteen acres cleared, to which he afterward added about eighty acres more. This place he sold to Henry Criegher, and then purchased his present property, consisting of 160 acres on

the Bayou, with about sixty acres cleared. To this he has since added about eighty acres more, which he has under a fine state of cultivation, and raises about one bale of cotton to the acre. He has built five houses on the place, one barn, and two store buildings, one 16x70, and the other 20x24, in which he carries a well-selected stock of general merchandise, valued at from \$3,000 to \$7,000. This business he established about seven years ago in company with his brother. In 1885 the firm dissolved partnership, and F. Musick continued the business. His sales run from \$8,000 to \$10,000 per annum. Mr. Musick's first marriage was to Miss Martha Barham, daughter of James Barham, a native of Tennessee. Mrs. Musick died in 1874, leaving two children: J. A. F., a young man at home assisting his father in the store, and C. C., who died when seventeen years of age. Mr. Musick's second marriage was to Mrs. E. M. Young, whom he wedded in October, 1884. She is a daughter of Mrs. Lierley, of Lawrence County, Ark. Two children were the result of this union: Callie (a son) and Clara. Mr. Musick is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the K. of H., and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Silas F. Myers has been a resident of Mississippi County, for the past thirty-six years, and has spent a lifetime in pursuing the noble vocation of agriculture, having learned this occupation of his father who was an extensive tobacco planter in Kentucky. His life has not been without adventure or self-denying experiences, yet success has attended him both in material affairs and in the esteem which has been accorded him by those among whom he has so long made his home. He was born in Macon County, Ill., but at the age of eighteen months was taken by his father to Davis County, Ky., and remained on the latter's tobacco plantation until 1852, or until he was twenty-two years of age. His father, who bore the name of Levi Myers, died about 1837, and the mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Campbell, was a daughter of Henry Campbell, of Virginia. Abraham Myers, the paternal grandfather, was a German. To Levi Myers and wife a family of



Rev. Jas. F. Ferguson
M. E. C. S.

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

nine children were born, of whom Silas F. Myers is the only surviving member. The latter came to Mississippi County, Ark., and raised a crop of cotton the same year on rented land, and has since raised a crop of from 50 to 125 acres of cotton each year. He has nearly always worked on new ground, and has cleared sixty-three acres in one place, fifteen in another, and ten, twenty-five, eighty, twenty and sixteen acres, respectively. In 1876 he purchased land to the amount of 118 acres, all of which he has under the plow. He is very pleasantly situated, and his residence is substantial and roomy, being 72x34 feet, with a hallway running through the center, and a large porch extending around the house. It was built by his individual labor with the exception of about one week's work, when a carpenter was employed, and is excellently finished inside and out. Four families and three single men are employed to keep the farm in order, and on the place are five good workmen's cabins. He has a large orchard, well stocked with different varieties of peaches, apples, pears, plums, etc. Two years after coming to Mississippi County, he was married to Miss Sarah T. Williamson, a daughter of Richard and Harriet (Willingham) Williamson, who were formerly from Alabama, but removed to Tennessee when Mrs. Myers was a small child, and when she was fourteen years of age came to Mississippi County. Mr. and Mrs. Myers' children are as follows: Joseph B., a commercial traveler for a Memphis, Tenn., house; James H., a planter residing at Nodena, is married, his wife's maiden name being Nora Cissell, a daughter of Levi Cissell; and Minnie O., Nancy Ardella, and Cora Elizabeth, at home. Three children died in infancy, and one son died when eleven years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Myers, their daughter, Nancy Ardella, and son, James H., are members of the Presbyterian Church at Nodena, while Miss Minnie O. belongs to the same church at Osceola. Mr. Myers is a member of Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., of Osceola.

George W. Neel, a prominent farmer near Blythesville, Ark., was born in Obion County, Tenn., in 1858. He was the eleventh in a family of fifteen children born to John T. and Martha A.

(Simmons) Neel. Both parents were natives of Tennessee, where the father's occupation was farming, and where he died on December 12, 1864. The mother still resides in that State. George W. Neel attended the public schools of that period, but his educational advantages were very limited, and he did not receive the schooling his ambition desired. He remained at home until his majority, and in November, 1882, was married to Mrs. Nancy J. Ray, a young widow lady of that vicinity. After his marriage Mr. Neel purchased a farm, and settled upon it with his bride, where he resided until the year 1886, when he exchanged his Tennessee farm for one in Arkansas, a fine tract of forty acres, all under a high state of cultivation, and bearing grass, clover, corn and cotton; has also a splendid orchard, with which he has taken great pains to bring to as near perfection as possible. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Agricultural Wheel, and is one of the most enterprising and energetic of the younger farmers in this section. Mr. Neel is held in the highest regard by his neighbors, and deserves the success that has come upon his efforts. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Neel were born four children: Elizabeth Lavina, Georgie Elnora Belle, Flora Dora Lee and James Edwards.

William H. Oglesby, M. D. Since Dr. Oglesby's location in Mississippi County, Ark., he has shown himself eminently worthy of the confidence and trust reposed in him by all classes, and has proved himself to be a physician of decided merit. He was born on Blue-Grass soil in 1854, and up to 1860 resided on a farm in the country, but at that date his father, W. A. Oglesby, departed this life, and the family then took up their abode in Owensboro, where William H. attended school until about fifteen years of age, making good use of his time while opportunity offered. Imbued with a determination to secure a good education, he entered the Kentucky Wesleyan University at Millersburg, which institution he attended two years, and then clerked for two years in a store, his leisure moments being given to the study of medicine, for which science he had a predilection. The years of 1875-76 were spent in Slaughtersville,

where he pursued his medical researches, and he then entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, taking lectures during the winter of 1876-77. In the latter year he came to Mississippi County, Ark., and began clerking for J. B. Tisserand; but some five months later he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has continued with a rapidly increasing practice, up to the present time. In the winter of 1884-85 he attended lectures at the Memphis Hospital Medical College, graduating from that institution in March, 1885. Dr. Oglesby is a hard student, and keeps thoroughly apace with the strides which are being constantly made in his profession, and takes a number of leading medical journals. He has a very pleasant and comfortable home in the village of Blythesville, his residence being erected in 1881; and in addition to this has eighty acres of arable land, of which sixty are under cultivation. The Doctor is a married man, Miss Cullie Waggoner becoming his wife in 1879. She is a daughter of James Waggoner, an old settler of the county. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and she and the Doctor are the parents of two children, Gipsy and Mary Lorine. Dr. Oglesby has always been a patron of education, and is at present a member of the school board of Blythesville. His parents, W. A. and Katie (Harding) Oglesby, were the parents of five children, of whom he was the fourth. Both parents were Kentuckians, the father being a planter of that State, which occupation he followed throughout life.

J. B. Perkins, a gentleman of wonderful ability, was born in Tennessee in 1849, and is the oldest living child of George W. and Elizabeth (Herron) Perkins, of Tennessee. The father was a farmer, and emigrated to Arkansas in 1859, where he settled in Randolph County, and entered a tract of land upon which he made a home for his family until the first alarm of war brought a distressing separation. He enlisted in the Confederate army, and, after a brave struggle for the cause he undertook, met death like a soldier should at Memphis, in 1862. The family continued to reside in Randolph County until 1864, when they moved to Mississippi County and settled at Beaver Point. There

they farmed and rented land for several years, and in 1875 came to Cross Bayou, where they settled on fifty acres of wild land, which has since then become greatly improved through the efforts of J. B. Perkins. He has erected several substantial buildings, and put about forty acres under a high state of cultivation. His land will yield three-quarters of a bale of cotton to the acre; and, besides this, he has raised a fine orchard. In 1874, Mr. Perkins was married to Miss Sarah Starling, a native of Columbia County, Ark., and a daughter of John Washington Starling, an old settler of that county. Four children were born to the parents: Sallie, George Washington, Eddie and Minnie, the two latter deceased. John Perkins, a brother of Mr. Perkins, moved to this county at the same time with the latter, and both brothers bought land adjoining. John bought sixty-six acres, on which he made a great many improvements and erected buildings, and cleared about thirty-five acres, which he put under a good state of cultivation. He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary Bennett, a daughter of John Bennett, one of the pioneers of Mississippi County. Eight children were born to this union, of whom two have died. The names of their children are John F., Mary E., William, Rosa Lee, James Troy (deceased), Cordelia (deceased) and Nancy. Mr. Perkins was a representative citizen of Mississippi County, and took an active part in educational matters, serving as school director for several terms. He was also a member of the Agricultural Wheel, as was also his brother, J. B. Perkins. His death occurred on December 16, 1887, leaving a large circle of friends and his family to mourn their loss. The mother of these two brothers is still living in this vicinity, and enjoying the best of health, at the age of sixty years.

C. H. Powell, farmer and merchant, Osceola. The father of Mr. Powell, Joseph Powell, was a native of Virginia, who, after reaching manhood, was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Ann Walton, a native of Kentucky. The father followed agricultural pursuits for many years, and in about 1859, moved to Mississippi County, Ark., where for a year or two he made his home with Mr.

Lynch. He then rented land and continued tilling the soil, and, in connection, also handled cord-wood for the steamboats. He was killed during the war by a neighbor. He was the father of seven children, of whom C. H. Powell was the third. The latter was born in Hindman, Ky., in the year 1847, and was but seventeen years of age when his father was killed. He then sent his mother back to Kentucky, while he engaged as clerk at Hindman for a time, and later returned to Arkansas, where he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Harrington, a native of Mississippi County, and the daughter of Whiting Harrington, one of the leading settlers of this section. After marriage, Mr. Powell opened a tract of land belonging to his wife, and began tilling the soil. He has made many improvements, cleared about thirty acres, which are in a high state of cultivation, has a fine orchard, and in 1888 he erected a good residence. In 1887, he purchased two acres near the town, and on this has erected four tenant houses. He began a general grocery business at Lynch's Landing in 1884, and remained there four years, with a constantly increasing trade. In 1887, he leased a lot a short distance up the river, erected a building, and still continues his former trade with unusually good success. The fruits of his union with Miss Harrington were fourteen children (six now living): William Joseph; Sallie, wife of Joseph Violet, and resides with her parents; Eula, wife of William Mitchell, and lives in the vicinity; Fannie, at home; Lucy, died at the age of five years; John (deceased), Elisha, at home, and Cornelius Prewitt. The remainder died in infancy. Mr. Powell is not active in politics, but votes with the Democratic party. He is deeply interested in local improvements, and also in school matters, having served as director for six years.

G. W. Pratt is a name familiar to residents of Mississippi County. Its owner is a prominent saw-mill operator at Pecan Point, who was born in Decatur County, Tenn., in 1843, and was the oldest child in a family of nine children born to Richard T. and Mildred (Walker) Pratt. The father was one of the leading farmers, and a pioneer of West Tennessee, where he resided up to the time

of his death, in 1874, ten days after the demise of his wife. This was an incident that kept firmly imbedded in the minds of their children, and did not remove its melancholy impression for many years afterward. Upon returning home from the funeral of his faithful wife the father seemed to have a presentiment of his coming fate, and, weighed down by the grief and sadness of his bereavement, told his children that death would claim him before many days. Exactly ten days afterward he passed away, and his words were verified. G. W. Pratt remained at home until sixteen years of age, when he commenced flat-boating on the Mississippi River, and continued at that employment until 1860. He then went to clerking on one of the large river steamboats until 1861, when the rumors of war came penetrating through hills and valleys, and calling the men to arms. Like many other chivalrous young men of the South, he cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, and enlisted in Company K, Fifth Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Col. Travis, and was elected to the rank of corporal. At the battle of Shiloh he received a terrible wound, and was granted a furlough of sixty days. At the end of that time, having recovered, he organized a cavalry company with Capt. D—— commanding, and served as first lieutenant for three months, when the company was divided into two, and he received the rank of captain. He then joined Col. Cox's regiment, and campaigned through East Tennessee, and was in almost innumerable skirmishes and minor engagements during the entire time. In the spring of 1865 the company disbanded after almost continual fighting throughout its entire service, and he returned home. After the death of his wife he went to Bartlett, Tenn., and engaged in carpenter work to some extent, but afterward moved to Brunswick, where he remained seven years. In 1873 he was married to Miss Ella Johnston, of Fayette County, Tenn., who lived but two years after marriage, and died, leaving one son, John, who is now attending school at Princeton, Ky. In 1876 Mr. Pratt was married, at Oakland, Tenn., his second wife being Miss Nannie, a sister of his former wife. This lady lived but eighteen months, and after her death he

spent several months seeking a location in which to settle. He finally decided on Pecan Point, and moved to this point in 1882, entering at once into his trade of carpentering and building with so much success that now almost every building in that place can truthfully be said to have been erected by him. In February, 1888, he purchased a saw-mill, which he erected on the river bank, that has a capacity of 10,000 feet of lumber per day, and the demand largely exceeds the supply. Mr. Pratt has also built a tramway two miles in length, extending to the timber region, and as soon as the woods become exhausted he will build it farther out. He has several tramcars running, and a force of fourteen men at work constantly. Mr. Pratt is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Pecan Point Lodge, under dispensation at the present time. He is also a member of the K. of O., Pecan Point, and Eastern Star, and attends the Methodist Episcopal Church at this point, taking an active interest in all affairs of the Sunday-school. He has been one of the leading spirits in all things that promise to be to the advantage of this section, and is one of Mississippi County's most enterprising and valued citizens. Mr. Pratt is a good business man, and an admirable mechanic and architect. He is a great friend of the children for miles around, and it is a pleasure to see the little tots leave everyone else and flock around him whenever he puts in an appearance. His own pluck and determination have placed him in an independent position, and his courteous manner has won him many friends.

Dr. Robert C. Prewitt, a prominent physician, of Osceola, Ark., was born in Missouri in 1844, and from an early age displayed an eagerness for study and a desire for a professional life. He was the eldest of six children born to Joseph E. and Naoma (Nash) Prewitt, natives of the "Blue Grass State." The father was a successful tiller of the soil, and followed this occupation in his native State until his removal to Missouri, which took place in 1838. He located in Pike County, and was one of its earliest settlers. The paternal grandfather, Robert C. Prewitt, was a native of Virginia, and came to Kentucky at an early day,

where he followed farming. He participated in the War of 1812, was taken prisoner at the battle of Raisin River, and was held by the Indians all winter. He afterward returned to Kentucky, but subsequently emigrated to Missouri, where he died in 1850. The maternal grandfather, William N. Nash, was a native of Virginia, but emigrated to Kentucky, where he died and is buried. Dr. Robert C. Prewitt improved the educational advantages offered him in the common schools, and in 1861 began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Robert C. Prewitt, in Pike County, Mo. During 1862-63 he attended lectures at St. Louis Medical College, but the year previous to this he enlisted in the Confederate army, was sent to Southwest Missouri, where he participated in the battles of Fulton, Mount Zion, Wilson Creek and Lexington. He was taken prisoner at the last-named place, but became ill, and soon returned home. In January, 1864, the Doctor went to Kentucky, and located at Athens, Fayette County, where he began the practice of his profession. In October, of the same year, he married Miss Lottie C. Stephens, a native of Kentucky, and the daughter of Edwin Stephens, also a native of the "Blue Grass State," and a merchant of Lexington, who died of cholera in 1849. Dr. Prewitt remained in Athens until 1873, when he went to Helena, Ark., and bought a farm on Old Town Ridge. He remained there for four years, and then came to Osceola, Ark., where he has been practicing ever since, and has acquired no inferior reputation for his ability as a physician and surgeon. In 1877 he opened a fine drug store in the place, which was practically the first in Osceola, and ran this for eight years. In 1879 he took a course of lectures at Louisville, Ky., and graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine the same year. The Doctor is a member of the county examining board, is ex-president of the Mississippi County Medical Society, is a member of the State Medical Society, and is ex-president of the Tri-State Medical Association, of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee. To Dr. and Mrs. Prewitt were born six children: Joseph E., Laura (attending school at Richmond, Ky.), Robert C. and Sarah. Two were born dead.

W. H. Pullen. It was in the capacity of a merchant that Mr. Pullen first became acquainted with the people of Mississippi County, and they with him, and such has been his record as a business man, that his success is assured. He came to Frenchman's Bayou from Memphis in July, 1888, and bought out Dr. Joyner's store, since which time he has enlarged the building and added to the stock, so that now he has the largest and best selected stock of goods in the county outside of Osceola. Mr. Pullen has been recently appointed postmaster at Bardstown. He was born in Sardis, Panola County, Miss., but moved with his parents to Memphis, where he was reared and educated. When but sixteen years of age young Pullen embarked in business for himself by working for the Hernando Insurance Company for a number of years. He was also engaged with Lemon & Gale, of Memphis, in the dry goods business. At the age of twenty-seven he came to Mississippi County, and, as above stated, bought out the store of Dr. Joyner. He carries a stock of general merchandise valued at about \$6,000, and is one of the promising young business men of the county. He chose his life companion in the person of Miss Lou Haynes, daughter of Samuel H. Haynes, a Kentuckian by birth, who was colonel in the Union army during the war, and who had two brothers in the Confederate army. To Mr. and Mrs. Pullen has been born one child, King Haynes Pullen, a bright baby boy, the delight of the family. Benjamin K. Pullen, father of W. H. Pullen, was a native of North Carolina, who came to Memphis, Tenn., before the war, and during the war was in the Confederate service. He occupied a position as captain of the commissary department in a Mississippi regiment. When Memphis fell into the hands of the Union army, he brought his family to Panola County, Miss. After the war the family moved back to Memphis. A brother of our subject, Charles Lesslie Pullen, now one of the editors of the Sunday Times of Memphis, has been elected an honorary member of the Folk-Lore Society, of London, England, a very exclusive club, he being among the few members receiving that honor in the United States.

J. L. Quarles, who is numbered among the prominent agriculturists of Mississippi County, Ark., is a native of Tallahatchee County, Miss., where he remained until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-seventh Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, and served in Alabama and Tennessee, also taking part in the Perryville, Ky., battle. He was in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and in the latter battle was wounded, by having a minie ball enter his neck and come out near the spinal column. He next took part in the battle of Lookout Mountain, where the company went in thirty-seven strong, and only six returned unscathed. He was at Missionary Ridge, Resaca (Ga.), New Hope Church, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Franklin (Tenn.), and was mustered out and paroled at Grenada, Miss., after which he returned to Tallahatchee County, and there followed agricultural pursuits for two years. From there he went to Carroll County, of the same State, and after tilling the soil until December, 1887, he and family took possession of Shawnee Village, for Mrs. W. S. Bransford, of Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Quarles superintends the whole place, which consists of 1,400 acres, with 700 under cultivation. He thinks Arkansas one of the best countries in the world in which to raise live stock, especially mules, and says he has twenty head on the place for which he would not take \$140 per head. These mules have lived entirely on the range, winter and summer, with no expense except a little attention in the way salting, etc. Mr. Quarles says you may take a mule out of the plow in July, when it is almost worked to a shadow, and in a few weeks it will be fat and in good condition. The above mentioned gentleman is a member of the firm of Quarles Bros., who are now renting 300 acres of the Warner farm, in this county, near McGavock. Mr. Quarles chose for his life companion Miss L. F. Merrill, of Carroll County, Miss., where their children were all born. These are named as follows: B. W., now at home; Anna Merrill, J. L., Jr., Merrill, Oliver P. and Lucy F. They lost one child, the eldest, at the age of three years. Mrs. Quarles is the daughter of J. W. S. Merrill, of Car-

roll County, Miss., where he is a civil engineer of considerable note. He has been elected assessor and collector of Le Flore County, and has been surveyor of the United States land office for many years. Mr. Quarles has been a member of the Masonic Lodge of Greenwood, Miss., for the past eighteen years, and he and wife and three eldest children are members of the Christian Church.

J. W. Quinn. Since locating in Mississippi County, Ark., Mr. Quinn has enjoyed the reputation of being, not only a substantial and progressive planter, but an intelligent and thoroughly posted man in all public affairs; and a short sketch of his life will be of more than passing interest to the people of this locality. He was born in the "Palmetto State," in the year 1854, and was the eldest of four children born to the marriage of Lawson Quinn and Sarah Hampton. The father was an energetic tiller of the soil until the breaking out of the Rebellion, but at that date he laid down the implements of peace, to don the weapons of warfare, and was a faithful soldier in the Confederate army until he was killed at the battle of Petersburg, in 1864. His widow afterward became the worthy companion of W. P. Miller, and removed to East Tennessee, coming in 1874 to Mississippi County, Ark. J. W. Quinn, the subject of this sketch, remained with his mother until 1877, when he was taken sick, and went to East Tennessee for medical treatment, and after recovering his health, to some little extent, he attended school for a short time. In 1878 he made a trip to the home of his birth, where he remained for a while, then after a brief visit in Tennessee, he returned to Mississippi County, Ark. The following spring (1879) he rented thirty acres of land here, and made his first crop, and so well did he succeed that he has since continued to follow that occupation. As rent he gave every fifth bale of cotton, and realized on the crop exactly \$1,000. He was very successful the next year also, so that in 1883 he was able to purchase a tract of eighty acres, three miles north of Osceola, for which he paid the sum of \$1,750. Thirty acres were under cultivation, and since then he has put the entire tract under the plow, erecting good buildings, and

making other valuable improvements. Finding this farm insufficient to keep him employed throughout the year, he rented land of his neighbors, and, notwithstanding the floods and other discouraging features, he succeeded in raising good crops and did well. In January, 1886, he made a trip to Texas, thinking to improve his health by a change of scene and climate, but not liking it in the "Lone Star State," he returned to Arkansas in September of the same year, and began working for William P. Hale, with whom he entered into partnership about Christmas, being engaged in managing the latter's large plantation, five miles above Osceola. They have (1889) 700 acres in cotton and corn, and realized on their last year's crop \$6,000, their farm giving employment to twenty-seven families, numbering over 100 people. They are also quite extensively engaged in raising a good grade of stock, and have some of the finest Durham cattle in this vicinity, as well as blooded Berkshire hogs. In November, 1883, Miss Mattie Spred, of this county, became his wife, she being a daughter of one of the pioneer settlers of this section. Their union resulted in the birth of three children: Eddie Lawson, and Earl and Eleanor (twins), the latter dying in infancy. Mr. Quinn is a member of Lodge No. 27 of the A. F. & A. M., of Osceola.

John H. Rainey. There are few men, if any, who have occupied a more prominent position or contributed more toward the development of the resources of Mississippi County, than Mr. Rainey, a man whose history has been so intimately connected with the affairs of Chickasawba Township, that to mention one necessitates a sketch of the other. He was born in Jackson County, Ala., in 1833, the son of Samuel H. Rainey, a prominent farmer of that State. The latter removed to the State of Arkansas, in 1844, with his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Kelso, and his family of six children, and settled in Mississippi County, near where our subject now resides. He remained one year on this place, then moved to Osceola, and entered a farm of 160 acres two miles north of the town, on which he made many necessary improvements, and soon had a pleasant and comfortable

home in the woods. On this farm he resided until his death in 1854, his wife having departed this life two years earlier. John H. Rainey was reared on his father's woodland farm, and his character was so molded in youth that it was perhaps natural for him to look upon farming as the only calling with which he should identify himself in after life. At the age of twenty-one years he left home to carve out his own fortune, and for a number of years worked as a farm hand, but in 1860 he was appointed by Sheriff Charles Bowen, to the office of deputy sheriff of the county, and was given entire charge of affairs when the war broke out, as Mr. Bowen was anxious to join the army. He continued to discharge his duties very satisfactorily until 1862, when the Federal troops took possession of the county, and he was then compelled to turn his attention to other matters. He took no part in the war, but during hostilities met with several stirring adventures. He continued to farm on rented land until 1866, then purchased a tract of land embracing 160 acres near Osceola, nearly all of which place he succeeded in clearing, and soon after bought 320 acres adjoining, on which he cleared another 160 acres, thus making 320 acres under plow. In 1881 he sold the latter farm and moved to Chickasawba Township, purchasing wild land to the extent of 660 acres, on which he moved, and began immediately to improve with good buildings and by clearing his place from brush and timber. He has continued from time to time to purchase land until he is now the owner of about 4,200 acres, with some 300 acres under cultivation, and has the timber of 700 acres deadened for removal. In 1885 he removed to a farm he had purchased in Cooktown, and two years later bought one and one-half acres in North Chickasawba, on which are a cotton gin, a store house and a small residence. Mr. Rainey has cleared over 600 acres alone, which is a fine record for one man. His life has been one of unremitting toil, and though he commenced for himself without much means he is now in possession of fine property, the result of honest industry and perseverance, and thoroughly deserves the respect which is accorded him. He has now

attained the age of fifty-six years, and for the remainder of his days can take the world easier, and enjoy the fruits of his early toil. On his lands are extensive tracts heavily covered with valuable timber, which will prove a source of wealth as soon as it can be put on the market. Mr. Rainey contemplates the immediate erection of a saw-mill, as he will require large quantities of lumber in erecting numerous houses on his own farm. He was married in 1879 to Miss Sarah H. Brown, a native of the State and a daughter of one of the old pioneers of this section, and to their union have been born the following interesting little family: Sarah J., Samuel H. and John H. He always voted the Democratic ticket, and is an active advocate of public schools, having served in the capacity of director for a number of years. He commands the respect and esteem of all for his sterling integrity, sober and sound judgment, broad intelligence and liberal and progressive ideas. His wife is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Rainey has also held the following offices: In 1873-74 he was county assessor, in 1875-76 county surveyor, and is now a member of the Board of Equalization, to equalize the assessment of county property. To this office he was appointed by Gov. Eagle.

Parnie Reed is one of the leading agriculturists of Mississippi County, Ark., and since locating here, many years ago (in 1845), has seen many changes in the growth and development of this community. He was born in the "Hoosier State" in 1826, and was reared to the occupation of blacksmithing, but after leaving home, on the 8th of June, 1843, he spent two years in flat-boating on the river, and after a short time spent in Illinois, came to Mississippi County, Ark., locating at Hickman's Bend, where he was engaged in boating and rafting, and kept a wood yard. At that time all the white settlers lived contiguous to the river, the interior being still occupied by the Indians, and wild animals of all kinds roamed the woods at will. After residing in this locality until the 20th of May, 1854, he moved to Kansas, where he followed teaming for some time, and during the Kansas War was in the battle of Lawrence, and a

number of other engagements in the spring of 1856. The following year he loaded all his effects on a flat-boat and floated down the Missouri and Mississippi rivers to Hickman's Bend, in Mississippi County, Ark., at which place he landed on the 22d of December, 1857, then buying land on Buford Lake, where he soon had a good home. The most of his attention was given to stock farming, in which enterprise he was very extensively engaged during the Rebellion. He continued to make this his residence for about twenty years, opening up some sixty acres in the meantime, but sold out in 1875 and came to Clear Lake, where he purchased the farm on which he is now residing, which comprises a tract of about 100 acres under cultivation of some of the best land in this section, the most of which he devotes to the raising of corn and cotton. He has been so unfortunate as to lose four wives, but is at present living happily with his fifth wife. His first union was to Miss Nancy J. Cotton, whom he married November 9, 1847. She was a native of Missouri and died in Illinois, February 12, 1849, and was buried with her child. His second marriage was to Miss Ellen Pints, of Mississippi County, whose death occurred on the 11th of April, 1851, she leaving a daughter named Elner, who died in the State of Kansas at the age of six years, on the 30th of June, 1857. Susan Sawyer, a native of Tennessee, and a member of a well-known family of that State, became his third wife February 12, 1852, but she left him again a widower on the 12th of April, 1874. Mr. Reed next espoused Miss Caroline A. Maunen, a native of Mississippi County, who died a short time after her marriage, in 1875, also being buried with her child. His fifth and present wife, was Mrs. M. J. Rackley, a Kentuckian by birth, who was the mother of four children by a previous marriage. She and Mr. Reed have one child, a daughter, named Rebecca Susan. Mr. Reed's various occupations through life have been somewhat diversified, but unlike the old saying, "jack of all trades and master of none," he has been reasonably prosperous in every enterprise to which he has given his attention, and now, during his declining years, can look back over a useful

and well-spent life. He has always been quite an active politician, and has affiliated with the Democratic party.

E. D. Rhea, M. D., a physician and surgeon of more than ordinary ability, was born in the State of Tennessee in 1835, and like the majority of the farmers' boys of his day acquired only a common school education. At an early age, however, he evinced an eagerness for study and a desire for professional life, and acquired the taste for scientific learning, medicine having a particular fascination for him. When twenty-five years of age he went to Missouri, having previously studied medicine, and was engaged in practicing his profession there until 1862, when he enlisted as a surgeon in the Fourth Missouri Regiment, Confederate cavalry, and served in the Trans-Mississippi Department, in Marmaduke's division, until the close of the war, after which he came to Arkansas and located in Fulton County, near Salem, remaining there in the active practice of his profession until 1876. During 1874-75 he represented Fulton County in the first Democratic legislature convened after the Reconstruction Act, and was an active member of that body during the stormy times of the Brooks-Baxter war. Since 1876 he has practiced his profession in Mississippi County, and has acquired no inferior reputation as a physician and surgeon. When the village of Blythesville was laid out he purchased property and built one of the first houses in that place, and has since been quite extensively engaged in fruit raising (in connection with his practice), in which he has had remarkable success. Since 1881 he has owned an eighty-acre farm near Blythesville, thirty of which he has opened, and on which he has built a house and made other improvements. In 1879 he was married to Miss Sarah Walker, a daughter of John Walker, one of the early pioneers of the county, but in March, 1885, was called upon to mourn her untimely death. She left two children, Maggie, and Lizzie, the latter dying at the age of nine months, six months after the mother. Miss Fannie Blackwell, of Lauderdale County, Tenn., became his wife September 17, 1886. The Doctor was the youngest of a family of twelve chil-

dren born to Joseph M. and Kittie (Myers) Rhea, who were born in Tennessee and Maryland, respectively. The father was a school teacher for many years, and also followed the occupation of farming. They both died in 1860, he in August and she in February.

J. W. Rhodes is one of the more recent acquisitions to the agricultural and mercantile interests of Mississippi County, Ark., but he has already been found to be one whose leading characteristics are progressive and enterprising in their nature, and thus of much worth to the people of this community. A native of Hines County, Miss., born near Vicksburg, he was only four years old when his father (in 1857) removed with him to the "Lone Star State." Here the latter died in 1866, his wife and children, consisting of seven boys and three daughters, removing to the State of Tennessee the following year. J. W. Rhodes resided at home with his mother until sixteen years of age, spending his boyhood days as other youths of the community, and received a fair education in the common schools. He then obtained a position with Cunningham, Wicks & Malone, commission merchants of Memphis, Tenn., with whom he remained two years, then went to Bay Springs, Miss., and worked as a book-keeper for J. M. Nelson & Co., for one year. He again returned to Memphis, Tenn., and secured employment with the Charleston & Memphis Railroad Company, where he kept books, and afterward clerked on the river for the Memphis & Osceola Packet Company, and was employed in this capacity on different steamboats of that line for about four years. In 1876, he leased the Crowell Landing for a term of five years, but bought the landing in 1878. This was washed away in the freshet of 1883, but Mr. Rhodes soon purchased thirty-seven acres of land, on which he is now living, and established a landing called Golden Lake, which took its name from the post-office, which he had established, and of which he has been postmaster since 1885. He first established a store in 1883, at Crowell Landing, but when the land began to be washed away at that point, he moved his goods back farther inland, to his present location, where he and E. A. Norton

formed a partnership under the firm name of Rhodes & Norton, which continued until their establishment caught fire, and was consumed, January 22, 1888. Their loss was estimated, over and above their insurance, which amounted to \$2,000, at \$5,000. Directly after the fire, Mr. Rhodes erected a substantial frame building, 36x60 feet, on the site of the burnt building, and is now carrying one of the largest and most complete stocks of goods in the county, valued at \$5,000. He also owns a fine cotton-gin, and is now replacing the old machinery with the latest improved in the market, its capacity being twenty-five bales per day. He has in his plantation about 120 acres, eighty-five of which are under the plow, and is improved with good buildings, his residence being an exceptionally fine one. His peach orchard is also one of the best along the river. In the year 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara M. Pulliam, a daughter of E. Pulliam, of Bartlett, Tenn. Mrs. Rhodes is a lady of culture and refinement, and she and Mr. Rhodes are the parents of the following children, two girls and two boys: Ella Nelson, Lucy Pulliam, Joseph Wicks, Jr., and Charles Robert. A great deal of business is done at Golden Lake, Mr. Rhodes acting as agent for the steamboats at that point. He is a member of the K. of H., and his wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

Leon Roussan, editor and publisher of the Osceola Times (which he purchased in 1870), is a gentleman of culture, of large general information, and has proven himself to be a man of good judgment in directing the editorial policy of his paper. He was born in Ste. Genevieve, Mo., in 1838, and was the second in a family of seven children born to Michael and Sophia (Janis) Roussan. The parents were natives of Missouri, but were descendants of early French pioneers in that section. Leon Roussan attended the public and private schools of his native town until sixteen years of age, when he entered the newspaper office of the Ste. Genevieve Plain Dealer, and there remained one year. He then clerked in a store until 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, First Confederate Battalion, and was assigned to Mississippi River

division. He was in the siege of Island No. 10, was there captured and taken to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, where he remained some six months, and was then exchanged at Vicksburg. Later he joined the Forty-second Tennessee Regiment, and was elected lieutenant of Company C. He was in the Georgia campaign, and was wounded at Atlanta. After the close of the conflict Mr. Roussan went to St. Louis, where he clerked for a year, and then moved to Randolph, Tenn., where he engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1870 he came to Osceola, and bought the paper which he now conducts. The Times is one of the old and well-established papers of this portion of the State, and has ever exerted a potent influence in public affairs and the general interests of Mississippi County—never more so than in late years, whilst under the supervision of its present editor. It has a good patronage, and commands the respect and confidence of the entire reading public among whom it circulates. At the incorporation of Osceola, in 1872, Mr. Roussan was active in promoting a harmonious organization, and was elected its first mayor. Since then he has been justice of the peace, and is at present county examiner. In 1879 his marriage was consummated with Miss Adah L. Pettey, a native of the "Lone Star State," and the daughter of Dr. F. M. Pettey. Mr. Roussan is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 27, of Osceola, and is also a member of the Arkansas Press Association.

Hon. L. D. Rozell. Every life has a history of its own, and although in appearance it may seem to possess little to distinguish it from others, yet the political career and experience of Mr. Rozell, as well as his connection with the agricultural and stock raising affairs of this community, have contributed to give him a wide and popular acquaintance with nearly every citizen of Mississippi County, if not personally, then by name. He was born in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1836, and was the second in a family of seven children born to Rev. A. B. and Henrietta (Burnett) Rozell. The father was an extensive farmer, and was also a well-known and popular Methodist preacher in Middle Tennessee, where he died in 1886. The mother died in

1845. The paternal grandfather, Solomon Rozell, was a native of North Carolina, and was one of the pioneers of West Tennessee, settling near Memphis, which at that time was composed of less than half a dozen huts. The maternal grandfather was a very early settler in Middle Tennessee, and both families became well known in the localities where they cast their lot. As L. D. Rozell was reared as an agriculturist, it is but natural that he should permanently adopt that calling as his life occupation, and he has always followed it. He attended the common schools when a boy, and at his majority engaged in tilling the soil for himself. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, First Tennessee Confederate Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Holly Springs, Spring Hill, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville and others. In 1865 Mr. Rozell came to Mississippi County, Ark., and settled on the river about ten miles above Osceola, on a tract of land purchased by his father in 1855. In 1867 Miss Margaret Bowen became his wife. She was born in Mississippi County, and was the daughter of Reese Bowen, who died in 1856, and was one of the earliest settlers in this county. The year previous to his marriage Mr. Rozell purchased a tract of 100 acres of partially improved land, to which he has since added, until he now owns 1,200 acres of excellent bottom soil, with 350 acres under cultivation. He has erected good buildings, fences, etc., and is now enjoying the result of his labor. He has a good grade of stock mixed with Durham, and has a fine bull for breeding purposes. He has taken an active interest, politically, in the affairs of the county, and has held many positions of public trust. He was elected justice of the peace in 1868, and in 1871 represented his county in the Legislature, to the satisfaction of his constituents and the public in general. In 1886 he was elected county judge, was re-elected in 1888, and is holding that position at the present. He is active in school matters, and has served as director for many years. In all things that promise to contribute to the good of this section the Judge may be counted upon to take a leading part. By his marriage to Miss Bowen, he became the father of eight chil-

dren, two of whom are deceased. Those living are Ashley, William, Martha, Bascom, Lockey and Shoemaker. Margaret and Emma died in infancy. The Judge is a member of Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M.

A. A. Rounsaville. The occupation which this gentleman now follows has received his attention the greater part of his life, and it is but the truth to say that in it he is thoroughly posted and well-informed, and his labors in this direction have contributed very materially to the reputation Mississippi County enjoys as a rich farming region. Like many of the residents of the county he is a Tennessean by birth, having been born in 1839, and was the eighth of eleven children born to Clayborn and Elizabeth Rounsaville, who were born, reared and married in the State of Alabama, and shortly after removed to Tennessee. In 1851 they resolved to move still farther to the west, and accordingly settled in Mississippi County, Ark., where they opened up a large section of land, on which they spent the remaining years of their lives, the father dying in 1867, and the mother in 1854. From earliest youth A. A. Rounsaville has been familiar with the duties of farm labor, and up to the breaking out of the late war he was engaged in following this occupation, and in attending the old time subscription schools. He espoused the cause of the Confederacy and joined Capt. Fletcher's company, and was a participant in the battles of Shiloh and Farmington, but after the latter battle was discharged from service on account of sickness, and returned home. In 1864 he re-enlisted in Price's command, and accompanied that general on his raid through Missouri, taking an active part in all the battles of that campaign. After his surrender at Shreveport, La., in 1865, he returned to Mississippi County, Ark., where, until 1868, he was engaged in rafting and wood-chopping. The three following years he farmed the old family homestead, and in 1871 bought a tract of forty acres, one mile east of Blythesville, on which farm he has since built a commodious and substantial dwelling-house, and has reduced twenty-five acres to cultivation and otherwise added greatly to its improvement. He has pur-

chased forty more acres of land, and also is the owner of some valuable town property. His lands are fertile, and will produce one bale of cotton to the acre, and forty bushels of corn. He also gives considerable attention to the propagation of a good grade of stock. He was married in 1868 to Mrs. Nancy Hudgins, formerly Miss Synclear.

H. T. Rounsaville is a brother of A. A. Rounsaville, whose sketch appears above, and like his brother, is careful and painstaking in the cultivation of his land, and thorough in everything connected with its management. It is, perhaps, not to be wondered at that he is meeting with success in his chosen calling, for he has always attended strictly to the details of farm work, and is one of the intelligent and enterprising class of citizens who would give life to any community in which they might settle. His birth also occurred in Tennessee, in the year 1842, he being the youngest child living born to his parents, and up to the age of twenty-one years his time was divided between working on the farm and in attending school, where he received a good practical education, and from that time until he arrived at the age of thirty-one years, he traveled about through thirteen different States. After his return to the State of Arkansas, in 1871, he purchased a small but exceedingly fertile farm of forty acres, one mile east of Blythesville, which was then heavily covered with timber, and now has twenty-six acres in a high state of cultivation: has built good fences and made other improvements, securing a pleasant and comfortable home, which he is enjoying with his wife (whose maiden name was Amanda Sawyer, and whom he married in 1873) and his three children, Margaret Ann, Franklin Monroe and Joel Alvin. Mrs. Rounsaville is a daughter of William Sawyer, a pioneer settler of this section.

Rucker Brothers. Nowhere in Mississippi County, Ark., are there to be found individuals of more energy, determined will, or force of character than these young men possess, and no merchant or agriculturist is deserving of greater success in the conduct of his store or the management of his farms than they. The firm comprises Albert G. and Egbert E. Rucker, both of whom were born

in Lauderdale County, Tenn., the former's birth occurring November 19, 1855, and the latter's December 1, 1856. Like most of the youths of their county, as they grew up they devoted their time and attention to farm life, receiving in the meantime good common school educations. After attaining his majority Albert engaged in farming for himself, following this occupation until twenty-eight years of age, when he engaged in commercial business at Barfield, in connection with Egbert E., who had been following that business ever since attaining his majority, and succeeded Carr & Co. On the 20th of November, 1888, they purchased a tract of land, comprising eighty acres, of Z. T. Williams, the most of which was under cultivation, and about the same time they purchased forty acres of J. W. Buckner. In May, 1889, they bought 160 acres two miles west of Barfield, which they intend improving and clearing at once. Their stock of general merchandise is valued at about \$4,000, and in connection with this work, which is proving quite remunerative, they buy and ship cotton and all farm products, and own a half interest in a cotton-gin at Hickman's Bend. While engaged in farming, Albert raised 4,500 bushels of corn on seventy-two acres of land, at Hickman's Bend, this crop only requiring his time and attention for about sixty days, and shows the productiveness of the soil at this point. In the vicinity of Barfield, the cotton crop has averaged one bale to the acre for the past five years. There are three saw-mills within a radius of three miles from their home, each having a capacity of 50,000 feet of lumber per day, and this lumber is mostly shipped from Rucker Brothers' landing. Barfield is the best business point between the northern limits of the county and Osceola, being the main shipping station for Chickasawba, and last year 2,500 bales of cotton were shipped from that point. The Rucker Brothers have acquired an enviable reputation for safe, thorough, and reliable transactions in the affairs of every-day life, and have done much to increase and extend the trade and influence of Barfield. They are members of the Baptist Church, and are men who have always endeavored to follow the teachings of the golden rule,

and have gained the esteem and approbation of their fellow men. Egbert was married, February 15, 1884, to Miss Florence Chambers, a native of Tennessee, and is now filling the duties of postmaster of Barfield, and prior to the year 1888, held the office six years. Their parents, James M. and Julia A. (Chadwick) Rucker, were born in Virginia and Ohio, respectively, and while a young man, the former moved to Tennessee, and afterward to Arkansas, his marriage taking place in Mississippi County in 1847. They subsequently made their home in Tennessee, where the father's death occurred in 1879. His widow is still residing on the old homestead in that State.

Hon. J. F. Ruddell. Among the citizens of Mississippi County, Ark., long and favorably identified with its social and business interests, is Mr. Ruddell, whose biography will no doubt be read by old and young, for there is always an instinctive curiosity to know the true and inner history of men who have had such a close association with the affairs of this county from primitive date. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1826, being the fourth in a family of five children born to Archibald and Ann (Neal) Ruddell, who were engaged in following agricultural pursuits in the "Buckeye State." Later they removed to Boone County, Ky., where the father remained until his death, in 1833. His widow afterward became the worthy companion of Jordan Bass, and in 1836 emigrated to Arkansas, and died at the home of our subject in 1873. J. F. Ruddell, brought up to a knowledge of farm duties, very naturally chose that occupation as his calling in life when it became necessary for him to select some permanent industry, and the experience he has since had has proven the wisdom of his judgment. He attended the common schools until 1836, then made his home in Kentucky with an uncle until 1840, after which he worked as a farm hand for several years. In 1843 he made a trip to Arkansas, but in 1847 located permanently at Osceola, Mississippi County, where he ran a trading post on the river for one year. In the fall of 1849 he came to Chickasawba Township, entered eighty acres of Government land, and after making many improve-

ments and living on this tract for many years, he sold out and bought 160 acres at Clear Lake. Three years later he came to Blythesville, where he now has 120 acres near the village, all under cultivation, with fair buildings and a good small orchard. The land is very productive, and will readily yield one bale of cotton to the acre. He also owns eighty acres on Dogwood Ridge, twenty being under the plow. When the Rebellion broke out he joined Capt. Fletcher's company, which was known as the Fletcher Rifles, and was in the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded; was captured at Murfreesboro, being afterward exchanged; Chickamauga and Decatur, Ala., where he was again taken prisoner, and was kept in captivity until the close of the war. After leaving the battle field he returned home, and again took up the implements of farm life. From 1854 to 1861 he filled the office of justice of the peace, and after returning from the war was again tendered that position, which he accepted. In 1874 he was chosen to represent his county in the State legislature, and served to the entire satisfaction of his constituents for one term. At the present time he is a member of the Tax Equalization Board, and as he has always been an active advocate of schools, he has served many years as school director. In 1850 he married Miss Nancy Mobely, a daughter of John Mobely, one of the old pioneers of Mississippi County, who came here in 1826 from Missouri. Mrs. Ruddell died in 1862, leaving five children, who are now also dead: John T., Louisa A., Charles A., Emily E. and Sarah E. In 1867 he married Amanda Mobely, a sister of his first wife, but she, too, died leaving him again a widower with two children to care for: Thomas O. (deceased), and Martha A., who is attending school at Lexington, Ky. Mr. Ruddell married his present wife, who was Mrs. Margaret Walker, in 1889. In 1888 he made a visit to relatives in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, but saw no country that, in his estimation, was so desirable as Mississippi County, Ark., and here he is contented to pass his declining years among his many tried and true friends.

Elisha Sawyer. The father of our subject,

Noah Sawyer, is well remembered by the early citizens of this county as a man worthy the respect and esteem of all, and a short sketch of his life will be interesting to his relatives and numerous friends. He was born in North Carolina, and went to Tennessee at an early day, being married there to Miss Martha Henderson, also a native of the "Old North State." They resided in the State of their adoption until 1852, at that time coming to Arkansas, and settling at Daniels' Point, on the river, where they entered 160 acres of land, fifty of which he cleared and put under cultivation, and made a comfortable home until 1857. He then sold out, but later bought a farm of 260 acres on Long Lake, which at the time of his purchase was a wilderness, and on this farm Elisha Sawyer cut the first cane for clearing. They soon had a house erected, and here Mr. Sawyer lived until 1873, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. In 1871 he bought 160 acres near what is now Blythesville, and on this made his home until 1878, when he quietly breathed his last. His entire course through life had been one marked with singular honesty and fidelity of purpose, and to every charitable object he was a liberal contributor, and was a man held in high esteem by all who knew him. He held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years, and when a mere boy united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and lived up to its rules throughout his whole life. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife departed this life in 1865. Elisha Sawyer attended the common schools for a short time, learned the details of farm work on his father's farm, and after the close of the Rebellion began farming for himself. When the mutterings of war began to be heard throughout the land, he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and joined Capt. Fletcher's company, participating in the battle of Shiloh, in which engagement he was wounded three times. He was sent to the hospital, being shortly after discharged, and returned home. After farming with his father for two years, he bought a piece of land which he began to improve, and in 1881 purchased a farm of 160 acres on Clear Lake, which he cleared, and made

his home until the winter of 1889, when he moved to his present place of abode. At the death of his father he inherited one half of the old homestead, amounting to 140 acres, and with what he has purchased his lands comprise 500 acres, with 130 under the plow. He has a good orchard on his old Clear Lake farm, and says his fruit is of choice varieties. Miss Missouri A. Chisum, a native of Tennessee, became his wife in 1864, and to them were given two children, of whom one is dead—Rebecca. Mrs. Sawyer and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William H. Scarboro. It is an undeniable truth that the life of any man is of great benefit to the community in which he resides, when all his efforts are directed toward advancing its interests, and who lives according to the highest principles of what he conceives to be right, helping others, and caring for those who are unable to do for themselves. Mr. Scarboro is one of these men. He was born in Tennessee in 1856, being the third of eight children of Calvin R. and Mary J. (Hodges) Scarboro, who were also Tennesseans, where the father carried on the business of a saddler and farmer. He is still residing in that State, his home being at Mifflin. William H. Scarboro received the advantages of the common schools in his youth, and was an intelligent and studious pupil. Although he was reared a farmer's boy, he has never given that occupation his attention until within the last year, since which time he has entered upon that calling with a perseverance that can not fail of favorable results. At the age of twenty-one he secured the United States mail contracts in Henderson County, of which he was deputy sheriff and constable for five years, and was married there September 30, 1879, to Miss Ada A. Clay, a native of that State. In 1882, under the impression that he could better his fortunes, he came to Arkansas, settling at Blythesville, where he engaged as a clerk for Richardson & Triplett, with whom he remained until 1884, when he embarked in business on his own responsibility, and successfully conducted a general mercantile establishment for two years. The two following years were spent at carpentering, in the "Lone Star State," but in the winter

of 1888 he returned to Mississippi County, Ark., where he purchased a farm embracing 280 acres of land, and since that time has attended to his adopted profession with care and perseverance, and is now in possession of a competence which has more than realized his most sanguine expectations. He is one of the representative young men of the county, and will, without doubt, be among the foremost men of his times. He and wife became the parents of four children: Nellie Lorance, Ellie Lee (deceased), Willie Harris and Mary Ethel.

Samuel Spencer Semmes, eldest son of Admiral Raphael and Ann E. (Spencer) Semmes, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 4, 1838. While a youth he received his education at the Jesuit College (Spring Hill), near Mobile, Ala., from which institution he graduated in 1855. He was reared in South Alabama, and was admitted to the bar in Washington County, of that State, in 1859, subsequently graduating at the law school in New Orleans, La., in 1860, in which city he was residing and practicing his profession when the war broke out. True to his convictions, he enlisted in the Confederate service, as second lieutenant in the First Regiment of Louisiana Infantry (regulars), commanded by the late Gen. A. H. Gladden, and was promoted to the rank of captain. He went through the war under Gen. Bragg, in the Army of the Tennessee, and was a participant in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, etc. At the close of the war he engaged in agricultural pursuits in South Alabama, and in the practice of law, which he continued until 1874; then he removed to Mississippi County, Ark., where he has since resided, occupied in the practice of his profession. He was elected county judge in 1882, and held the office one term. Mr. Semmes was married to Miss Pauline Semmes, a daughter of the late Gen. Paul J. Semmes, of Columbus, Ga. (who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg), in 1863, and the fruits of this union are five children, three sons, Paul J., Raphael and Oliver, and two daughters, Mary and Anna. The first two named are living in Osceola, Ark., and Oliver is at Macon, Ga., where he is studying for the priesthood as a Jesuit. Mr. Semmes lost his

wife in 1877, and his second marriage took place in 1881, to his present wife, who was originally Miss Frances H. Morris, daughter of the late Rev. F. C. Morris, a Presbyterian minister of Osceola, Ark. To this union were born three children: Spencer, Frank Morris, and Catherine. Mr. Semmes' home, just outside the town of Osceola, is one of the most comfortable and attractive in Northeast Arkansas, and is a fine example of what can be accomplished in the way of ornament and usefulness by a little taste and industry. His father was the late Admiral Raphael Semmes, of Confederate fame, whose ancestors came to America with Lord Baltimore, and settled in Maryland. Admiral Semmes entered the United States Navy as a lad of fourteen, where he remained until he resigned his commission, to take part in the late war, in behalf of the Confederates. At that time he was commander, and on duty at Washington as a member of the lighthouse board. His career as commander of the Confederate States steamers "Sumter" and "Alabama" have already become a matter of history. The mother of the subject of this sketch is a daughter of the late Rev. Oliver M. Spencer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, whose father removed to that place as one of the pioneer settlers from Elizabeth, N. J., in the latter part of the last century. Mrs. Semmes (the mother) resides in Mobile, Ala. Capt. Semmes is the eldest of six children born to his parents. His eldest brother, Oliver J. Semmes, and eldest sister, Mrs. Colston, reside in Mobile, Ala. His next two sisters, Mrs. Luke E. Wright and Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, and youngest brother, Raphael Semmes, live in Memphis, Tenn. It is not strange that during the years of Capt. Semmes' residence in Mississippi County, he should have become one of its best known and most valued citizens. Gifted by nature with an indomitable spirit of perseverance, and a refined taste, a thorough and complete collegiate education expanded these, teaching him to see a beauty and harmony in nature, while the study of law and the practice of that profession illustrated by many valuable examples the study of mankind. It was with an education thus completed, and a fortune shattered in the Civil War, as qualifications for

future usefulness, that he turned his steps toward Mississippi County. Here, amid an impoverished population, and where strife and turmoil reigned for many years, fortune was hard to win, and many trials lay beside his path; yet, from the first, his ability, moral courage, purity and truth of character were recognized by all. His indomitable will soon won him a leading place at the Osceola bar, while his election to the office of county judge was an unsought expression of the people's confidence and esteem. The economy in the administration of the county affairs during his term of office, in which time the court-house was erected under his supervision, was the redeemed pledge of his faithfulness and care. Now, as the years are rolling by, a glance at the home life of Capt., or Judge, Semmes, as he is familiarly called, would reveal a pleasant cottage, which his horticultural tastes have literally surrounded with ornamental plants and flowers, an interesting family, presided over by Mrs. Semmes, a lady of education, with many refined and pleasing graces, happy children, whose merriment dashes across the path of troubled life like sunshine through the rift of drifting clouds. And so, amid an atmosphere of peace, respected and esteemed by all, diligently pursuing his professional duties, while perhaps finding greater pleasure during his leisure hours in the cultivation of his garden, and the adornment of his home, the subject of this sketch (and of the accompanying portrait) passes his days, receiving the well-earned praises of his fellow men.

Raphael Semmes, second son of S. S. Semmes [see sketch], was born in Mobile, Ala., in the year 1867, and is one of the promising young business men of the county. He attended the public schools of Osceola but a short time, and while still a small boy secured employment in a baker's shop, at very small pay, and there remained for six months. At about sixteen years of age he went to Pecan Point, where he engaged as clerk for L. A. Morris, and continued in that capacity for one year. He then came to Osceola, and worked with N. L. Avery as clerk in a subordinate capacity, and at a small salary. His capabilities were recognized, and he was advanced year by year, and in 1888 was admitted

in the business as a partner under the firm title of N. L. Avery & Co. Mr. Semmes chose Miss Lulu Sullivan for his companion during the changing scenes of life, and was united in marriage to her on June 6, 1888. She was born in Mississippi County, and is the daughter of one of the old settlers of this county. This union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Norman L. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Semmes' life, as may be seen, is an example of perseverance, industry and energy; rising under unfavorable circumstances as far as education and home assistance are concerned, he has shown by his gradual advancement, step by step, that he possesses business capacity of an unusually high order. Now, as a partner in a large store, the future has rich promises for him.

J. M. E. Sisk is a man well known to the early settlers of Mississippi County, Ark., and is respected for his straightforward course through life, and beloved by all for his noble, Christian qualities of mind and heart. His birth occurred in Jackson County, Ala., in 1833, he being the third of eight children born to Willis Sisk and Frances (Money) Sisk, who were originally from North Carolina. The father was a farmer and mechanic, and died in Alabama in 1873, followed by his wife in 1886. The knowledge that J. M. E. Sisk acquired was only such as could be learned on the home farm, for his school days only amounted to about thirteen months. At the age of nineteen years he commenced a mercantile career in Tennessee, but one year later abandoned this occupation to take up farming in his native State, which received his attention until 1856. Two years later he came to Mississippi County, Ark., and settled in Chickasawba Township, where he purchased eighty acres of land, on which he erected a house, added other improvements, and made his home until 1869, being one of the well-known and respected residents of the community. At the latter date he purchased another farm, which embraced 160 acres, which by industry and good management he soon made into a pleasant home, but in 1882 he sold this farm also. Since that time he has resided on a 140-acre farm on North Chickasawba, where he has

erected good fences and a residence, and has one of the best orchards in the county. In the spring of 1889 he started a grocery store in Blythesville, and by his agreeable and pleasant manners, and fair dealing, he is securing a good patronage. He entered the Confederate service in 1863, Capt. Barton's company, and served in the Trans-Mississippi Department, participating in the battle of Helena. He was sent home in July, 1884, and did not again enter the service. In 1875 he was appointed constable of Chickasawba Township by the Governor, and was afterward elected to the office, serving in all about nine years. He has also been school director six years, and assisted in organizing the school districts and churches. He was married in 1853, while a resident of Alabama, to Miss Nancy L. Temple, of that State, and to them have been given the following children: James P., who is married and lives in the county; Hiram W., also married and residing in St. Francis County; John W., married and residing in Chickasawba; Jesse D., married and making his home in Osceola; Evan W., Benoni, Frances (widow of Thomas Perry), Sarah (deceased), Susa (wife of B. J. Rook), Charlotte, Roberta (deceased) and Alice. Seven of the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Carroll L. Smith. In the early settlement of Arkansas, and among the families who were closely identified with its material affairs and associated with its progress and development, were the Smiths. A respected representative of this family is found in the subject of this sketch, who was born in Tennessee in 1839, and in 1841 was brought to Mississippi County, Ark., by his parents, James M. and Edna (Jones) Smith, who were born, reared and married in North Carolina, removing shortly after the latter event to East Tennessee, and still later to West Tennessee, and thence to Arkansas. After coming to the latter State they resided for nearly two years on Mill Bayou, where they landed in 1845, and in 1847 removed to Clear Lake, settling on a tract of 157 acres. At that time there were only three families on the Lake, and there were not more than twenty acres under cultivation. Mr. Smith began at once to make improvements in the

way of clearing land and building, and made his home on this property until his death, in 1864, at the age of fifty-three years; the mother expiring the following year, aged about fifty-five years. Like so many of the substantial citizens of this county at the present time, he was initiated into the mysteries of farming from his earliest youth, and to this calling he has since given his attention. As there were no schools near his home until he was twelve years of age, his early educational advantages were very limited. When the mutterings of war began to be heard throughout the land he joined Capt. Fletcher's company, and was at the battle of Shiloh when that captain was killed. He also took part in the engagements at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, and in the Georgia campaign. He was captured at Franklin, Tenn., and was kept a prisoner until the close of the war, when he returned home and resumed the peaceful pursuit of farming. In 1868 he sold the old homestead and bought his present home farm of 160 acres, now owning in all 400 acres with 160 under the plow. On this place he has a good residence and outbuildings, and near the house is an extensive orchard of choice varieties of fruit. He votes with the Democratic party, and in the various affairs of the county he exerts an influence which is felt by all, being particularly active in supporting the cause of education. He has been married three times, the first time in October, 1860, to Miss Mary Ann Renfro, who died in 1862, leaving one child, which also soon died. He then remained a widower until 1870, at which date he wedded Miss Mary E. Murry, a native of Mississippi County, her death occurring in 1883. Three children blessed this union: William, Norah and Rebecca. In 1884 his marriage to Miss Amanda Langley was consummated, and by her he has also had three children: Iona, Albert Sidney Johnson and Grover Cleveland. Mr. Smith has one of the finest places in the county, and has surrounded his home with many conveniences and comforts. His farm is rapidly increasing in value under his able management, and he is looked upon as one of the leading agriculturists of this section.

Thomas H. Starling, a gentleman who has won the confidence and respect of his neighbors since his arrival at Cross Bayou, was born in Columbia County, Ark., in 1851, and is a farmer by occupation. He is the eldest child of John W. and Sallie Ann (Hood) Starling, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, who came to Arkansas at an early period. The father was a prosperous farmer until the outbreak of war, when he gave up his home and family to take up the cause of the Confederacy. He fought gallantly in some of the noted battles now portrayed in the pages of history, until he received his discharge on account of ill health. In 1863, he removed with his family to the northern part of Missouri, and remained there until 1866; but thinking the outlook along the Mississippi River more promising in which to rebuild his shattered fortune, he placed his family and possessions on a flat-boat, and spent one year on the river looking for a suitable location. He finally settled in Mississippi County, where the father and son together bought 100 acres of land on Cross Bayou, in which place there were but few settlers at that time, and immediately began improving and cultivating his purchase. The land was then in a wild state, but since then they have added to it, and now have about 350 acres cleared and fenced. Thomas owned fifty acres himself, and in 1886, he bought his father's tract, upon which there were about twenty acres under cultivation. The land will easily average three-quarters of a bale of cotton to the acre, and, in addition to this, he has forty head of fine cattle, and pronounces this section to be a splendid cattle range—a piece of information which may be of interest to farmers in other portions of the State. His first marriage was with Miss Sarah Ratton, of this county, who lived but two years after their union, and died without leaving any children. His second wife, Mrs. Sarah Robinson, he married in 1876, an amiable widow lady, who bore four children: Jacob Wishy, Thomas Jefferson William Cornelius and Jesse Brooks. Mrs. Starling had three children by her former marriage: James Alfred, Mary L. and an infant, the two latter deceased. The family are members of the

Baptist Church, and Mr. Starling is a member of the Agricultural Wheel. He has also served two terms on the school board, and is a prominent man in his section.

George W. Stewart. Of Hickman County, Ky., nativity, Mr. Stewart, from the date of his birth, in 1830, has resided either in Kentucky or in Arkansas. Up to the age of fourteen, his days were spent in his native State, but he was not favored with much of an education. His father, Thomas Stewart, was married, after growing up, to Miss Nancy Jane Johnson, both of whom were Kentuckians, and followed the occupation of farming in their native State until their death, which occurred when George W. was a small lad. In 1845, the latter moved to Arkansas, and spent the first year and a half on Island No. 30, after which he came to Mississippi County, Ark., and lived above Osceola for a few years, engaged in the cord-wood business. He was married in 1855, to Miss Mary E. Boole, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of one of the old settlers of this county. After his marriage, he came to Clear Lake, where he farmed on rented land for a few years. At that time the country was a wilderness, and Mr. Stewart had but few neighbors. In 1871 he bought a farm of eighty acres on Clear Lake, of which eighteen were under cultivation, and shortly after bought nearly 180 acres more, and now has a tract of 100 acres under cultivation. His land is favorably situated in a good community, and under favorable circumstances, he can easily make a bale of cotton to the acre, and from fifty to sixty bushels of corn. On this farm are to be seen large numbers of cattle, of which he makes a specialty. His union with Miss Boole has been blessed in the birth of seven children: James, who died at the age of twenty-five years; Virginia, who died in 1888; George, who died in 1874; Sallie, wife of Jesse Deason; and Robert, Lucy and Ollie, who reside with their parents.

A. L. Tansil, a true type of the progressive farmer and enterprising merchant, was born in Dyer County, Tenn., in 1845. He is the eldest in a family of seven children born to John B. and Nancy (Finley) Tansil, of Tennessee, where the

father was a well-known farmer who died in 1868, the mother soon following him. In early youth Mr. Tansil had few educational advantages, but attended school for several years after the war. On reaching maturity he began life as a farmer, and though still following that occupation, he established a store which was the first place of business in what is now the thriving town of Finley, Tenn. His business grew to considerable proportions under his judicious management, and in addition to it he built a cotton-gin which gave an impetus to the place, and soon the town of Finley grew and became an active, busy trading center. In 1874, thinking to better his then prosperous condition, and always on the lookout for more promising fields, he moved to the State of Missouri, and from there to Texas, remaining, however, only one year in the latter place, and then returned to Finley. Here he formed a partnership with an uncle, A. Finley, under the firm name of A. Finley & Co., and continued in commercial life under these conditions for two years, when his spirit of independence prompted him to seek other fields, and he again turned his attention to Texas. In that State he did not find as favorable an opening as he had hoped for, and believing that he had passed over a better country on his way, he turned backward and settled in Mississippi County, Ark. Here he located on Mill Bayou, and commenced farming with great success, and two years after started the first business house at this point. He started a small store, which, from the first, was a pronounced success and grew rapidly from year to year until the spring of 1885, when his increased trade demanded larger quarters, and he built an extensive store, filling it with a complete and judiciously assorted stock of general merchandise. The star of Mr. Tansil's success seemed to be shining the brightest at this period, when, without any warning, the results of his many years' patient toil and industry were swept away by fire on the night of December 5, 1885. His new store with its recently accumulated stock, several bales of cotton, and a large crib containing over 1,000 bushels of corn, were burned to the ground. This misfortune rendered him almost

penniless, and instead of starting in business again at this point, he removed with his family up the White River; but seeing no advantages to be derived there that would equal his former home in Mississippi County, he soon returned and settled one mile south of Barfield, where he leased a cotton gin and forty acres from the Williams estate; and the same industry that characterized his early days is now starting him on the road to fortune again. In 1889 he bought 100 acres of good land with about thirty acres under cultivation, and soon after purchased forty acres of wild land, which he will immediately put under cultivation also. He has again commenced in business at Barfield, of which he intends to allow his son Guy to take the management, while he devotes the greater part of his time to his cotton-gin and crops. On June 18, 1868, Mr. Tansil was married to Miss Sarah H. Spence, of Finley, Tenn., a daughter of George E. Spence, whose father, Mark, was one of the pioneers of Dyer County, that State, where he amassed a large fortune. To this union were born eight children: Belle, wife of J. H. Daniels; Annie; Minnie, who died in 1885; Guy, Dixon, Nannie, who died in 1888; Frankie and Susie. Mr. Tansil is certainly one of the self-made men of Mississippi County. He is held in high esteem by his neighbors, has served four terms as magistrate, takes an active interest in all matters that promise to be for the county's good, and in school affairs, and is the possessor of a happy and interesting family.

G. W. Thomason is not only one of the most successful and enterprising planters of Mississippi County, but he is also a lawyer of thorough preparatory training, both literary and professional. His boyhood was passed in assisting on the farm and attending school. He was studying at college at the breaking out of the war, but he flung aside his books to enter the Confederate Army, enlisting when nineteen years of age in Company H, Fifth Tennessee Volunteers, and was assigned to the Western army. After participating in the destructive battle of Shiloh, he was transferred to the Fifty-second Tennessee Regiment, and promoted to the rank of third lieutenant. After this he participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro,

and then in that most disastrous battle at Franklin, Tenn. Just previous to this battle he was promoted to captain, his command being fragments of five regiments, and was the only officer left of that company. He was captured during that engagement, and was sent to Johnson's Island, where he remained for about seven months. After his release, the war being over, he returned to his brother's law office at Paris, Tenn., and began the study of law. He remained in that city until 1868, when he was admitted to the bar in that place, but soon afterward left for Dyersburg, where he remained one year, engaged in the practice of his profession. On the 5th of April, 1869, he came to Osceola, Mississippi County, Ark., and here resumed his practice. As a lawyer Mr. Thomason possesses solid, substantial talent, and is a man who will succeed under any and all circumstances. His practice is steadily and substantially increasing, and covers a wide extent of territory. In 1871 he was united in marriage to Mrs. C. J. Josey, *nee* Borum, a native of Kentucky. She died on the 31st of May, 1887, leaving one child, a daughter, Lola Maud. He is active, politically, and votes with the Democratic party. He was the fifth of nine children born to Richard Lee and Elizabeth (Smith) Thomason, natives of North Carolina. The father's people were pioneers in Tennessee, and there the father cultivated the soil and passed his last days.

H. D. Tomlinson owes his nativity to Fort Donelson, Tenn., where he was born in 1859, his parents being Uriah Douglas and Mattie (Outlaw) Tomlinson, who were also Tennesseans. The latter is dead, but the father is still living, and resides near Clarksville. After his mother's death, which occurred when he was about fifteen years of age, H. D. Tomlinson began making his home with an uncle, J. J. Tomlinson, at Canton, Ky., where he remained until nineteen years of age; then went to Memphis, Tenn. (in 1879), and engaged as clerk with the Lee line of steamers, remaining in this capacity on these boats until 1883, at which date he became acquainted with Miss Mary Matthews, a daughter of Capt. Daniel Matthews, and their marriage was consummated on the 31st of May,

1883. The following November they settled in Osceola, since which time Mr. Tomlinson has conducted his father-in-law's plantation in so satisfactory a manner that he is realizing a handsome profit thereby. He and wife are the parents of two children: Beulah Patience and Daniel Douglas. Mr. Tomlinson is a member of Lodge No. 27, of the A. F. & A. M., at Osceola. As stated elsewhere, Mrs. Tomlinson's father, Capt. Daniel Matthews, was one of the best and most favorably known individuals in Mississippi County, prominently connected with the farming interests of this region over a long period of years. A personal acquaintance with nearly every citizen of the different townships in this county tended to make him very popular, for he lived an honest, upright life in the sight of his fellow men. After reaching manhood he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Mary Young, whose mother was Elizabeth Young, of Hickman's Bend, Mississippi County, Ark., which town was washed away in the flood of 1883, and, for a number of subsequent years, her father ran a merchant's boat on the river. Upon selling out, he embarked in business in Osceola, having previously anchored his boat at the landing known as the Stone Boat Landing, and purchased a fine farm of 162 acres, nearly all of which was under cultivation at that time. The purchase was made about the year 1856, and the farm was just west of the town, and now comprises a tract 550 acres of which are under the plow. It is managed by his son-in-law, Mr. Tomlinson, who rents out a portion of the land. Seventy-five people, black and white, are employed to keep the place in good farming condition, and the average yield of cotton to the acre is about three-fourths of a bale. Ten acres are also devoted to raising timothy hay and clover, which will average about three tons of cured hay per acre. Off of one acre of ground has recently been gathered 150 bushels of potatoes. Capt. Matthews died May 2, 1884; his death left a void in the hearts of all impossible to fill, for he was a man above most men, and one esteemed for his sincere worth.

Samuel S. Triplett, whose life has been an active one, and who has by his own industry and intelli-

gent management secured a substantial footing among the citizens of this community, was born in Frankfort, Ky., in 1856, being the fifth in a family of seven children. His parents, George W. and Mary E. (Spotts) Triplett, were born in Kentucky and Alabama, respectively, and were married in Frankfort, in the former State. The father was a noted river man, and was a well-known steamboat captain for many years on the Kentucky and Ohio Rivers. His death occurred at Atlanta, Ga., in 1867, his widow dying in Arkansas, in 1883, while on a visit to her son, Samuel S. During the latter's youth he attended school in the neighborhood of his home, but at the age of fourteen years, he began making his home with an uncle, who was a tiller of the soil, and when the latter removed with his family to St. Joseph, Mo., he accompanied him. In this State he was engaged in clerking with various firms for a period of three years, and in 1877 he came to Arkansas, and settled in Chickasawba Township, where he worked as a farm hand for H. T. Blythe, for about one year, then embarked in the business for himself on rented land. After continuing thus employed for some time, he entered the mercantile store of J. L. Edrington, as clerk, securing at the end of one year an interest in the business, the firm taking the name of Edrington, Triplett & Co., which partnership continued for two years. He then became associated in business with Z. W. Richardson for a short time, but during these years had been engaged in the occupation of farming, to which he began devoting his entire attention in the year 1884, continuing until 1887, when he resumed his mercantile career again, only to abandon it in the fall of the following year, selling out to N. L. Avery & Co. However, he has since been associated with the above firm in the capacity of clerk. In 1885 he purchased a tract of wild land amounting to 120 acres, and of this he cleared forty acres, which is now under cultivation, the soil being very fertile, and the whole tract tillable. The place is improved with a good house and other buildings, and in addition to this, he has since purchased 500 acres of land. His wife, whom he married in 1885, and whose maiden name

was Kittie Snow, inherited 800 acres of land from her father's estate, of which 130 are being tilled. Mr. and Mrs. Triplett are the parents of a son named Blythe. Mr. Triplett is not an active politician, but in 1888 was elected one of the levee commissioners. Mrs. Triplett's father, John M. Snow, was a pioneer of Mississippi County, and had a landing on the river known as Snow's Landing, which was situated a short distance above Barfield. In 1882 he came to Blythesville and resumed merchandising, which calling he pursued until his death, in December, 1884, he being the oldest merchant in the county at that time, and was one of its best known and most highly respected citizens.

T. E. Turner. Within the limits of Mississippi County, there is no more successful planter to be found than Mr. Turner, who is thoroughly identified with the farming interests of the same. His birth occurred six miles east of Brownsville, Haywood County, Tenn., and he is the son of Edward N. Turner, who came with his father, Gerry Turner, a native of North Carolina, to Haywood County, Tenn., at an early date. Here Edward N. Turner chose, for his life companion, Miss Caroline Cockrum, the mother of T. E. Turner. The latter remained with his parents until nineteen years of age, and received a common-school education. His father, being one of the wealthy planters, wished to give his son an excellent education, but the latter was of a different mind, and was married instead to Miss Almada Barham, of McNairy County, Tenn. Of the seven interesting children born to this marriage five died in infancy, and two are now living: James Lee and John Edward, both of whom are living on Buffalo Island, with their grandmother, Mrs. Barham. In 1885 Mrs. Turner was riding in a wagon with her mother and brother, the latter driving; the brother was accidentally thrown from a spring seat, which so frightened the spirited team, that they ran away, throwing Mrs. Turner and her mother to the ground. Mrs. Turner received injuries from which she died, after having suffered fourteen days. The boy had his arm broken, and Mrs. Barham received injuries from which she will never re-

cover. Mr. Turner, whose standing as a successful planter and a much esteemed and respected citizen, is well established in the county, is now principally engaged in the raising of cotton. He has rented 150 acres of the Cissell place, about six miles southwest of Osceola, and employs from ten to twenty hands. In a good year he raises over a bale of cotton to the acre, and at an expense of about \$6 to the acre. He is a member of the K. of H., located at Osceola, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W. of the same place.

John W. Uzzell. Among the many estimable citizens of Mississippi County, Ark., who have passed to their long home, but who, from an early day, were intimately and prominently associated with the county's development, the name of John W. Uzzell can not be omitted. He was born in Columbia, Tenn., and is the son of Elisha and grandson of Thomas Uzzell, who commanded a vessel in Gen. Lafayette's fleet when coming to the succor of Gen. Washington during the Revolutionary War. After that war Thomas Uzzell settled in Isle of Wight County, Va., where he secured a large tract of land, married, and became the father of two children, a son and a daughter. The family all died with the exception of Elisha, the son, who inherited the property. The father had emancipated all his slaves before he died, and after Elisha came into possession of the property he sold it, and moved to Columbia, Tenn., where he remained until 1859. He then went to live with his son, John W. Uzzell, in Mississippi County, Ark., and died there in 1864 at the age of eighty-four years. John W. Uzzell was married in 1859 to Miss L. T. Evans, daughter of George H. Evans, who was the nephew of Gen. Tipton, for whom Tipton County, Tenn., was named. Jesse Evans, father of George H. Evans, came in the canebrakes from Tipton County, Tenn., to Mississippi County, Ark., about the year 1841, and brought only his servants with him at that time. He opened a small tract of land where the widow of George H. Evans now lives, and there died in 1844. At that time his son, George H. Evans, who was living in Tipton County, Tenn., in order to hold his place, moved his family on it, while

he went to Helena to prove up, which he did the same winter. Mrs. Uzzell, whose memory is very good, remembers the first meeting she ever attended in the neighborhood, her father and the preacher being the only men in the congregation who wore coats, all the rest, and there was a house full, wearing hunting jackets, and all carried guns. Upon entering the church they would deposit their guns in a corner behind the preacher. The men also carried side-arms, generally knives, and were prepared for all emergencies. On coming to Arkansas in 1844, the family came in a barouche, and on the trip from the river over to her grandfather's Mrs. Uzzell remembers that there was but one opening from the river ferry to the farm, a distance of twelve miles. The cane on each side of the road was so high that it would form an arch over the top of the barouche. In 1859 they selected the spot where Mrs. Uzzell's house now stands to erect a building, and in choosing a spot to dig the well, which they wanted a certain distance from the road, they were obliged to stand Mrs. Uzzell in the saddle on the back of a gentle horse to make an object for her father to go by, on account of the cane. The place is now one of the pleasantest and most desirable to be found in the county, and the velvety lawn and brilliant beds of flowers attract the eyes of all beholders. In the rear of this stands the large double log-house. Back of the house is a large cistern which will hold 500 barrels, and there is also a good well. Mrs. Uzzell owns now, with her family, about 2,000 acres of land, with about 300 acres under cultivation, and keeps about ten families on the place. They raise nearly three-fourths of a bale of cotton to the acre, although they sometimes run more than a bale to the acre. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Uzzell were born ten children, nine of whom are living at the present. The father of these children died in 1884. He was a member of Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., of Osceola, Ark.

George Walker. As might naturally be expected, mention is made in the present work of many citizens of Mississippi County, Ark., now prominent in their different callings, who were born in the county, and whose homes have always

been here. Mr. Walker is one of these, and his experience refers to the agricultural interests of the county. He was born in 1850, and was the fourth in a family of seven children born to John and Sarah Walker, *nee* Chadwick, both of whom, with their parents, were early pioneers of this portion of Arkansas. The father was engaged in fur-trading with the Indians during the primitive period of the county's history, but later embarked in cutting and selling cord-wood, which enterprise he continued to make his chief calling until the breaking out of the Rebellion. From that period until 1862 he settled on a farm in Chickasawba Township, which place continued to be his home until his death, in 1875. George Walker has given farming his time and attention from early boyhood, and in this work has met with substantial results. His first purchase of land was made when twenty-one years of age, and comprised a tract of thirty-four acres, one mile west of Blythesville; but in 1881 he made a purchase of forty acres, about the same distance east of the town. His home property is well improved with excellent buildings (his residence being erected in 1885), orchards, etc., and during all these years, in addition to managing his land, he has been in the timber business, rafting this product down the river, which business he is now engaged in. Helen, a daughter of William Buckner, an old pioneer of the county, became the wife of Mr. Walker when he was about twenty-one years of age, but only lived about one year after marriage, giving birth to a son, James B., now aged sixteen. His second marriage took place in 1876, and was to Miss Emma Thompson, of Mississippi County, Ark., a daughter of William Thompson, also a pioneer of the county, who was killed during the late war, in the battle of Shiloh. Mr. Walker is a member of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, of the F. & A. M., and he and his wife are the parents of an interesting little family of three children, whose names are as follows: Cora, Charles and Sarah.

Luther Walker is recognized as one of the prosperous agriculturists of this region, where he was born in 1855. His grandfather, Hardiman Walker, was one of the early pioneers of Missouri, and

was residing near Cotton Plant, in that State, during the earthquakes of 1811. His son, John Walker, was born in the State of Virginia, and at the age of about fifteen years began to hunt and trap in the woods of Missouri, and until about twenty-five years of age, followed this occupation for his father, having under his management several Indians, who were expert trappers and hunters. At the above mentioned age, he was married to Miss Sarah Chadwick, who was born in Ohio, and moved to Hickman Bend, where he settled on some land and began farming in a limited way, being also engaged in operating a wood-yard until 1861, at which date he removed to Chickasawba Township, and bought 160 acres near where Blythesville is now situated. On this tract he made some valuable improvements, in the way of buildings, and here resided until his death, in 1876, his wife having died in 1860. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Luther is the fifth, and after his father's removal to Chickasawba Township, he went to Illinois, and made his home with an uncle for ten years. During this period his time was employed in assisting at farm labor, and in attending school; he also traveled some through Iowa and Minnesota, with his relatives, but upon the settlement of his uncle in Northwest Missouri, he returned to his father's home in Arkansas, and the same year made a crop on his father's plantation. The next year he came down the river and rented land above Barfield, on which he lived until 1882, then went to Blythesville and purchased a lot, and built a house in the village. In 1883 he purchased a tract of land comprising sixty-six acres, on which he cleared fifteen acres and resided until three years ago, since which time he has resided in Barfield. He now has 320 acres, with 100 under cultivation, which will yield a bale of cotton to the acre. The dwelling house is in excellent condition, and near it is a fine apple and peach orchard. His marriage to Miss Bell Buckner was celebrated in 1874, but she died the following year, and in 1878, he wedded Kittie Buckner, a sister of his first wife, and a daughter of Bill Buckner, an old pioneer of this section. The last union has resulted in the birth of four children: Billie, Maud, Lizzie,

and Berde Jesamine. Mr. Walker has always been a patron of education, and is now serving as school director.

William W. Ward, an extensive stock raiser and farmer, was born in Tennessee in 1836. He was the fourth in a family of five children, and is the son of William L. Ward, of Kentucky, who first settled in Tennessee, and in 1831 moved to Mississippi County, Ark., where he started a large wood-yard and cultivated a farm. The father, meeting with good success and making a great many improvements on his farm, after a few years' residence sent for his family, and proceeded to make their future home in this county. His farm in Canadian Township was, at that time, one of the finest on the river, and he resided on this place until his death, in 1851, his estimable wife following him in the year 1881, at the age of eighty-two years. William W. Ward attended Parker's Academy at Richmond, Ohio, in his youthful days, which was then one of the best institutions of learning in Ohio, accessible to both sexes, and where Mr. Ward's two sisters were also educated. After the father's death he took charge of the farm, which he has operated ever since, and may be called a general farmer, as he aims to produce a variety of crops, and has been very successful in that desire. In addition to his farm, which consists of sixty acres under a fine state of cultivation, he also deals in stock, and owns a herd of fine cattle and hogs. At one time the river threatened to absorb a good portion of his farm, but at present it has changed, and is filling and adding a number of acres to the place instead. The elder Ward during his life was an active man in politics and a brilliant speaker. He was several times elected and held various offices in this county, being at different periods justice of the peace, county judge and representative, but his son William does not seem to follow his father's footsteps in that direction, and takes little interest in politics, although at one time he served as magistrate in his county. He is alive to the interests of Mississippi County, and is active in promoting its welfare by enterprise and good citizenship.

W. P. West. This name carries with it an

essence of fortitude and courage, and the owner of it is a man who has gone through the dangers of war and the vexations of after-life, and come out triumphant at the end. He is a planter near Pecan Point, and was born in 1839 at Selma, Ala. He was the oldest child born to John and Louisa (McLean) West, the father being a well-known planter and merchant in Alabama, and the grandfather one of the pioneers of Dallas County, Ala. Mr. West remained at home and attended school until his twentieth year. At the outbreak of the war he entered the Confederate army and enlisted in Company A, Fourth Infantry, and was assigned to duty in Virginia. At Manassas his regiment had the honor of supporting Gen. Jackson, when the remark was made that gave that general the soubriquet of "Stonewall," and made him famous in history, namely: "There stands Jackson and the Virginians like a stone wall." Mr. West was badly wounded at this battle, and unable to fight any longer. Consequently he was discharged and returned home to recover. In October of the same year he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company E, Seventeenth Alabama Regiment, and was assigned to the Western army under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, and was again severely wounded and sent home to recuperate, but though on the brink of death in two instances, it did not dampen his ardor for battle in the least, and he joined the army a third time, entering into the ranks of the Twenty-fourth Alabama Battalion as a lieutenant of cavalry, and taking part in the battles of Resaca, Ga., Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, and in an almost innumerable number of minor engagements. His bravery won for him the rank of adjutant-general of his brigade, and at the cessation of war he was surrendered by Gen. Lee at Columbia, S. C. After peace had been established he returned to his home in Autauga County, Ala., where he was engaged in planting and farming for five years. On the 14th of April, 1861, he was married to Miss Bettie Zeigler, who died in 1865, and left one son, William McLean, now a contractor on the Georgia Pacific Railroad. His

second wife was Miss Laura Hoffman, of Alabama, whom he married on the 11th of October, 1868, but after a short and happy married life of nine months this lady died. In 1869 Mr. West moved to the State of Mississippi, and settled on the Yazoo River, where he met and was married to Miss Matilda Booth, of Mississippi, a daughter of William Booth, who built the first frame house on the Yazoo River above Yazoo City. Mr. Booth was also one of the projectors of the Mississippi Central Railroad, and after its completion was for several years a director of that road, and one of the most popular railroad men in the South. He held the office of sheriff of Carroll County a number of terms, and was also representative from that county, and later on State senator. Mr. Booth came originally from New York State to Mississippi, in 1818, and was one of its most influential and valued citizens for many years. Capt. West left the Yazoo River in 1880, and moved to Coahoma County, where he bought a plantation of 1,800 acres, and placed 350 acres under cultivation, besides making a great many improvements. In 1886 he sold out his place and came to Mississippi County, Ark., settling at Pecan Point, where he farmed on rented land for one year, and then moved to Phillips County. After a short residence in the latter place, he returned to this county and bought 600 acres of land, which he is now clearing, and expects to have 500 acres under cultivation next year. The Captain is very striking in appearance, and would not fail to be noticed in any company. He is six feet tall, hearty and robust, and carries with him that courteous, pleasing address, that is always evident in the true Southern gentleman. He has not escaped his full share of misfortune, and on one occasion he was almost ruined by the Yazoo River floods, being compelled to sell a fine plantation in Le Flore County, Miss., in order to obtain a fresh start. But he possesses that spirit of enterprise and an indomitable will that are steadily overcoming all obstacles, and carving a fortune out of the green woods of Mississippi County. Capt. West has but recently purchased his land, but on every side men are at work clearing away the timber, and erecting buildings for the crop of 1890. He will



J. W. K. Gibson

LAWRENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

erect a fine dwelling for himself on an elevated site near the river bank, with a grove of noble trees to make a natural park, and expects to have one of the most comfortable homes on the Mississippi River. His present crop of 300 acres of cotton has been well cultivated, and shows the watchful eye of a man who has made cotton-planting the business of his life. Mr. and Mrs. West are the parents of seven children, three of them having died in infancy: Henry, Minnie and Robert; and those still living are Ludie, Ida, Robert and Mary. He has an interesting family, in which he takes great pride, and wants nothing to complete his happiness, unless it is to have his two daughters, who are attending school in Kentucky, by his side at home. Capt. West is a member of the K. of O., and Mrs. West, a devout Christian lady, attends the Presbyterian Church.

O. S. Wigley, who stands in the front rank of Mississippi County's prominent farmers, was born at Atlanta, Ga., in 1847. His parents were George W. and Mahala (Kyle) Wigley, of that State, where the mother died in 1854. The father married again, in 1856, and in 1859 moved to the State of Arkansas, settling in what is now Cross County. He began farming in this locality until 1865, when he moved to Mississippi County, and remained there until his death, in 1872. George W. Wigley attained a high degree of popularity wherever he made his home, and at the time of his death, was one of the most substantial citizens of Mississippi County. O. S. Wigley remained at home until the first outbreak of war, and as the tales of battle came to his home, his bosom was fired with the ambitions and longings indulged in by every true soldier. He enlisted in Dobbin's regiment, and took part in many a hot skirmish and gallant charge, and also accompanied Gen. Price in his noted raids through Missouri. He can relate many an incident of these dark and bloody times, which thrills the ears of his listeners, and would fill a volume. Mr. Wigley returned to Arkansas with Gen. Fagin, and surrendered in April, 1865. He then went home, and joined his father in moving to Mississippi County, Ark., and for awhile was engaged with him in farming. In 1869 he was mar-

ried to Miss Savannah Bennett, of Tennessee, a daughter of Capt. B. F. Bennett, a prominent planter and merchant, who met his death from being kicked by a savage horse. After his marriage Mr. Wigley was retained by his father-in-law as overseer, and remained with him in that capacity for eight years. He then rented land and farmed for five years, after which he bought a farm near Pecan Point, and after improving it, sold the land to R. W. Friend. In 1886 he moved to his present residence, where he farms some 170 acres, and this year has had about 135 acres in crops. Mr. Wigley farms on purely scientific principles; he makes a study of it, and the crops he produces are among the finest in Mississippi County. He is also engaged, quite extensively, in stock raising, and has made a success of that business by properly feeding his stock, and taking good care of them. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Wigley were born seven children: Florida Ann (wife of Charles Bell), Mamie Frances (wife of Johnson St. Clair), Georgie Franklin, Walter (who died in infancy), as did Oliver and two others, unnamed before their deaths. Mr. Wigley has lately joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has always held the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

John W. Williams, the son of William Williams and Sallie Philips, was born in the county of Davidson and State of Tennessee, in the year 1821. He immigrated to, and settled in, the good County of Mississippi, State of Arkansas, in 1849, subsequently being married to Anna Fletcher, eldest daughter of Elliott H. Fletcher and Frances Hickman, in the year 1858. By this marriage, and at this time of writing, there are three living children: Susan F., Elliot and Sallie P. He now resides on his farm, one mile above Elmot, fronting on the Mississippi River.

James H. Williams. The entire life of Mr. Williams has been one unmarked by any unusual occurrence outside of the chosen channels to which he has so diligently and attentively given his time and attention. A native of the State of Tennessee (born near Nashville in 1826), he has given his attention to tilling the soil, and the manner in which he has acquired his present estate denotes him to

be an energetic, successful agriculturist. His early scholastic advantages were received in his native State, and, after attending the common schools, he entered a college in that State, which he attended until twenty years of age, after which he engaged in the lumber business in the city of Nashville. His wife was formerly Miss Mary E. Finley, of Lebanon, Tenn., whom he married in 1847, she being a sister of Jesse J. Finley, a United States senator from Florida. After making several annual trips to Mississippi County, Ark., he settled here in 1849, and on the first of January of the following year he took possession of a fine tract of land, comprising 480 acres, situated about four and a half miles north of Osceola. It was at that time covered by a dense canebrake, with the exception of twenty acres which were cleared, and here Mr. Williams entered actively upon his work, and his career since that time has been marked by industry and strict attention to his calling. He has 160 acres under cultivation, and in addition to this property has 160 acres of cleared land on Big Lake. In 1880 he erected a fine residence on his estate, which is now one of the pleasantest homes in this section of the country; and everything about his home indicates the enterprise and thrift which have ever characterized his efforts. He has always taken an active interest in the development and improvement of Mississippi County, and has also been quite an active politician. In 1856 he was chosen justice of his township, and in 1876 was elected to represent his county in the State legislature, having filled, since completing his term of service, the offices of school director and justice of the peace. Mr. Williams' wife departed this life in 1858, leaving a family of four children: William F., married to Miss Kizer; Sallie, wife of N. G. Cartwright, of Osceola; Alice, wife of F. M. Moseley, of Blythesville, and Katie, wife of Ben. H. Bacchus, a druggist of Osceola. In 1861 Mr. Williams married his second wife, Miss Nellie Heath, of Illinois, who died in 1872, leaving four children: Edward H., who is married to a Miss Dunn, of Florida, and is a merchant of Elmot; Henry E., who is superintendent of Goodrich Iron Works, belonging to James C. Warner; Zerlena

W. and Maggie. Miss Mary Dunkle, of Missouri, became Mr. Williams' third wife, but died the third year of her marriage. He wedded his present wife in 1882, she being a Mrs. Sarah A. Dunnivant, *nee* Alexander, of Crockett County, Tenn., widow of Leonard Dunnivant. Mrs. Williams was the mother of three children by her first marriage, who are as follows: Robert, a pilot on the Mississippi River; Reid and Lillie, all of whom make their home with Mr. Williams. His wife belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he to the Presbyterian. He is also a member of Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., of Osceola. He was the seventh of a family of children born to Josiah F. and Margaret (Phillips) Williams, the former a planter of Tennessee, who purchased, in 1837, a large tract of land in the southern part of Mississippi County, Ark., which he conducted for about eight years, then selling out to Mr. Lanier in 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Josiah F. Williams were very fortunate in the growing-up of their children, twelve of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. The three eldest daughters married Ewings (three brothers), prominent men. The fourth daughter married Dr. Henry Whitaker; the fifth married Mr. I. C. Warner, the great "Iron King of the South;" the sixth married Mr. John A. Dunkin, a wholesale merchant, of Nashville, Tenn.; the seventh married Dr. Kennedy, of Chattanooga. One granddaughter married Mr. Henry Watterson, editor of the *Courier-Journal*, of Louisville. The sons were all good men, and married well. Mrs. Williams died near Nashville, in the year 1845. Mr. J. F. Williams died at the same place, in the year 1852, having been a great sufferer for five years with cancer in his eye. He left a noble record for his family.

Edward H. Williams. He whose name heads this brief sketch is one of Mississippi County's most active and enterprising business men, alive to all current topics, and public-spirited and progressive in all matters tending to benefit the community. He was born near Elmot, in 1859, his parents being James H. and Nellie (Heath) Williams [for whose history see sketch of James H. Williams]. As Edward grew toward youth and

early manhood he attended school in the neighborhood of his home, and worked on the farm for his father until he was twenty-one years old, at which time he engaged as a clerk for A. Goodrich of Osceola, with whom he remained one year. After renting and tilling his father's farm for two years, he started from home with the intention of going to Florida, but stopped in Alabama, and attended school at Florence for some six months, after which he concluded that his native State was good enough to suit him, so he returned and went into business with D. T. Waller, which partnership was dissolved at the end of twenty months, Mr. Waller purchasing his interest. He then bought out N. W. Goodrich, and for two years was associated with A. Goodrich, purchasing his partner's interest at the end of that time; he has conducted affairs in a very satisfactory manner, proving himself to be a man of rare business ability and efficiency. He keeps an excellent assortment of general merchandise, his stock being valued at about \$4,000, and has won the reputation of being one of the first business men in Mississippi County. He is enterprising and energetic, studying largely the interests of the people, and fully justifies the confidence and esteem which are bestowed upon him. In connection with his mercantile interests he is managing his father's farm, growing cotton, and has been postmaster at Elmot since May, 1885. His estimable wife was formerly Miss Maude Dunn, of Pensacola, Fla., to whom he was married on the 17th of March, 1885, and by her he has one child, Edward James. Mrs. Williams is connected with the Catholic Church.

William F. Williams is one of the best known and most highly respected residents of Mississippi County, Ark., and is a man whose life has been an active one, and not without the substantial rewards of success. His grandfather, Josiah Williams, was a resident of Nashville, and a man of enterprise and discretion. He became an extensive landholder in Mississippi County, purchasing his property at what was then known as Social Bend, about the year 1835, which property was managed by his sons, James H. and his brothers, who were then young men, the place being well stocked with

slaves. About 1850, James H. Williams purchased a farm near Elmot, above Osceola, and with the help of his slaves, he opened up about 200 acres, and on this farm he is still residing. William F. Williams was the eldest of eight children born to his parents, and received some educational advantages in the schools of Osceola. After reaching manhood, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Christina Kieser, a daughter of F. W., and granddaughter of John Kieser, who came from Germany to the United States in 1831, bringing with him his wife and two children, F. W. Kieser being the only one of the latter that is living. The grandfather is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, and divides his time about equally between Kentucky and Osceola, Ark. F. W. Kieser is also living, in Kentucky. William F. Williams, after his marriage, which occurred in 1875, moved onto his father-in-law's place, which adjoins Osceola, and is now managing 600 acres of land. He pays an annual rental of \$3,000 for his land, and his principal crops are cotton and corn, the yield of the former being about three-quarters to one bale, or forty bushels of corn, to the acre. There is nothing that he has ever tried to make grow on his land that has not thrived, whether grain or fruit. He is also engaged in stock dealing, and thinks the farmers of this region have thoroughly awakened to the fact that it pays to raise a good grade of stock. The mules of Mississippi County are becoming especially noted; Mr. Williams has also some Holstein cattle, which he considers a better breed for this region than any other. He has a fine male animal, which was imported from Holland, and although but two years old, weighs 1,218 pounds. His hogs are of the Berkshire breed, brought from Kentucky, and are very fine. He keeps a few sheep, which he finds fairly profitable, but thinks the country here too level for them to thrive well. Mr. Williams has acted as school director for a number of years, and from his own observations has seen a decided improvement in the standard of schools since the year 1870, and consequently a decided improvement in the people of this section. The education of his three children, May, Fred

and James, is being attended to by their mother, who is a lady of culture and refinement, and was educated at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Osceola: Mr. Williams has passed the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the A. F. & A. M., of Osceola, and is a charter member of Apollo Commandery at Forest City, Ark. He is also a member of the K. of H.

William R. Williams, although still a young man, has risen to a position in the agricultural affairs of the county which many men older in years and experience might envy. His life has been without any material change from the ordinary pursuits of farm toil, but yet has not been devoid of substantial results. He was born in Memphis, Tenn., in the year 1854, and in 1861 came, with his father, to Mississippi County, Ark., where the latter resided until his death, in 1880. William R. Williams received educational advantages far beyond the average, and these advantages he did not fail to improve, but applied himself diligently to his books, and acquired an excellent education which proved of great benefit to him in later years. His plantation, which is situated in the southern part of Mississippi County, comprises 300 acres, of which eighty are cleared and under cultivation, and in good seasons average about one bale of cotton to the acre. He has several good log houses on his property, and is doing a fairly prosperous business. In Mississippi County, Ark., he was married to Miss Sallie Baskin, of Phillips County, Ark., and by her became the father of two interesting children—Anna, who died at the age of three years, and Ella, a little girl of seven years, at home. Mr. Williams is an agreeable and intelligent gentleman, and one who is ever ready to reach out a helping hand to the needy, or to engage in any legitimate enterprise which might tend to benefit the county.

B. A. Williamson (deceased) was a prominent farmer of Mississippi County, Ark., and was born in the Blue Grass State, in 1820. He passed his youth on his father's farm, and subsequently learned the brickmason's trade. Later in life he went to Louisville, Ky., worked at his trade for

about eight years, and then in 1855 he came to Arkansas, where he settled on the Mississippi River, about three miles above Osceola. He located on a tract of wild land, which he soon submitted to a course of improvement, and which was transformed into a remarkably pleasant home. After making many improvements he sold out in 1861, at a large advance, and then bought a choice location in the vicinity, which Mrs. Williamson still owns. Mr. Williamson was married in November, 1861, to Miss Lithe Jane Hale [see sketch of Hale Bros.], and immediately afterward the war broke out. Farming was almost suspended, but Mr. Williamson found employment at his trade, and nearly all the brick chimneys of that time were of his construction. He made many improvements on his farm, erecting buildings and clearing about seventy acres. In 1871, after an unusually active and prosperous life, Mr. Williamson received his final summons. Since then Mrs. Williamson has opened up about twenty acres, has conducted the home place, and now has no trouble in renting the farm for \$600 or \$700 annually. This land is very productive, and has often yielded one and a half bales of cotton to the acre. In 1884 Mrs. Williamson bought a pleasant residence in Osceola, which she has improved and made into a pleasant home. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson were born six children, only one now living: Eliza Ann died at the age of ten years; Mary Elizabeth is the wife of Abner Driver, and resides in this county; James Edward died at the age of seven years; Levina died at the age of fifteen years, and two died in infancy. Mrs. Williamson has since married her deceased husband's brother, Bland W. Williamson. The family are now living in a very pleasant cottage in Osceola.

Robert E. L. Wilson is numbered among the younger of the successful and rising agriculturists of this county, and none will have a brighter future, or will make better use of their advantages than he. The citizens of Mississippi County are proud to claim him as one of its sons, for he was born here in the year 1863. His father, Joseph L. Wilson, came from Tipton County, Tenn., in 1847, and purchased a tract of land in Mississippi County

comprising several thousand acres, the most of which has descended to his son, Robert E. L., who owns 2,700 acres. The latter has cleared and put under the plow over 200 acres, but has 260 under cultivation, on which he has erected thirty houses, which are used by his tenants. His residence is a handsome structure, covering an area of over 3,000 square feet, is beautifully and comfortably furnished inside, and is in the center of a large and well-kept lawn. Among the other buildings which Mr. Wilson has erected is a saw-mill, which is situated about four miles from the river, at Idaho Landing, and has a capacity of 14,000 feet per day. From this mill he has a tramway of about six miles in length, extending from the river back into his timber lands, and here he has some thirty men engaged in lumbering. He ships large quantities of lumber from his mill to Chicago annually, the principal demand being for ash lumber, of which he has a large supply still in the tree. The greater part of his cultivated lands he devotes to the raising of cotton, which enterprise gives employment to about 100 people; and one year he gathered eighty bales of cotton from eighty acres of land, and at another time nineteen bales from eighteen acres of land, each bale weighing over 500 pounds. The expense of cultivating an acre of cotton and laying it by is about \$7. In the year 1885 Miss Lizzie Beall became his wife, she being a daughter of S. A. Beall, of Mississippi, formerly of Pennsylvania, who came to Mississippi County, Ark., in 1865, and settled on Frenchman's Bayou. He is now engaged in managing his son-in-law's mill and mercantile establishment, the latter comprising a large and well-selected stock of general merchandise. Two children were born to the marriage of Mr. Wilson, only one of whom is living, Mabel Victoria. Tiny died at the age of eighteen months. Mr. Wilson is one whose integrity and honor have never been questioned, and, although a young man, his views relating to matters of business, as well as on general and popular topics of the day, are considered unusually sound. He is a member of McGavock Lodge, K. of H., at Frenchman's Bayou, and his wife is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. She is a re-

fined and well-educated lady, and shows unusually good taste in the arrangement of her home. This young couple bid fair to become not only one of the wealthiest, but, what is of far more importance, one of the most highly honored, families in the county.

Andrew B. Young, who is now successfully following the occupation to which he was reared, and which has been his life-work, a calling that has for ages received undivided efforts from many worthy individuals, and one that always furnishes sustenance to the ready worker, now resides on his large plantation near Osceola. He was born in the northern part of Mississippi County, in 1844, and was the tenth in a family of eleven children born to James and Elizabeth (Galloway) Young. The parents were natives of Indiana and Kentucky, and were married in the last named State. They emigrated to Mississippi County at a very early day, and at the time of their settlement here their nearest neighbor was eight miles distant. Mr. Young conducted a ferry, sold a few goods to the Indians, and supplied the wants of the few people who passed that way. He entered 160 acres, made all the improvements, and had it all under cultivation at the time of his death. His wife survived him several years, and died in 1867. Andrew B. Young aided in clearing the farm, and received a good practical education in the common schools. He enlisted in the Confederate service in 1864, and participated in the battles of White River, Austin, and several skirmishes. He started on the Missouri raid with Gen. Price, but was taken sick and returned home. His three brothers, James, Erasmus and George, were also in the service; the former served the entire time, but the latter died in Kentucky. In 1865, Andrew rented land, and began farming on his own responsibility, continuing until 1872. Previous to this, in 1871, he bought 160 acres, two miles north of Osceola, with only twenty acres cleared, and the following year he built a good residence, moved on his own farm and began improvements on an extensive scale. He has good barns, etc., and has the entire tract under a high state of cultivation at the present. In 1884 he purchased 300 acres adjoining, on which there were

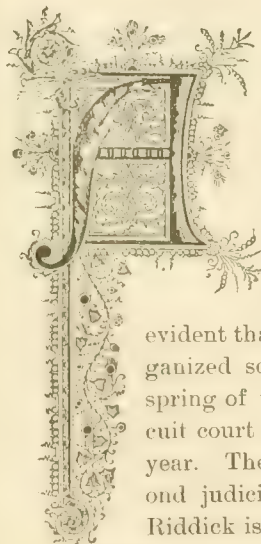
about twenty acres cleared, and since then Mr. Young has opened up nearly 160 acres more. He is also quite extensively engaged in stock raising, both cattle and mules. Mr. Young's farm is one of the best in the county, and all of the land, with proper cultivation, will yield a bale of cotton to the acre. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Catherine Bowen, a daughter of Reece Bowen, one of

the earliest settlers in this section [see sketch of Capt. Bowen]. Six children were born to them (two of whom are deceased): Nena died in infancy: Austin also died in infancy: Logan A., attending school at Brigham, N. C.; Fannie Lee, attending school at Anchorage, Ky.: James Reece and Joseph. Mr. Young is a member of the Methodist Church, and Mrs. Young of the Presbyterian.

CHAPTER XXI.

POINSETT COUNTY—THE RECORDS OF THE COURTS—FORMATION OF THE COUNTY AND SELECTION OF THE SEAT OF LAW—LIST OF LOCAL OFFICERS—ELECTION STATISTICS—CENTERS OF POPULATION—SOCIETIES, ETC.—LOCAL INSTRUCTION—MORAL ORGANIZATIONS—THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY—THE COUNTY BOUNDED—ITS TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—ITS WONDERFUL SOIL AND ITS PRODUCTS—POPULATION—RAILROADS—NAMES OF EARLY SETTLERS—PRIVATE AND FAMILY RECORDS.

Lo! I declare I deem him blest
Whose foot, here pausing, findeth rest.—*Anon.*



AS a consequence of the destruction of the early records of Poinsett County, by fire, but little can be said pertaining to its early courts. Inasmuch as the creative act was approved February 28, 1838, it is evident that the county court was organized soon thereafter, or in the spring of that year, and that the circuit court was held also in the same year. The county belongs to the Second judicial circuit, of which J. E. Riddick is the present judge.

The first murder committed in Poinsett County was the killing, in 1848, of Parker Furnish, by John Edwards. The next was that of John Wil-

kerson, by Robert Thomas, followed by the killing of James Hamilton, at the hand of James Staats. Two murders of a more recent date have occurred here. With the exception of these and some minor crimes, a peaceful progress has been enjoyed.

Poinsett was organized in accordance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State, approved February 28, 1838. Its territory originally belonged to Lawrence County, and subsequently, and up to its formation as a separate county, to Greene.

Bolivar, a point about three miles north of the present site of Harrisburg, was chosen for the seat of justice, and here, in 1838, the first court-house and clerk's office, consisting of a log cabin, was erected. The county seat thus remained until September, 1856, when it was moved to Harrisburg, where it has since continued. The first

commissioners of the new county seat were A. B. Scott and A. B. Puckett. Here, also, a log-cabin court-house was erected in 1857, and in 1859-60 a fine brick court-house was constructed, costing \$8,800, by A. Hamilton, contractor. In the spring of 1872 this building, together with the public county records, was destroyed by fire. Then, for a year or more, the building now known as Sloan's boarding house was used as a court-house, after which the Methodist Episcopal Church edifice and one other structure served a similar purpose. In 1875 the court-house was rebuilt, by Contractor A. Hamilton, and is still standing. The Poinsett County jail was erected in 1886, at a cost of \$1,600. It is a one-story frame, containing two rooms, and a hallway six feet wide running lengthwise of the building. Prior to its construction the prisoners were kept in a cage, constructed for the purpose, in the court-house.

The following is a list of the names of the county officers, with dates of their terms of service, from organization to the present:

Judges: William Harris, 1838-40; Richard Hall, 1840-44; Rollis Perry, 1844-46; W. H. Harris, 1846-48; G. W. M. Stacy, 1848-50; W. H. Harris, 1850-54; S. H. Henton, 1854-56; W. H. Harris, 1856-63; W. C. Malone, 1863-64; A. B. Scott, 1864-66; B. Harris, 1866-68; G. W. Sloan, 1868-72; H. A. Hays, 1874-76; D. W. Beecker, from April, 1876 to end of Hays' term; J. T. Haley, 1876-78; N. J. Willis, 1878-80; J. T. Roy, 1880-82; T. H. Jones, 1882-84; A. A. Coppage, from March 4, 1884, *vice* Jones, left the county; E. A. Owens, 1884-86; Jasper Wright, 1886-88; J. T. Roy, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Clerks: Thomas Jones, 1838-40; William Thrower, 1840-42; L. H. Suftin, 1842-48; R. H. Stone, 1848-60; M. W. Lewis, 1860-62; O. Y. Neely, 1862-64; W. C. Malone, 1864-68; G. W. Mott, 1868-70; J. T. H. Mayors, 1870-73; T. H. Sparks, 1873-78; T. H. Jones, 1878-80; W. G. Godby, 1880-86; T. A. Stone, 1886-88; A. A. Coppage, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Sheriffs: W. G. Arledge, 1838-40; James Staats, 1840-44; R. H. Stone, 1844-48; J. David-

son, 1848-56; T. S. Stanley, 1856-60; J. Davidson, 1860-62; J. Sherrod, 1862-64; W. B. Stafford, 1864-68; A. Thorn, 1868-72; A. S. Thorn, 1872-74; J. S. Smith, 1874-78; J. H. Hall, 1878-80; T. B. Sparks, 1880-86; Add Harris, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Treasurers: Richard Hall, 1838-40; Charles Shaver, 1840-42; William Smith, 1842-46; Samuel Read, 1846-48; J. P. Mardis, 1848-52; J. M. Hale, 1852-56; B. Brown, 1856-62; A. J. Goodloe, 1862-65; J. Z. H. Mayors, 1865-66; William Ainsworth, 1866-68; James P. Jones, 1868-72; H. J. Thorn, 1872-74; E. Mitchell, 1874-80; J. J. Smith, 1880-82; W. C. Landers, 1882-86; William Ainsworth, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Coroners: J. C. Shaver, 1838-40; B. McCaven, 1840-42; B. F. Marcum, 1842-44; T. F. Arledge, 1844-46; Daniel McMillin, 1846-48; J. M. Broadway, 1848-50; G. J. Ward, 1850-52; E. Robinson, 1852-54; J. E. Dukes, 1854-56; J. M. Cross, 1856-58; W. H. Smith, 1858-62; B. Brown, 1862-64; J. H. Hall, 1864-65; W. S. Griffin, 1865-68; John Jones, 1868-74; F. Walbrink, 1874-78; J. P. Jones, 1878-80; W. J. Sligh, 1880-82; S. G. Stone, 1882-84; Lewis Minton, 1884-86; James Houston, 1886-88; James Aston, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Surveyors: A. T. Robertson, 1840-42; J. D. Carnes, 1842-44; H. Scott, 1846-50; M. Halk, 1850-60; J. E. Sparks, 1860-62; M. Halk, 1862-66; J. E. Sparks, 1866-68; T. B. Smith, 1868-72; E. A. Owens, 1872-74; J. M. Steel, 1874-76; B. Harris, 1876-78; J. M. Steel, 1878-80; H. Scott, 1880-84; A. W. Scott, 1884-86; W. Scott, 1886-88; Winfield Scott, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: E. Hindman, 1862-66; J. S. Smith, 1866-68; M. S. Godly, 1868-70; W. H. Cook, 1870-72; V. J. Bradsher, 1872-74; W. Ainsworth, 1874-76; A. W. Thornton, 1876-78; W. H. Wade, 1878-80; Shelby Bettis, 1880-82; D. C. Powell, 1882-84; H. H. Houghton, 1884-86; Eli Bickley, 1886-88; Paul McLean, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

The Democratic party is the most popular in

Poinsett County, judging from the results of the recent election. At the September election, 1888, for the office of governor, James P. Eagle, Democrat, received 640 votes; C. M. Norwood, combined opposition, 161. At the November election, 1888, for president of the United States, Cleveland, Democrat, was given 402 votes; Harrison, Republican, 119; Streeter, United Labor, 21. Local politics, of course, occupy considerable attention at different times, surpassed only by the prominence of more important questions than party loyalty.

Harrisburg, the county seat, is situated on the Helena Branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, near the geographical center of the county, on lands formerly owned by Benjamin Harris, one of the pioneer settlers, and after whom it was named. A postoffice was established here in 1857, the first postmaster being William Thrower, who erected a log-cabin, which he used as a hotel and postoffice. The same year James Davidson and Joab Hale opened the first store in the place. The town had a slow but substantial growth until 1882, when the road referred to reached it, and since that time its advance has been more rapid. It now comprises five general stores, three drug stores, one restaurant, a meat market, two hotels, three blacksmith and woodshops, and the Kennedy-Morelock's Stave Company's factory, said to be the largest stave factory in the State; also the hardwood lumber factory of D. C. & I. R. Cole, two grist-mills and cotton-gins, two church edifices, a public school-house and a full complement of doctors, lawyers and ministers; also a real estate firm. It is pleasantly located, and does a large amount of business. Its population is about 700.

Bay Village, a little town ten miles southeast of Harrisburg, lies in both Poinsett and Cross Counties, with the postoffice in the latter. Its site was settled by Charles Shaver, in 1826, but the village was not established until 1874, when Eli Rooks opened the first store. The second store began an existence under the management of J. G. Hamilton, and the postoffice was located there in 1876. The town was named by Col. Wheaton on

account of its nearness to the bay. It now contains seventeen families, two general stores, a blacksmith and wood-work shop, a cotton-gin and grist-mill and a Methodist Episcopal Church edifice, the church organization having been established over fifty years ago; this has now a membership of 180, with Rev. J. I. Maynard, pastor.

Greenfield and White Hall are stations on the same railroad with Harrisburg, the former being north and the latter south of that place.

Weiner, in the northwest part of the county, is a station on the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, and contains a depot, postoffice, general store and hardwood factory.

Fisher, in the southwest part of the county, on the last-mentioned railroad, is made up of a depot, postoffice, general store and a stave factory.

Marked Tree and Tyronza are stations on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, in the eastern part of the county. The former includes a depot, postoffice and a general store, and the latter a depot, postoffice, two general stores, and a stave factory.

Secret societies apparently thrive here. Poinsett Lodge No. 184, A. F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge of the State in 1865. The first principal officers were Eli Hindman, W. M.; James E. Sparks, S. W.; Jefferson Wright, J. W., and J. S. Brookfield, Sec. The membership at this time is forty-five. H. H. Houghton is the present W. M.

Harrisburg Chapter No. 76, has a membership of twenty-two. The present officers are T. B. Sparks, H. P.; E. L. Jacobs, K.; James Ainsworth, S.

Harrisburg Council has a membership of fifteen.

Eastern Star Chapter has thirty-five members. It is named Evergreen Chapter No. 76.

Harrisburg Lodge No. 55, I. O. O. F., was organized March 18, 1873, with five charter members. The first officers were J. H. Hull, N. G.; T. W. Eskridge, V. G.; W. M. Elsberry, Treas., and L. E. Stancell, Sec. This lodge has been discontinued, and another, White Hall Lodge No. 77, was organized at White Hall, and since moved to

Harrisburg. It has thirty members, and is now in a prosperous condition.

Bolivar Lodge, Knights of Honor, was organized in January, 1889, with sixteen charter members. Its membership is now twenty-one, and it is in a flourishing condition.

The report of the State superintendent of public instruction for the year ending June 30, 1888, indicates beyond question the progress the county is making in reference to popular education. At the time mentioned the scholastic population was: White, male 622, female 511, total 1,133; colored, male 111, female 89, total 200. Number of pupils taught in the public schools—white, males 304, females 270, total 574; colored, males 40, females 31, total 71. Number of school districts, 16. Number of teachers employed—males 15, females 5, total 20. Average monthly salaries paid teachers—first grade, males \$45.00, females \$35.00; second grade, males \$30.00, females \$28.50. Amount expended for the support of the schools—for teachers' salaries \$3,868.50, building and repairing \$1,265.44, purchasing apparatus, etc., \$233.90, treasurer's commissions \$247.80, total \$5,615.64.

According to this showing, only 50 per cent of the white, and 35½ per cent of the colored scholastic population were taught in the public schools. However, only six out of the sixteen school districts, failed to report the enrollment in the schools. Eight of the school districts have built new houses since 1886. All are well furnished with patent seats, blackboards, and other necessary apparatus. The average length of term taught per year is five months. In a majority of districts a tax of five mills is voted. The public school system is regarded much more favorably than formerly, and, all things considered, very good results are being obtained.

The first Baptist Church in Poinsett County was organized in 1840, at Bolivar, then the county seat. The first Missionary Baptist minister was Rev. John A. Nutt, whose circuit extended from Wittsburg to Chalk Bluff. The result of his labors was the organization of all the pioneer churches in Greene, Poinsett, and St. Francis

Counties. In 1858, a small number organized themselves into a Baptist Church under the leadership of Elder Pierce. These continued intact, worshiping in the court-house until the summer of 1869, when they erected a frame edifice, called Bethel, two miles south of Harrisburg. It still continues a strong and prosperous church, with about 100 members. The present pastor is Rev. J. W. Bell. In October, 1887, a number of members withdrew from this church, and organized a church in Harrisburg, the next year building their present frame church edifice. The church has grown to a membership of twenty-five. Rev. J. S. Edmonds is pastor in charge. There are three Baptist Churches in the county, one in Bolivar, one in Harrisburg, and another two miles south of Harrisburg.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Harrisburg, had its origin in 1840. It grew out of the work of Parson Shook and wife, who traveled throughout this section from 1840 to 1844. In 1845 he was joined by Rev. John M. Steele, an old pioneer preacher, whose labors ended here in 1880. He was the leading spirit in founding Methodism in this section of country. At first services were held in groves and settler's homes, later in the court-house, and the first house of worship was built in 1859, at old Bolivar, and the first at Harrisburg in 1868. The old edifice at the former was a two-story frame, with Masonic hall above. It was consumed by fire in 1882. Another two-story frame structure was built at Harrisburg in 1884, in connection with the Masonic fraternity. Rev. R. G. Brittain is now the pastor in charge. The membership is 153, and the Sunday-school membership is about 100. There are eleven organizations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, here.

A Christian Church organization is in existence at Greenfield—making fifteen church organizations within the county. Many of these have Sunday-schools connected with them, and all are doing good service in the cause of Christianity. A majority of the heads of families are connected with one or another of the denominations. A few church organizations exist among the colored people.

The approach of the War of 1861-65 found the people of Poinsett County generally in sympathy with the proposed Southern Confederacy, and in favor of its establishment. The first company of soldiers raised here for the Confederate army was organized early in 1861, by Capt. Smith, and was mustered for three years. The next company was raised soon after by Capt. Ben. Harris, for the twelve months' service. The former was assigned to Col. Adams' regiment, the Fifth Arkansas Infantry, and the latter to Col. Tappan's regiment, the Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry. At the expiration of twelve months, Capt. Harris resigned and the company re-enlisted for three years, or during the war, electing J. M. LeVesque captain and A. J. Willis first lieutenant. After the battle of Shiloh, these companies were consolidated and assigned to the Fifth Arkansas Mounted Infantry. Subsequently Capt. LeVesque returned to the county and recruited another company, which was assigned to the Twenty-ninth Trans-Mississippi Mounted Infantry. Prior to the battle of Helena, this company had lost forty-one men, and it entered into that engagement with fifty-nine men, and came out with only twenty-seven, having lost twenty-eight killed and four captured. Three of the regimental officers were killed in this engagement: Col. Hart, Maj. Joseph Martin and Adj. William Rector. The remaining members received an additional force, recruited by Capt. W. G. Godbey, making their number eighty, and it served to the close of the war. Capt. William Trator organized a company in 1861, in what is now Cross County, then in Poinsett, which was also assigned to the Fifth Arkansas Infantry. It lost during the war 80 per cent of its enlistment. No company was raised here for the Union army.

The position of Poinsett County, in Northeast Arkansas, is a favorable one. It is bounded north by Craighead, east by Mississippi, south by Crittenden and Cross Counties, and west by Jackson, comprising all the territory embraced in Townships 10, 11 and 12 north, in Ranges 1 to 7 inclusive, east of the fifth principal meridian of the United States surveys; thus making its length from east to west forty-two miles, and its width from north

to south eighteen miles. Its area, therefore, including the beds of its lakes and streams, is 756 square miles, or 483,840 acres. The State owns about 10,000 acres in the county, and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company about 3,000, the balance being owned by individuals.

About one-fourth of the county's surface is hilly and broken, and the balance comparatively level, much of it being prairie. Crowley's Ridge runs north and south through the center, varying in width from three to five miles. The St. Francis River runs from north to south through the eastern part of the county, the Bay River from north to south on the east side of Crowley's Ridge, the L'Anguille from north to south west of Crowley's Ridge, and Bayou De View from north to south through the extreme western portion. These streams and their various tributaries furnish the drainage of the entire county. The St. Francis River widens out, especially in the northern part, and covers a large tract of territory known as the "Sunk Lands," which were sunk beneath the level surface in the earthquakes of 1811-12. The L'Anguille bottom is mostly a bluish clay, and on the "crab-apple barrens" a white clay. The prevalent timber in L'Anguille bottom is red and white oak, small scattering sweet gum and post oak on the "post oak land." The growth on the adjacent ridges is white and black oak, poplar and occasionally some pine; on the branches, poplar, gum, ash, elm and dogwood.

In Townships 10 and 11 north, Ranges 5 and 6 east, there is a peculiar soil of extraordinary fertility, occupying a portion of the St. Francis bottom, known as the "black wax land," which was formerly overflowed by the backwater of the Mississippi. This soil will produce from fifty to seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre. The soil of Morell prairie is sandy, but is also good corn land, yielding forty to fifty bushels of corn to the acre, while the adjacent uplands of the Crowley Ridge produce from thirty to forty bushels. From the Narrows of the Crowley Ridge to Bolivar and Harrisburg, the quarternary gravel is quite conspicuous on the higher grounds, and of a coarse

character; some pieces would weigh several pounds. On Spencer Creek, some little sandstone is seen underlying the gravel and resting on sandy clay. At Hurricane Creek, near Harrisburg, the Crowley Ridge is about three miles wide. The material passed through, in sinking wells in the L'Anguille bottom, is usually twenty feet of yellow clay, underlain by thirty to forty feet of light-colored sand, a moderately soft water being generally obtained at sixty feet. Immediately at the foot of the ridge, water is often obtained at twelve feet, the water getting gradually deeper for one mile into the bottom, where it is generally the deepest seated.*

The low, level surface in the eastern part of the county is covered with a heavy growth of cypress, oak, gum and ash. Its western part was re-surveyed for the United States in the winter of 1856-57, by William Ainsworth and Granville McPherson. From the streams, wells, springs and cisterns, good water sufficient for all purposes is liberally furnished by nature.

A rich vein of coal extends north and south through Poinsett, ranging along Crowley's Ridge. The strata, which has a thickness of seven feet, can be reached at a depth of forty feet. Deposits of ferruginous earth and iron ore are found in various localities. A mineral spring called Eutoba Spring, is situated four miles east of Harrisburg. The waters of this spring have been subjected to a chemical analysis and found to contain valuable medicinal properties.

At present, and for many years, the lumbering industry of Poinsett County is and will be a great source of income, especially to those engaged in the business, and to those owning the timber. There are a number of saw-mills here engaged in cutting the timber into lumber, for which the shipping facilities are excellent. The permanent industry and source of income to the people in general is agriculture, coupled with the raising of live stock, for which the county, on account of the great fertility of its soil, the mildness of the climate, and its abundant supply of water, is so well adapted. In 1880, according to the United States census, there were but 297 farms, with

only 7,979 acres of improved lands within this territory, and from the number of acres cultivated in 1879, the leading cereal and vegetable productions were as follows: Indian corn, 87,133 bushels; oats, 3,490; wheat, 1,529; Irish potatoes, 1,869; sweet potatoes, 2,634; cotton, 1,514 bales. The same census report shows the number of head of live stock then in the county to be as follows: Horses, 500; mules and asses, 206; neat cattle, 3,676; sheep, 288; hogs, 6,361. These figures show that in 1880 Poinsett County was but slightly improved and developed.

At this writing the prices of land hereabouts are from \$5 to \$15 for improved, and from \$3 to \$5 for unimproved lands. With proper cultivation the uplands will yield 900 pounds of seed cotton, thirty-five bushels of corn, fifteen bushels of wheat, and forty bushels of oats to the acre; while from the bottom lands 1,500 pounds of seed cotton, fifty to sixty bushels of corn, twenty bushels of wheat, and fifty bushels of oats, to the acre, may be obtained. Tobacco will yield 1,600 pounds, and Irish and sweet potatoes from 200 to 300 bushels per acre. These amounts, however, are only acquired by thorough cultivation. Clover, millet, and the tame grasses succeed well, but as yet have not been cultivated to any considerable extent. Fruits of all kinds, common to the latitude, especially small fruits, succeed admirably.

The population of Poinsett County, at the end of each census decade, as given in the reports of the United States census, has been as follows: 1840, 1,320; 1850, 2,308; 1860, 3,621; 1870, 1,721; 1880, 2,192. Originally the county contained much more territory than at present, which accounts for the larger population in 1860. The immigration since 1880 has been large, so that the next census will show a great increase. It is now estimated at 5,000.

Three railroads cross the entire territory of the county. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis traverses its eastern portion in a southeasterly direction; the Helena branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad passes north and south a few miles west of its center, by way of Greenfield, Harrisburg and White Hall, and the St.

*Quotations from State Geological Report.

Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad passes through the western portion of the county by way of Weiner and Fisher, in a direction a little west of south. The combined length of the main lines of these railroads within these boundaries is at least sixty-two miles. The railroad property forms a large proportion of the taxable wealth of the county.

The territory of Poinsett, lying as it does in the flat country between the Mississippi River and the hilly and mountainous country to the westward, was not settled so early as the latter. The early immigrants, being mostly from the hilly and rolling countries of the East, sought a country of like contour west of the Mississippi, and consequently passed over the rich lands of the valley proper to the more elevated lands found to the westward. The settlement of the territory now embraced within the county began during the decade of the 20's, and progressed very slowly until recently. Prominent among the early settlers was Richard Hall (subsequently county judge), who came from Mississippi in 1828. The next year came William and Benjamin Harris, from Alabama. William afterward served as first county judge. Dr. Theophilus Griffin was a prominent pioneer settler, as was also Dr. John P. Hardis. Harrison Ainsworth and family came from Mississippi in 1836, and Robert H. Stone from Tennessee in 1839. Ainsworth settled near Bolivar. Owing to the slow settlement of the country the few pioneer settlers for many years had to live with their families isolated from society, without near neighbors, and comparatively like hermits. Too much praise can not be given to the brave and noble men and women who penetrated the "western wilds," forsaking the old home and all its dear associations, and endured the hardships and privations of frontier life, in order to provide pleasant homes and a competency for their posterity.

James Ainsworth, a farmer by occupation, is a Mississippian by birth, and has inculcated in him the sterling qualities of the better class of citizens

of that State. He was born in Monroe County in 1831, and is the eldest of ten children born to Harrison and Susan (Spencer) Ainsworth, a brief history of whom is given in the sketch of William Ainsworth, treasurer of Poinsett County. James became familiar with farm life through his father, who was a successful agriculturist, and his early scholastic advantages were only such as could be obtained in the common schools. After remaining under the parents' roof until thirty years of age, assisting in clearing the old home farm, he concluded it was time for him to start out in life for himself, and after purchasing and selling several farms, he bought his present place, consisting of 138 acres, of which fifty are under cultivation. In addition to what he raises he is engaged in buying and selling stock, and finds this a profitable way in which to invest his money. He has taken quite an interest in local politics, and in his views is a Democrat. Socially he is a member of Lodge No. 184, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been treasurer for the past fifteen years, and he also belongs to Chapter No. 74, R. A. M., in which he holds the position of scribe. He was married in Poinsett County, in 1868, to Emily Hale, but her death occurred ten years later, and he was married, in 1879, to Sarah Stevens, by whom he has three children: James Thomas, Katie Bell and Ollie Lou. Mrs. Ainsworth is an intelligent lady, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is a daughter of Moses and Marion Stevens, who were born in Georgia and emigrated to Arkansas at an early day, and both died in Craighead County, Ark.

William Ainsworth. The name borne by this substantial citizen is not an unfamiliar one.

My footsteps press where, centuries ago,

The red men fought and conquered, lost and won.

The Ainsworth family was first represented in Arkansas, in 1836, by Harrison Ainsworth, who was born in the State of South Carolina, and was there married to Susan Spencer, whose birth also occurred in East Tennessee. On coming to Arkansas, they settled on a farm north of where Harrisburg is now situated, the county at that time being a vast wilderness of woods and canebrake, and was filled with roaming tribes of hostile red men and wild

animals. Here the father, by the aid of his faithful wife, succeeded in clearing his farm, and this place was his home until his death, in 1845, his wife surviving him, and making her home on the old farm until her demise in 1866. William Ainsworth aided his parents materially in clearing the farm, but his youthful days were also spent in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the "three R's" in the public schools near his home. His birth occurred in Pontotoc County, Miss., on March 23, 1835, a short time prior to his parents' removal to this State, and at the age of twenty-three years, on the 6th of March, 1859, he was married in Craighead County, Ark., to Miss Martha White, and soon after purchased a timber tract, embracing 160 acres, which he immediately commenced to clear, and now has eighty-five acres under the plow. He has added to his original purchase, his acreage at the present time amounting to 600. His property is well improved, with good buildings and orchard, and for some time he has been acting as agent for a number of companies in the purchase of real estate, and is doing well in this business. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and has almost invariably voted the Democratic ticket, as the principles of this party thoroughly coincide with his views. He was elected on this ticket to the office of county treasurer, in 1868, and served one term, being elected again in 1886 and 1888. He was county assessor in 1872 and 1873. He has always been interested in educational matters, and as a member of the school board Mr. Ainsworth has done a great deal to raise the standard of education in his community. He has filled nearly all the chairs in the Masonic order, and is now a member of Poinsett Lodge No. 184. In 1878 he was called upon to mourn the death of his excellent wife, she having borne him a family of five children: Sarah E. (Mrs. Rice); Charles Thomas, married, and residing near his father; Margaret Jane (Mrs. Gray), also residing near her father; John Calvin and Lee Garland. Mrs. Ainsworth was a daughter of Rev. Thomas S. and Sarah White, who were natives, respectively, of Tennessee and Alabama. They came to Greene County, Ark., in 1838, and settled near Jonesboro,

where they spent their declining years, his death occurring in 1868, and hers in 1878. In 1879, Mr. Ainsworth was married, in Poinsett County, to Miss Martha Ellen Gray, a native of Alabama, and their union has been blessed by the birth of three children: Richard Baxter, Poindexter D. and Logan Cleveland. Mr. Ainsworth can well remember the time when it took eight days to go to Memphis, Tenn., for supplies, and can see great changes in the country since that time, he having been one of the leading men to institute these changes. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for many years, and his wife also belongs to the same church.

J. H. Allen, farmer and teacher, Harrisburg, Ark. It has long since been acknowledged that no matter what a man's occupation in life may be, a very necessary element to his success is a good education, and doubtless this is one cause of Mr. Allen's success in life. He was born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., on the 30th of September, 1839, and is the son of Col. William Allen, one of the early settlers of North Carolina, and a native of that State. When a young man, the latter was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Hunter (subject's mother), also a native of North Carolina. After his marriage the Colonel settled a large plantation in Mecklenburg County, N. C., and entered land in the Catawba purchase. The grandparents of J. H. Allen, on both sides, were natives of Dublin, Ireland, and the grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers, and fought for American liberty. The ancestors on both sides were among the Irish peasantry. Grandfather Hunter was in the battle of King's Mountain. J. H. Allen's time in early life was divided between assisting on the farm and in attending the common schools. Subsequently he entered Davidson College, and graduated from that institution in the freshman class of 1856. Mr. Allen is one of three survivors of that class of twenty-two, who left the college on that memorable June day. One, James Steward, a farmer in Brazil, South America; another, George Morrow, tilling the soil in South Carolina, and the subject of this sketch, are the ones living; the rest are with the honored dead of the late struggle.

Mr. Allen took the course of 1858-59 in Cokesbury Theological Institute, in South Carolina, and left that institute to marry Miss H. R. Thrower, a beautiful lady, to whom he had been betrothed for seven years, but only reached her bedside in time to see her die. In 1861 he enlisted in the cause of the South, was in the battle of the Wilderness, and was severely wounded at Malvern Hill; was a brave and gallant soldier. He was paroled at Richmond, at the general surrender in 1865, and returned home, only to find all his property destroyed. He then engaged in his chosen profession, teaching, and followed this in Mississippi and Arkansas for many years. He has been three times married, and is the father of fourteen children. He came to Arkansas in 1870, and has taught in the schools of this State for eighteen years. He has 160 acres of land, forty acres under cultivation; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 77, White Hall. He takes much interest in public enterprises. His word is his bond, always careful to perform his promise, and "owes no man anything," thereby fulfilling the Divine injunction.

W. T. Beatty is a general merchant, postmaster and magistrate at Perkins, Ark., and has been engaged in the first mentioned business since February, 1888. He keeps a full line of groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, and shelf hardware, and, in addition to this manages a steam cotton-gin, of which he is the owner. His store building and residence are in one, and, although he is now living quietly, his life has been rather an eventful one. He was born in Madison County, Tenn., in 1844, and is the seventh of ten children born to John and Martha A. Beatty, who were born in the "Old North State." They removed to Madison County, Tenn., at an early day, and here the father opened up a good farm, on which he resided until his death, in 1854, his excellent wife passing from life in 1865. John Beatty was of English descent, was a Democrat in politics, and a Mason, and held office in this order. The maternal grandfather, Joseph Tarburton, was a German, and was a soldier in the Mexican War. W. T. Beatty re-

ceived his early schooling in Tennessee, and when war was declared, although only sixteen years of age, he enlisted from Madison County, Tenn., in Company E, Sixth Tennessee Infantry, for three years, or during the war, and went into service at Spring Creek, in that State. He was in the battle of Shiloh, but was afterward discharged at Tupelo, Miss., being under age. He remained inactive for about four months, a portion of the time being sick with typhoid fever; but after recovering he enlisted in the State Militia of Mississippi, and was then transferred to the Fifteenth Tennessee Cavalry, under Gen. Forrest, and remained with him until the close of the war. He returned to Tennessee in 1866, and for some time was engaged in farming and saw-milling, and also followed rail-roading, being on the Belmont branch of the Iron Mountain road from 1874 to 1880, with headquarters at Columbus, Ky. From that time until 1882 he was in the Government employ, working on the Mississippi River, and made his headquarters at Plum Point, Tenn. In the spring of 1883 he came to Marked Tree, Ark., and after following the occupation of saw-milling for one year he went to Harrisburg, and embarked in the hotel and livery business. This enterprise he abandoned in 1885, and removed to Cross County, where he followed milling, but returned in 1886 to Marked Tree. Here he has since been engaged in general merchandising. He is a Democrat, and since September, 1888, he has held the office of magistrate, and since May of the same year has been postmaster at the office called Perkins. He belongs to the school board in District No. 14, and has always taken an interest in matters pertaining to education, being now the president of the Union Debating Society. He was married in Madison County, Tenn., in 1869, to Miss Nancy Ann Williford, of that State, and her death occurred in Columbus, Ky., October 1, 1880. She left two children: Wyatt Jefferson and Martha Ada (Mrs. Lucas), both of Paragould. In November, 1883, Mr. Beatty wedded, in Harrisburg, Miss Cynthia Ann Maynard, a native of Tennessee. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Since the construction of the railroad through Little River Township land has greatly increased in

value, and it is only a question of a few years when this township will be one of the best farming regions in the county.

Elijah Bennett, farmer and stock raiser, Buffalo Lick, Ark. All his life Mr. Bennett has followed, with substantial success, the occupation to which he was reared and in which he is now engaged—farming—and is recognized as one of the prominent tillers of the soil in Greenfield Township. He is the fourth in a family of ten children born to Thomas and Martha (Rollins) Bennett, natives of Alabama. Thomas Bennett was a farmer, and in this occupation continued all his life. He came to Craighead County in 1867, settled near Jonesboro, and bought a tract of partly improved land, where he remained until his death, in 1882. His excellent wife still survives him, and resides in Craighead County. Elijah Bennett was born in Russell County, Ala., in 1839, and, naturally perhaps, early exhibited taste for farm life, which was cultivated on a tract of land in Alabama. He received his education in the district schools of Calhoun County, and in 1861 was married, in Chambers County of that State, to Miss Celia Smith, a native of Alabama. Her death occurred in 1873, and she left four children: J. F., W. W., Lutie (now Mrs. Smith) and Robert. In 1861, the same year of his marriage, Mr. Bennett enlisted in Capt. Earl's Company Second Alabama Cavalry, and entered the service at Montgomery, Ala., in Ferguson's Brigade. He was on skirmish duty most of the time, but was in the battle of Atlanta, Ga. He was paroled at Augusta, Ga., in 1865, after which he returned to Alabama, and in 1869 emigrated to Poinsett County, where he purchased a timber tract of 160 acres. He at once commenced to improve forty acres, and is now one of the representative farmers of the county. He raises considerable stock, horses, cattle, hogs, etc., and makes a success of this. He was married again in 1874, to Delia Goodlow, a native of Harrisburg, Ark., and her death occurred in 1876. Mr. Bennett's third marriage took place in Craighead County, in 1879, to Miss Martha Wimpey, a native of Floyd County, Ga. Her father moved to Craighead County, Ark., when she was quite young.

Eight children were born to this union: Lydia, Thomas, John, Isabella, Jennie, Ella, Elsie and R. Zella. Mr. Bennett, though not an office-seeker, takes an active part in politics, and votes with the Democratic party. He also takes great interest in school matters, and has been a member of the school board. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and is a substantial supporter of all public enterprises. Mrs. Bennett is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Bledsoe & Tillery, dealers in general merchandise, also millers and ginner, Bay Village, Ark. The field of enterprise opened up in the mercantile line is a large one, and many prominent citizens of Bay Village are engaged therein. Among the representative houses that of Bledsoe & Tillery is entitled to due recognition. The above firm was established in Bay Village in 1884, by the present proprietors, who bought out Stone, Shaver & Co., and since then they have refitted the machinery, and made everything new except the corn busters. The individual members of the firm are W. L. Bledsoe and F. F. Tillery, the former being the senior member. He was born on the 18th of July, 1849, and is the son of Stephen and Mary Nichols (Jennings) Bledsoe, natives of Middle Tennessee, and both members of the Baptist Church. The father was an enterprising agriculturist, and in his political views affiliated with the Whig party. He was the father of three children: Sarah A., who died in 1883, was the wife of D. H. Pitman; Susan F., is the wife of G. H. Grubbs, a farmer, and lives in Lincoln County, Tenn., and William L., one of the subjects of this sketch. He was left fatherless at the age of nine years, and during the ten years of his mother's widowhood he remained with her, and secured but a limited education in the common schools. After her second marriage, in 1868, he started out on the broad highway of life for himself, and became a sturdy son of toil, continuing at this in Tennessee for ten years. In February, 1870, occurred his marriage to Miss Calister Moore, daughter of James and Martha Moore, natives of Marshall County, Tenn. This happy union resulted in the birth of three children: Willie, James and Orah. Their mother died in 1886.

and Mr. Bledsoe took for his second wife Miss Fannie Roy, daughter of Judge Roy, and a native of Tennessee. Two children were the fruits of this marriage: Maud and Elmer. In 1878 Mr. Bledsoe left the farm and embarked in the grocery business, which he carried on in Middle Tennessee for two years. In 1880 he moved to Harrisburg, Poinsett County, Ark., tilled the soil here for a year, and then moved to Bay Village, where he still continued farming. Three years later he engaged in his present business, and is making a success of the same, having erected new buildings etc., and secured a lucrative patronage. The firm own a tract of land of sixty-three acres, and are engaged extensively in the raising and selling of stock. They also farm extensively, and have this year over 150 acres of cotton, seventy-five acres in connection in Poinsett County. Aside from this they own five acres in Bay Village, and 210 acres, 180 under cultivation. In their mercantile business they carry a stock of goods valued at \$2,000, and their annual sales equal \$20,000. F. F. Tillery, junior member of the above mentioned firm, was born October 16, 1856, in Alabama, but was reared in Middle Tennessee, where he received but a limited education. His parents, William and Jane (Cunningham) Tillery, were also natives of Alabama. William Tillery followed tilling the soil in early life, and at the age of thirty years, being fairly well educated, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which work he continued with successful results for thirty-five years, or until his death, which occurred in 1863. He was an honored member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and was a much revered gentleman. Although he never enlisted in the service, he went with those of the soldiers with whom he was acquainted to wait upon and attend to their wants, and died while thus striving to do good. Mrs. Tillery survived her husband twenty-five years, reared her children to maturity, and during the last five years of her life lived happily with them. She united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of sixteen, and lived a consistent member of the same until her death, in 1888, having been a mem-

ber of the same for fifty-four years. She reared her family at a time when educational opportunities were very limited, and the training and instruction she gave them were all they ever received. F. F. Tillery was the twelfth of thirteen children, seven of whom are now living—six daughters and one son—all married, viz.: Mrs. Francis Van Martindale, Mrs. Sarah A. McKenney, Mrs. Margaret Roper, Mrs. Mary Bledsoe, Mrs. Harriet Smith and Mrs. Julia Goodloe, the subject of this sketch being the only son living. He started out in life at the age of eighteen, and entered the employ of a saw-mill man, with whom he remained for some time. After this he embarked in agricultural pursuits, and continued at this until November 30, 1880, when he made a visit to Harrisburg, and although he had no intention of a permanent stay, his practical eye soon saw that right there was a chance for a man with progressive ideas to make a start in life. He first began by teaming, and in connection with this carried on farming and trading, which he continued until 1884. He then embarked in merchandising with Mr. W. L. Bledsoe, at Bay Village. On February 14, 1879, he was first married to Miss Lebecca Merrill, who was a daughter of Garrett and Amy (Walker) Merrill, natives of Alabama and Middle Tennessee, respectively. Mrs. Tillery lived about twenty-three days after marriage, and in February, 1880, Mr. Tillery married Miss Mellie A. Merrill, sister to his first wife. They have the following family: Mary F., Robert Lee, Minnie O., Arthur B., Tillie M., died in infancy; Willy D. and Pearl. Mr. Tillery casts his vote with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also Mrs. Tillery.

Theo Brownfield is one of the progressive, intelligent and enterprising agriculturists of Poinsett County, and was born in Warren County, Middle Tennessee, in 1846, and of his parents' nine children he was the eldest. His youthful days were spent in the State of Illinois, and he received a good practical education in the schools of Jackson County. He started out in life for himself, by driving stock through Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, but after his marriage, which occurred in

Jackson County, Ill., in 1865, to Miss Ellen Dale, he settled down to farming. Growing dissatisfied with that location, and thinking he could better his financial condition, he came to Harrisburg, Ark., in November, 1869, and, after residing in the town for one month, he purchased a timber tract of 160 acres, in Greenfield Township, and in a comparatively short time had forty acres fenced and partly cleared. He sold this property in 1872, however, and bought another farm, adding, in 1881, eighty acres more—this being the farm on which he is now residing. He has been an active member of the Democratic party, and belongs to the school board of his district, the Agricultural Wheel, and is a member of Lodge No. 184, of the A. F. & A. M. He and wife are the parents of the following family: Fayette, William and Oscar (twins), Mary Edna and Anna—living; those deceased are Freeman A., whose death occurred in 1882; Zella S., who died in 1875, and Estella, whose death occurred in 1879. Mr. Brownfield is a son of Robert and Edna (Kerby) Brownfield, the former a native of Alabama, and the latter of Warren County, Tenn. They were married in the latter State, and in 1849 emigrated to Marion County, Ill. After a short residence in St. Francis County, Mo., they returned to Illinois, in 1852, and resided there and in Jackson County until 1865, and from that time until the father's death, in 1875, they resided in Clay County. The mother died in February, 1862.

Mrs. Isabella F. Burt, is the relict of John M. Burt, who was born in South Carolina in 1807. Her father, John, and her mother, formerly Letta Meltage, were born in Rutherford County, N. C., and moved to Northern Alabama about 1825, in which State the father's death occurred in 1840, his death being preceded by his wife's about one year. He was a hatter by trade, but also followed the occupation of farming, and he and his wife were active and worthy workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Their children were as follows: William, who was born about 1810, was a farmer by occupation, and about 1856 came to Cross County, Ark. He was a Master Mason, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and became the father of a large family of children, seven of whom

live in Cross County at the present time. He died in 1859; Isabella F. (Mrs. Burt), was their second child, and Rachel, their last, she being the widow of Allen Burt, a farmer who died in Louisiana in 1851. His wife and six children survive him, and in the year 1856, came to Poinsett County, Ark., and here the mother is still living at the age of seventy-seven years. Mrs. Isabella F. Burt spent her girlhood days in her native State, and there received a good education in the common schools. In December, 1829, she was married to John M. Burt, a son of William and Mehathalona (Mosely) Burt, whose native State was South Carolina. They were farmers there, and in 1856 moved to Arkansas, where they became the owners of 640 acres of land, and at the time of the father's death, in 1861, they had about 130 acres under cultivation. To them were born four children: Martha A., wife of J. H. Hall, a sketch of their son, John W. Hall, being given in this work; Mary J., wife of Eli A. Bradner (she died in 1870, and her husband and four children survive her); Lucy I., who first married Green Hall, and afterward Thomas W. Eskridge, and died in October, 1874, and John W., who died in Alabama at the age of four years. Mrs. Isabella Burt can distinctly remember many interesting anecdotes connected with the early history of Poinsett County, and can remember when Memphis, Tenn., was their nearest market of any importance, and when "Old Farm Hill" was the nearest church, and Old Bolivar the county seat. The houses of the settlers were mostly of logs, hand-sawed by the men, and Mrs. Burt's old home contains a floor of split logs, and another of whipsawed logs. Their clothing was all home-made, and a suit of jeans was considered a very stylish attire in those days. Mrs. Burt was left a widow with four children, just on the eve of the late war, and during that time, her slaves, numbering about twenty-five, left her. Owing to the respect and liking, which her intelligence and kindly manners always inspired, she was left unmolested by the Union soldiers, and devoted herself to rearing her children, and the manner in which this noble woman fulfilled her trust is evident in looking upon her children who have grown

to mature years. She is remarkably well preserved in years, the "ravages of time" having had but little effect upon her vigorous intellect. Since 1874, she has been spending her time under the loving care of her children and grandchildren, and is at present making her home with her grandson, John W. Hall.

D. C. & I. R. Cole are prominent lumber manufacturers of Poinsett County, Ark., and have been established in business since May, 1886, their mill having a capacity of 1,500,000 feet per year. They are situated two and one-half miles north of Harrisburg, and have their own tramway of three and one-half miles, and employ from fifteen to twenty men, to whom they aim to give employment the year round. Isaac R. Cole, the senior member of the firm, was born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1833, and inherits a fair share of the energy and push which are so characteristic of the inhabitants of that State. He was the sixth of eight children born to James and Sarah (Rupple) Cole, who were born in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively: at an early day they settled in Darke County, Ohio, and in February, 1836, emigrated overland to St. Joseph County, Ind., where they settled on a farm and made their home the remainder of their days, the former's death occurring in July, 1856, and the latter's in October, 1860. In this county and State Isaac R. Cole received his education and was initiated into the mysteries of farm work. After having farmed for himself for a number of years he, in 1871, engaged in the milling business in North Liberty, Liberty Township, St. Joseph County, and in 1886 moved his mill to Poinsett County, Ark., where he has his present plant. Being a man of excellent business qualifications and experience, he has built up an extensive business and readily disposes of immense quantities of lumber annually, as his shipping facilities are good. In 1856 he was married, in the "Hoosier State," to Miss Eliza J. Rush, but she was called to her long home three years later, leaving a son, James Arthur. Miss Mary Ellen Reamer became Mr. Cole's second wife, their union taking place in 1860. She was born in the State of Indiana, and she and Mr. Cole have an interesting little family

of three children: Alma Alice (Mrs. Nelson, a resident of St. Joseph County, Ind.), Benjamin F. and Mabel B. at home. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at North Liberty, Ind., and he was Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 266, of the A. F. & A. M., at North Liberty, Ind. During his residence in this county (since 1886) he has noticed a gradual improvement each year, and has taken an active interest in promoting the growth and improvement of the same. Churches and schools always receive his patronage, and on his and his brother's land, which amounts to 2,600 acres, many homes are being erected and clearings made, and a school-house will soon be erected thereon.

L. J. Collins, M. D., is one of Poinsett County's most trustworthy physicians and surgeons, and as he has obtained a liberal share of public favor, it is one of the best of proofs of his skill and care. He was born in Fulton County, Ky., in 1857, and is the third in a family of three children, born to Leroy and Evaline (Murphy) Collins, who were Tennesseans, and emigrated to Fulton, Fulton County, Ky., at an early day, where the father followed the trade of a mechanic. He still resides in Fulton, but his wife died many years ago, when our subject was but a small lad. L. J. Collins was taken to Carroll County, Tenn., after his mother's death, and there remained until he attained his eighth year, when he returned to Fulton County, Ky., and was educated in the schools of that county. From earliest manhood the study of medicine always had a fascination for him, and he determined to make that his calling through life; and in order to fit himself for active work he entered the Hospital Medical College of Louisville, Ky., and was graduated from that institution in 1877. His first experience as a practitioner was gained in Hardeman County, Tenn., but he only remained there a short time when he entered upon the practice of his profession in Wittsburg, Cross County, Ark. After a short stay of three months in this place he located in Bay Village of the same county, remaining here until the first of January, 1881, when he came to his present location, and has a paying practice in the town and surrounding

country. He has been an active politician for years, and always votes the Democratic ticket, and in 1888, was elected by that party to the State legislature from Poinsett County, and is now ably discharging the duties incumbent upon this office. Socially he is a member of the A. F. & A. M. In 1876 he was married, in Hardeman County, Tenn., to Miss Amanda Hurst, a native of Hardeman County, Tenn. To their union were born the following children: Henry, Dixie and LaFayette. Although the Doctor has resided here only a few years, he has noticed a decided change for the better in the public-school system, and in the growth and prosperity of the county.

A. A. Coppage, clerk of the county and probate court, and also county recorder, was born in Marion County, Ky., on the 12th of January, 1847, being the seventh of twelve children born to the union of Hardin Coppage and Sally C. Robertson, both natives of Marion County, Ky., the former a farmer and stock dealer by occupation. He died in Davis County, Ky., in 1886, at the age of seventy-five years, his excellent wife's death occurring two years earlier. A. A. Coppage received the education and rearing which usually fall to the lot of the farmer's boy, and in April, 1877, he left home and came to Greene County, Ark., where he engaged in general merchandising at Bethel, and after successfully continuing there for three years he moved to Harrisburg. He had also been engaged in teaching school while in Greene County, and after his locating in Poinsett County, he was elected to the office of deputy county clerk, serving from 1883 to November, 1888, and discharged his duties in so efficient a manner that in the fall of the latter year he was elected to his present office. By appointment he was made county judge in 1884, and filled the position with ability for six months. He has shown his approval of secret organizations by becoming a member of the A. F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F., holding the position of secretary in the latter. He was married at Bethel, Greene County, Ark., in 1880, to Mrs. Bettie Going, formerly Betty Sloan, a native of East Tennessee, reared in Poinsett County, Ark. Three children have

been born to their union: Effie and Abbie, being the only ones living. He has two step-children: Clyde and May Going.

Prof. Robert L. Cowan, educator, Harrisburg, Ark. Originally from Warrick County, Ind., where his birth occurred on the 14th of March, 1852, Prof. Cowan is possessed of those advanced ideas and progressive principles regarding educational matters which make his name familiar throughout this part of the State. His parents, Rev. John D. and Elizabeth (Knight) Cowan, were natives of Tennessee and Indiana, respectively. The father was a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey, and about 1849 or 1850 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry. He at once received the appointment of principal of Newburg Academy, at Newburg, Ind., which position he filled with honor until 1858, when he was made financial agent of Union College, at Virginia, Cass County, Ill. He remained in this position until near the close of his life, in 1865. At the age of sixteen, in company with two others of about the same age, he rode from Holly Springs, Miss., to Texas, and was forty days making the journey. They lost themselves in the wild and unbroken forests of Eastern Arkansas, wandered around for several days, and at last found Crowley's Ridge, which they followed north for some distance: then crossed over White River Valley, thence south to the Arkansas River, and after crossing this stream were near the present site of the city of Little Rock. From there they went to Shreveport, and then to Texas. Mr. Cowan remained in that State for four years, and during that time served as a soldier in the Texan army. He was wounded by arrows, and carried the scars to his grave. As pay for his services in the army he received a quarter of a league of Texas land (about 320 acres). In the meantime he had united with the Presbyterian Church, and was sent by the presbytery to attend Princeton College, as before stated. Prof. Cowan's paternal grandfather, David Cowan, was a native of Tennessee, and a farmer by occupation; was one of Gen. Jackson's soldiers in the battle of New Orleans, and met his death by being accidentally shot during a bear-hunt in 1832. His father,

John Cowan, was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and an early settler of Virginia, although later in life he drifted westward to Tennessee. His brother, David Cowan, came to America with him, and made his home in Pennsylvania. His son, Edgar Cowan, was United States senator from Pennsylvania during the war. Prof. Cowan's maternal grandfather, Isaac Knight, was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated with his father, Abraham Knight, to Henderson, Ky., in the year 1790. Two years later he was captured by the Indians, by whom he was kept a prisoner for two and a half years. He then escaped in the Straits of Mackinaw, by being hidden on a English trading vessel by a colored cook. He landed on *terra firma* in Detroit, and made his way home, after a perilous trip of six months. He followed agricultural pursuits, and opened up several large farms in Southern Indiana. His death occurred in 1858. Rev. John D. Cowan and Elizabeth Knight were married on the 20th of May, 1851, and Prof. Robert L. Cowan is their only child. His mother died on the 19th of August, 1854, and the father was married the second time on the 28th of December, 1859, to Miss Mary A. Bell, daughter of A. W. Bell, a prominent farmer of Central Illinois. To this union was born one child, Alex. B., whose birth occurred on the 2d of March, 1861, and who is married and has two children. He is the present manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Quincy, Ill., and he, with his son, four years of age, and the subject of this sketch, are the only survivors bearing the family name. Prof. Cowan passed his boyhood days in poring over his books at home, and later attended the Presbyterian Academy in Macon County, Ill. After completing his studies in that college, in 1875, he went to Evansville, Ind., and filled the position of professor in the scientific department of the public high school of that city for five years. In 1880 he was elected county examiner of Vanderburgh County, which position he held until 1883, and then accepted the position of assistant engineer of the Danville, Olney & Ohio Railroad, while making the survey from Olney to Paducah, Ky. After this he was an engineer in the subma-

rine work in the building of the bridge across the Ohio River, at Henderson, Ky. Following this Prof. Cowan was assistant engineer in the building of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, between Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis. He then returned to Decatur in poor health, and remained in that city one year, when, in November, 1886, he came to Poinsett County, Ark. After locating here he followed the timber business, and then engaged in teaching, having charge of the Harrisburg schools in 1887 and 1889. His marriage occurred on the 20th of December, 1889, to Miss Maud Sloan, daughter of Judge G. W. Sloan, who keeps a hotel and is undertaker at Harrisburg. Prof. Cowan is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Cowan belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 64, Evansville, and holds the position of reporter of Lodge No. 3380, Knights of Honor (Bolivar Lodge). He takes an active part in politics, votes with the Republican party, is chairman of his county committee, and is a member of both the State Central and Congressional committees. He takes an active interest in and gives his support to all public enterprises.

L. H. Davis, M. D., physician and surgeon, Harrisburg, Ark. The above mentioned gentleman is one of the most successful and prominent physicians in Poinsett County, and is ever to be found by the bedside of sick and suffering humanity. He was born in Ozark County, Mo., on the 22d of December, 1858, and is the son of Dr. Newland A. and Eliza N. (Drake) Davis, natives of Tennessee. [For further particulars of parents see sketch of John C. Davis.] Dr. L. H. Davis was the fifth of six living children born to his parents and their names appear in the following order: Mrs. E. Frierson, wife of J. C. Frierson, and now residing in Jonesboro, Ark.; Mrs. Alice Legg, wife of D. H. Legg, who is a descendant of one of the oldest families of Cross County, and is magistrate of that county; Mrs. M. A. Gilliland, wife of the present school commissioner of Poinsett County; Thomas L., married and living in Harrisburg, is a medical student; L. H., and John C., a druggist at Harrisburg. Dr. L. H. Davis always had delicate health,

and spent much of his time during boyhood in attending school. At the age of seventeen years he entered as clerk the drugstore of Dr. D. A. Graves at Forest City, and remained in that position for three years. During his twenty-first year the Doctor taught school in Woodruff County at Pumpkin Bend, and at the same time began the study of medicine. The following year he read medicine under the tutelage of Dr. Whitsett, at Marion, Ark., and during 1882 and 1883 he attended the Memphis Medical College. He then practiced one year in the Little River Country, in Eastern Poinsett County, after which he returned to the same college and graduated in the class of 1885. In the same year he came to Bay Village, Cross County, and began the practice of his profession, which he continued for eighteen months. He then came to Harrisburg, where he has remained ever since, and where he enjoys a large and paying practice. In February, 1887, he wedded Miss Lillian Florence Watkins, daughter of Prof. Watkins, president of Marshall Institute. They were married at Memphis, where Mrs. Davis' family still reside. Mrs. Davis' sister, Mrs. Fanny Anderson, of Millington, Tenn., is the possessor of one of the most noted madstones in that State. It is an heirloom of the Watkins family. To the Doctor and wife has been born one child, Willie Mary W., a sweet little girl of about twelve months. Dr. Davis is medical examiner and a member of the K. of H., at Harrisburg, and is a conservative Democrat.

John C. Davis, druggist and apothecary, Harrisburg, Ark. One of the most popular and efficient druggists in the town of Harrisburg is Mr. John C. Davis, whose flourishing establishment is located in one of the busiest portions of that town. He established his present business in 1888, and carried a general stock of drugs, patent medicines and fancy groceries. His birth occurred on the 22d of September, 1867, in Crittenden County, Ark., and he is the youngest in a family of five children born to Dr. N. A. and Eliza M. (Drake) Davis, natives of Tennessee. Dr. N. A. Davis was reared in the country, and received his education in the common schools of Tennessee. He learned the

printer's trade, and followed that for some years, when he began the study of medicine, and graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in the class of 1850. He first began the practice of his profession at Ozark, Christian County, Mo., and was married at Bolivar, Mo., on the 1st of December, 1843, to Miss Eliza M. Drake, daughter of Jacob and Anna (Williams) Drake, natives of East Tennessee. Mrs. Davis is a distant relative of J. Q. Adams, and a second cousin of Governor Taylor, of Tennessee. After his marriage, Dr. Davis removed to Christian County, Mo., where he remained until the spring of 1861. He was outspoken in all his political views, and when the war broke out he joined Gen. Price's army as surgeon, and held that position during the entire struggle. In 1866 his family joined him in Louisiana, and from there they moved to Crittenden County, Ark., where they made their home until 1870. In that year they moved to Cross County, and from there, in 1873, he moved to Forest City, where his death occurred in 1876. The mother remained on the home place until 1878, and then made her home with her son, John C. Davis, until her death, in 1888. The latter was reared in town, and spent his schoolboy days in Forest City and the schools of Marion and Crittenden Counties. In 1882 he entered the drug store of his uncle, Dr. T. C. Whitsett, of Marion, as a clerk, and continued with him two years. He then went to Jonesboro', and worked as a clerk until 1886, after which he was on the railroad until February, 1887. He then came to Harrisburg, and purchased a half interest in the drug business of M. D. Simmons & Co., with whom he continued until March, 1888, and then withdrew, and established himself in his present business, which he is now prosperously conducting. He is a conservative Democrat, and gives his support to all enterprises for the good of the county.

W. R. Dedman, postmaster, Greenfield, Ark. This much-respected citizen has been postmaster at the above mentioned place ever since the office was established, which was in 1886, a flag station on the Helena branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad. In connection with his official duties he is also engaged in agricultural pursuits, an occupa-

tion to which he was reared. His birth occurred in Madison County, Ala., in 1851, and he was the only child born to the union of F. D. and S. A. (Thacker) Dedman, the father a native of Alabama, and the mother of Virginia. F. D. Dedman was reared to manhood in his native State, and here tilled the soil. In 1869, he emigrated to Poinsett County, Ark., settled in Bolivar Township, entered land, and there made a permanent home. At present he is residing in Craighead County, Ark. W. R. Dedman became familiar with the duties of the farm, and received the rudiments of an education in the district schools of Tennessee. He commenced farming for himself in Poinsett County, in 1869, and later bought a timber tract of land of 200 acres, which he immediately commenced improving, building a good frame house, setting out an orchard, etc., and he now has about twenty-eight acres under cultivation. The Iron Mountain Railroad runs through his land. Mr. Dedman was married in Poinsett County, Ark., in 1871, to Miss A. H. Schockley, a native of Cherokee County, Ala., and the daughter of A. J. and Frances Schockley, natives of Alabama. Her parents came to Poinsett County, Ark., in 1869, settled in Bolivar Township, and there purchased land. Her father died in 1870, but the mother survives him, and is residing on the old homestead. Mr. Dedman, after marriage, settled in Bolivar Township, and in 1880 purchased his present property. He was engaged in the grocery business here in 1886 and 1887, but closed out in the latter part of the last mentioned year. He has taken quite an active part in politics, votes with the Republican party, and is a prominent man. He has been a member of the school board for about seven years or more, and has held other offices of public trust. Socially, he is a member of White Hall Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F., at Harrisburg. To his happy marriage have been born six children: Eudora, Minnie Bell, William Oliver, Ida Lou, Nellie M. and Sarah Frances. Mr. Dedman has always taken an interest in all that pertains to the good of the community, and is a liberal supporter of all laudable enterprises.

J. A. W. Ellzey is salesman and book-keeper

for the general mercantile firm of A. S. Thorn & Co., of Marked Tree, Ark. He was born in Pontotoc County, Miss., in 1851, being a son of Dr. James Ellzey, of Georgia. The latter, in connection with his practice, was an extensive planter; he was married in his native State to Miss Martha A. Stevens, whose birth-place was the "Old North State." The father, who was a Democrat in politics, died in 1869 in Pontotoc County, Miss., whither he had moved at an early day. His widow passed from life in 1882. To them were born eleven children. Our subject, J. A. W. Ellzey (one of the seven sons), was engaged in school-teaching in the State of Mississippi, and in the spring of 1879 he went to Milam County, Tex., where he followed the same occupation for nearly one year. In November, 1879, he came to Poinsett County, Ark., and was engaged in teaching and farming up to 1884, when he accepted his present position with the above mentioned firm. He is not a very active politician, but usually votes the Democratic ticket, and socially is a member of the Masonic order. He was married in Poinsett County, in January, 1881, to Miss Mollie C. Williams, who was born in Poinsett County, and is a daughter of B. D. and A. J. (Mardis) Williams, who were born in Alabama and Tennessee, respectively. The father's death occurred in 1862, and his widow, now Mrs. Thorn, still survives and makes her home at Marked Tree, Ark. Mr. and Mrs. Ellzey became the parents of five children (three of whom are now living): Birdie; Beatrice, who died in May, 1886; Thaddeus and Willie (twins), the latter dying in July, 1885, and Willie.

Foster Freeman is the efficient postmaster at Harrisburg, and is now serving his second consecutive term, having previously served in this capacity under Garfield's administration. For about twelve years he was editor and proprietor of Freeman's Express, the last paper being issued on the 15th of October, 1888. He was born in Griffin, Ga., in 1842, and is the eldest of a family of six children born to Robert K. and Mary E. (Sessions) Freeman, who were also natives of the State of Georgia, but moved to Northern Alabama in 1850, where the father became a well-known medical

practitioner. In 1866 he came to Jonesboro, Ark., but his death occurred in Poinsett County, two years later, his excellent wife surviving him until 1888. Their children are L. C. (Mrs. G. W. Baxter, residing in Stanton, Tenn.), Robert K. (deceased), Mary N. (Mrs. Griffin), L. D. (who resides at Wynne, and is editor of the Wynne Rip-saw), and Foster. From his earliest recollections up to 1861, the latter's time was occupied with the monotonous duties of farm life, and in the meantime he acquired a fair education in the public schools in the vicinity of his home. Upon the bursting of the war cloud which had threatened the country for some time, he laid down the implements of farm life to don the rebel uniform, and enlisted from St. Clair County, Ala., in Company A, Tenth Alabama Volunteer Infantry, Confederate States Army, and went directly to Virginia, becoming a member of Wilcox's Brigade. He was in the entire Virginia campaign, and surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House. Mr. Freeman then returned to St. Clair County, Ala., and was married there, in 1867, to Miss Elizabeth J. Gibson, a native of that State. He was engaged in farming there until 1868, when he removed to Tennessee, and the following year settled in Poinsett County, Ark., where he purchased and improved a farm of 160 acres. He also gave considerable of his attention to grist- and saw-milling, but recently exchanged his mills for the old homestead in Alabama. He is rather conservative in politics, but usually casts his vote with the Democratic party, and is now a member of the county central committee; he has been county school examiner two terms, and in this capacity did much to raise the standard of schools. He has always been interested in every worthy movement, and has aided materially in the general development of the county. He is a member of Lodge No. 184 of the A. F. & A. M., and is now holding the position of secretary of that lodge. He and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and to their union were born the following children: R. L., Elizabeth D., S. C., Sally B. and Foster. Elizabeth D. is the wife of Mr. Beards, and is residing in the county.

W. F. Furnish is a farmer, and is also engaged in the saw-milling business, his mill being located in Bolivar Township, and is in operation the most of the year, giving employment to about nine men. Mr. Furnish was born at Old Bolivar, in 1846, and was the elder of two children born to Parker W. and Annice (Smith) Furnish, who were born, respectively, in Missouri and Tennessee. Parker W. Furnish removed to Arkansas, in 1844, while still a single man, but was married soon after, and in addition to opening up a farm was engaged in carpentering until his death, which occurred in August, 1848, he being killed. His widow survived him until 1885, when she, too, passed to her long home. The early youth of our subject was spent in following the plow and in attending the district schools, where he acquired sufficient education to fit him for the duties of everyday life, and from the age of fifteen up to twenty-two years of age, he assisted in the support of his mother. He was married in 1868 to Miss Barthena Ainsworth, a daughter of Harrison Ainsworth, one of the pioneers of Poinsett County. The year following her death, which occurred in 1872, Mr. Furnish wedded Miss Mary E. Hall, of Louisiana, a daughter of Philip and Martha (Hicks) Hall, who were Tennesseans, and came to Arkansas, in 1856, engaging in farming. Mr. Furnish farmed in Bolivar Township until 1879, then went to Dunklin County, Mo., remaining there, engaged in the occupation of farming until 1880, when he returned to Poinsett County, Ark., and has since made the farm where he now lives his home. He owns 160 acres, with fifty under cultivation, raising corn, and also stock. He is a Democrat, and belongs to Lodge No. 77 of the I. O. O. F. He served in the Rebellion from 1863 until the close, being a member of W. G. Godfrey's company, was a participant in a number of skirmishes, and after the cessation of hostilities he returned home. He and his wife are the parents of four children: Walter Lee, James Logan, Willie Gertrude and Thomas Richmond. He has also taken to raise three children belonging to his wife's brother: Martha Elizabeth, Thomas Joiner and Philip Addison.

Gant Bros., general merchants, Harrisburg, Ark. One of the leading characteristics of our commercial fabric is the size and extent of the mercantile business in the various cities of Poinsett County. A vast capital is invested in this important industry, and many persons are furnished remunerative employment. Among the leading establishments of this kind, none are more deserving of more favorable mention and consideration than that of Gant Bros., the individual members of the firm being J. G., J. B. and J. W. Gant. They are the sons of James W. and Sarah (Keller) Gant, natives of Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively. The parents were married in Tennessee in 1852, and the father opened a drug store in Memphis, which he conducted successfully until 1856, when he removed with his family to what is now Craighead County, Ark., where he bought land, and opened up a large plantation. In 1857 he was elected school commissioner, served one term, and after this he acted as surveyor and sheriff until 1861. He was then appointed as Government purchasing agent, serving in that capacity until his death, in 1863. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and a devout Methodist. He was noted for liberal and progressive ideas, and was a strong Democrat. He was one of eighteen children, and his brothers are as follows: John, farmer, of Texas; Benjamin, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and who died in his pulpit, at Nashville, about 1860; Howard, blacksmith, in Missouri; William, merchant, at Spring Hill, Tenn. There are a number of others supposed to be living, but their exact location is not known. His only sister, Mrs. Polly Hall, is the wife of a farmer, and lives in Izard County, Ark. Mrs. Sarah (Keller) Gant is the daughter of Uriah and Julia Keller, natives of South Carolina. Her father was a tiller of the soil. Mrs. Gant is one of a family of eleven children, eight of whom lived to be grown, and these are now living: John, farmer; Julia, wife of Mr. Gayor, and is living at Iuka, Miss.; Mattie I., wife of Mr. Hughes, a hotel-keeper at Jonesboro, Ark., and Henrietta M., wife of Mr. Whisenhunt, a farmer of Craighead County, Ark. To the mar-

riage of James W. Gant and Miss Sarah Keller were born the three sons, J. G., J. B. and J. W., and one daughter, Julia E., wife of J. W. Rooks, a hotel-keeper at Harrisburg, Ark. Mrs. Gant was left a widow just on the eve of the great Civil War, with four small children to support. However, she bravely undertook the task, and first engaged in farming, and then kept a boarding house. The children were able to assist her after a little, and later relieved her of their support altogether. She now makes her home with them, and no mother is thought more of than she is by her children, who vie in making her declining years happy and comfortable. She is the owner of several good homes in Craighead and Poinsett Counties, and is living for her children, bestowing all the wealth of a mother's love on them. J. G. Gant, the senior member of the firm of Gant Bros., was born in 1853, reared to farm life, educated at Jonesboro, and at the age of eighteen embarked in the grocery business. He sold out, and then returned to farm work, which he continued for three years. He then entered the saloon business, which he followed with success until 1883, when the above firm was organized. They carry a large stock of general merchandise, and buy and sell grain and cotton. J. G. Gant was married, in October, 1888, to Miss Lena Lewis, of Woodruff County. J. B. and J. W. were educated at Jonesboro and Harrisburg, and also took a commercial course at Ledding's Commercial College, at Memphis. In 1884 J. B. was married to Miss Jennie Mitchell, of Harrisburg. They have one child, Nellie, who is now four years of age. J. W. is unmarried. All are members of the Masonic fraternity, and all Democratic in their political views. J. B. is a member of both the I. O. O. F. and K. of H. orders. The brothers are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and give their unqualified support to all movements conducive to the good of the community. In addition to their mercantile pursuits they are the owners of 1,200 acres of land, 300 acres under cultivation, and are extensively engaged in stock raising. They are experimenting in several lines of stock, have Holstein cattle (graded), Short-



Tracy Jones,

H. H. McVeigh,

OSCEOLA.
MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

horn, Durham (large red), and handle Berkshire and Poland-China hogs. They also raise horses, common cattle, sheep and Angora goats.

G. T. Garvey. Among the best-known houses engaged in the grocery business in Harrisburg, is that of G. T. Garvey, who, in connection with his store, conducts a restaurant, his business having been established in 1888. Although he is a young man, and has only been in business in the town but a few years, yet his name has already become synonymous with upright, honorable dealing, and his establishment is a favorite resort for those who wish to procure the best brands of the articles he keeps in stock. He was born in the "Old North State" in 1861, was the younger of two children born to W. F. and Sarah (Burgess) Garvey, who were also born in that State. The father was a salesman in a store, but gave up this work in 1861 to enlist from Edgecombe County in the Thirtieth North Carolina Infantry, but died in 1865 from exposure during his service. His widow still survives him, and resides in Poinsett County, with her son, G. T. Garvey. The latter's early days were divided between farming and learning the painter's trade, his education in the meantime being received in the district schools of Halifax County, N. C. After reaching manhood he went to Baltimore, Md., but removed from there to Poinsett County, Ark., in 1886, and was first engaged in the milling business for D. C. Cole; he was married here, in December, 1888, to Miss Annice Usery, a native of the county, having in February prior to his marriage embarked in his present enterprise. He is a member of Lodge No. 3380 of the K. of H., of Bolivar, and is a Democrat; his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He belongs to the Methodist Protestant Church, having his membership still in North Carolina.

James M. Gilliland, county examiner and teacher, Harrisburg, Ark. Since his residence in this county, Mr. Gilliland has been very prominently identified with the material affairs of this community, indeed, far more so than the average of men. Particularly in educational matters is this true. He was originally a native of Tennessee, where his birth occurred in Tipton County, on

the 14th of December, 1844, but he was reared in Shelby County of the same State. He is the son of Samuel and Eliza (McFerrin) Gilliland, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Alabama. Samuel Gilliland was one of the very early settlers of Shelby County, and, at the time of his first residence, remembers seeing Memphis when it was a very small village. He was a farmer, and opened a large tract of land; he was also a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and labored in that field until forty-five years of age, when he was forced to abandon his chosen profession on account of ill health. He was a Democrat, though conservative in his views. His death occurred in Tennessee in 1856. His excellent wife survived him, and in 1860 removed with her family to Poinsett (now Cross) County, Ark., where she bought a large tract of land, 200 acres of which she cleared and put under cultivation. She erected good houses and barns, set out orchards and otherwise improved the plantation. Mrs. Gilliland was the sister of the late lamented Rev. John B. McFerrin, general manager and field agent of the Methodist Book Concern, of Nashville, and possessed his sterling qualities. Her death occurred at Wittsburg, Cross County, Ark., in 1871. She was an esteemed member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. James M. Gilliland was the third of seven children born to his parents. Mrs. Anna Wilson, who died in 1867, at the age of twenty-four, leaving her husband and four children; Mrs. Sallie Rivers, widow of R. E. Rivers; James M.; John W., a farmer, who died and left a wife and one child in 1881; Mrs. Alice Thomas, Mrs. Ella Durham, and Samuel, who was accidentally drowned in St. Francis River. The shock of this event caused the mother's death on the day following. James M. Gilliland became familiar with the details of farm life in his youth, and received the rudiments of an education in the common schools of Tennessee. Later he attended Marshall Male Academy, at Marshall, Miss., but his studies were interrupted by the breaking out of the late war, which caused him to leave school in order to assist his mother during that struggle. As the excitement increased, however, he deemed

it best to join the army, and accordingly in the year 1862, at the age of seventeen, enlisted for one year in Company B. Twelfth Tennessee Infantry, under Col. Preston Smith, and was with his regiment at the battle of Corinth. After the retreat from that city Mr. Gilliland was discharged on account of age, under the provision of the Confederate Congress, and returned to Arkansas for a short time. He then enlisted in McGee's Battalion (cavalry), under Gen. Marmaduke, and participated in the battles of Helena, White River and numerous skirmishes in White County. Here during an encounter with the Third Iowa Cavalry Mr. Gilliland had his horse killed, and he was taken prisoner. He was conveyed to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he was kept a prisoner for about two years. On the 12th of April, 1865, they were started to the mouth of Red River, and arrived at Cairo on the night that President Lincoln was assassinated. From there they were sent to New Orleans, thence returned to Shreveport, where they were placed on board a Confederate transport, and were ordered to report to their command. There being no command to which to report, on arriving at the mouth of Red River, about 200 of the soldiers, including Mr. Gilliland, started on foot to their homes in Northern Arkansas. This tiresome and perilous journey was accomplished, with great labor but without serious loss, in about one month. On his arrival at home Mr. Gilliland engaged in farming, and March 14, 1872, was the occasion of his marriage to Miss Anna Davis, daughter of Dr. N. A. and Mrs. Eliza M. (Drake) Davis, natives of Tennessee. The fruits of this union were the following children: Eliza Alice, Mary E., John D., who died in infancy; Anna V., J. Landon, Florence C. and Lillian M. Mr. and Mrs. Gilliland are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a member of the following orders: Masonic, Odd Fellows and K. & L. of H. He, like his father, is a Democrat, but is conservative. He has served in different official capacities in the county, first as mayor of Wittsburg, from 1871 to 1872, then as justice of the peace in Cross County, two years, was a member of the board of registrars for two

years, and is one of Poinsett County's representative citizens. He moved to Harrisburg, in November, 1886, and has followed the profession of teaching a portion of the time since. He was appointed county examiner in January, 1888, and is the present incumbent. He has taught in the schools of Cross, Woodruff, Craighead and Poinsett Counties, and is one of the progressive educators of this county. He is an earnest advocate of improved methods in education, and under his direction the schools of Poinsett County, are in a very prosperous condition. He is the owner of 127 acres of land in Cross County, fifty acres of which are under cultivation, and he also owns a house and lot in Harrisburg.

James M. Griffin, planter and proprietor of a grist and saw-mill and cotton-gin, resides in Bolivar, near the county seat of Poinsett County, and has been a resident of this county from his birth, which occurred in 1850, being the fifth of seven children born to Theophilus and Eliza Ann (Thrower) Griffin, who were born in the "Old North State" and the "Blue Grass State," respectively. They both removed from Poinsett County, Ark., at a very early day, and after their marriage settled near where our subject is now residing, where they cleared and improved a farm. The father was also a practicing physician and surgeon, and in early times he was called upon to attend the sick in all parts of the county, and well as in the counties adjoining. He was successful in alleviating the sufferings of his fellow-mortals, and was a man who was esteemed for his many worthy qualities of mind and heart. His wife was called to her long home in 1877. James M. Griffin received such education as Poinsett County afforded in his youthful days, and from his earliest recollections he has been familiar with the details of farm labor. At the age of twenty years he began doing for himself, and after his marriage, in Poinsett County, in November, 1874, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Freeman, of Alabama, he settled down to tilling the soil, and now owns an exceedingly fertile tract, embracing 200 acres, with eighty acres under cultivation. He devotes the greater part of this to the raising of cotton and corn, and has 100 acres under fence.

He is a Democrat, and socially is a member of the K. of H. He and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Pleasant Valley, of which he has been steward, trustee and superintendent. He has been an active worker for churches, schools and, in fact, all worthy enterprises, and is in every respect a public-spirited citizen. He and wife became the parents of the following children: Eva Eugenia, Louis Christopher, Mattie Lon, Jim and Hubbard Hugh, living, and Nora Bettie, who died September 2, 1888, at the age of four years.

Wilson Hall is a farmer and blacksmith, and also the proprietor of a cotton-gin and grist-mill in Bolivar Township. He was born in this county on the 6th day of January, 1836, and is the youngest of eight children born to Richmond and Mary (Cook) Hall, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Mississippi. They were married in the latter State, and came to what is now Poinsett County, Ark., in 1828, when it was a wilderness of woods and canebrake, and entered a large tract of land, on which they settled and began clearing. Mr. Hall took a great interest in the improvement of the county, and was also quite active in politics, and the able manner in which he discharged the onerous duties of the offices to which he was elected won for him the respect and confidence of his fellow-men. He filled the office of county and probate judge for many years, was sheriff of the county for some time also, and in the fall of 1844 was elected to represent his county in the State legislature. His death occurred in 1863, his wife having passed away in 1840; they had been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Wilson Hall, our subject, has followed in the footsteps of his father, and has been a farmer all his life. His early education was received in the district schools of Poinsett County, but he afterward supplemented this by attending school at Batesville, Ark., where he acquired a good practical education. At the age of twenty-two years he began tilling the soil on his own responsibility, having at that time married Miss Rebecca G. Bradsher, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of John and Cynthia (Stafford) Bradsher, of North Carolina, who were early emi-

grants to this county, the father dying many years ago; the mother is a resident of this county. Mr. Hall's first purchase of land was a timber tract consisting of 320 acres, and here he settled in the timber, where he cleared some fifty acres. He now has nearly 100 acres under the plow, and devotes a portion of the remainder to his stock, the raising of which receives much attention. Socially, he is a member of Lodge No. 154, A. F. & A. M., at Harrisburg, and his political views are in accord with the Democratic party, but he is not a strict partisan. He served a short time during the Rebellion, and from 1862 to 1863 he was a member of W. G. Gobey's company. He was called upon to mourn the death of his estimable wife in 1877, she having borne him a family of ten children, eight of whom are living: John Wesley, who is married and resides near his father; Joseph Franklin, also a married man, living near by; Thomas Jefferson, who makes his home with his father; William Price, married and residing in Craighead County; Richmond, who died in 1886, at the age of twenty-one years; Larna Ann, died in 1862, at the age of four years; James Henry, Wilson, Mary Cynthia and Nancy Clementine. During Mr. Hall's residence of half a century in this county, he has witnessed almost incredible changes for improvement, and where once was a vast wilderness of woods now can be seen finely cultivated farms and comfortable homes.

John W. Hall, though still comparatively a young man, has become well known in agricultural circles, and is recognized as a careful, energetic farmer, who by his advanced views and progressive habits has done much to improve the farming interests of his section. He was born in Limestone County, Ala., in 1852, and was the only child born to J. H. and Martha A. (Burt) Hall, who were also from that county, the father being one of its progressive agriculturists. In 1856 they emigrated to Poinsett County, Ark., and the father's career has been a somewhat checkered one, as he has been engaged in a number of different occupations, and has resided in several different States. After being engaged in land speculations in this county until 1864, he went to Memphis, Tenn.,

and, although he conducted a farm near there, he made his home in the city. Leaving there in 1868, he removed to Omaha, Neb., where he worked at the carpenter's trade, but shortly after returned to Poinsett County, and opened a farm of 100 acres, on which his son, John W., is now residing. In 1878 he gave up active farm work and removed to the town of Harrisburg, where, two years later, he was elected to the office of county sheriff. In 1889, when the much-talked-of Oklahoma lands were thrown open to the settlers, Mr. Hall removed there, and is now keeping a hotel. His wife died March 12, 1888. John W. Hall received a good education in the city of Memphis, but did not engage in farming until the age of eighteen years. He then settled on a woodland farm, which he commenced immediately to improve, and now has 363 acres, with 225 under cultivation, and also operates a horse cotton-gin. He always votes the Democratic ticket, but is not an active politician. He is a member of Lodge No. 184, of the A. F. & A. M., at Harrisburg, and in this order also belongs to the Chapter, No. 76. He was made a Mason on his twenty-first birthday. He also belongs to Lodge No. 77 of the I. O. O. F. He was married in Cross County, November 24, 1887, to Miss Mamie S. Meacham, a native of Mississippi, and a daughter of John and Minta (Pennell) Meacham, who were also born in that State, but removed to Poinsett County, in 1878, where the father died in 1885. The mother is now residing near Bay Village. Mr. Hall and his father have opened up several farms, which they have sold at a good profit, and he (as well as his father) owns a claim in Oklahoma. The latter enlisted in Capt. Benjamin Harris' company of infantry, of the Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment, in 1861, becoming first lieutenant of this company. He participated in the battles of Belmont and Shiloh, but returned home after his term of enlistment had expired, at the end of one year. Our subject and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Rev. J. T. Haly, farmer and stock-raiser, White Hall, Ark. This much esteemed and respected citizen is the son of Charles and Mary (Walker) Haly, natives of North Carolina and Vir-

ginia, respectively. Charles Haly is of the old English stock of Halys, who were early settlers of North Carolina. He followed farming, and he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his political views he affiliated with the Democratic party. Rev. J. T. Haly is the ninth of eleven children born to his parents. Thomas, a mechanic, was one of the first settlers of Houston, Tex., where many monuments of his handiwork, in the shape of buildings, etc., may still be seen; he died there about thirty years ago, and a large number of descendants still reside there. Mrs. Susan Rily was the wife of Martin Rily, a farmer of Dunklin County, Mo., where she died about 1860. Charles died in North Carolina at the age of twenty-one years. Stephen D. went from North Carolina to Tennessee, thence to Missouri, where he dealt in fine stock; he moved with Thomas Benton to Oregon at an early day and has never been heard from since. The third child, Mary, wife of a farmer of Middle Tennessee, died there about forty years ago. William, a farmer, mechanic and a Methodist minister, died in Tennessee, in 1881. Julia was the wife of Hugh Austin, a farmer of Lincoln County, Tenn.; she died at Harrisburg, Ark., about 1879. Benjamin, a farmer with a large family, died about thirty-four years ago in (now) Conway County, Ark., and part of his family still reside there, and the others in Oregon. Patsey married Reuben Willbanks, a farmer and mechanic, who died in Saline County, Ark. Rev. J. T. Haly was born in Rockingham, eleven miles east of Danville, N. C., on the 5th of October, 1812, and was reared and educated in Middle Tennessee. He began life for himself at about the age of twenty-two years, and in 1834 was united in marriage to Miss Mary Austin, a native of North Carolina and of Irish descent. By this union he became the father of these children: Matilda, wife of Joseph Hall, died in Poinsett County, Ark., in 1879; Betty, wife of Thomas Hawkins, both of whom died in this county; Mollie, wife of Alex. Steward, a farmer, and lives in Poinsett County, Ark.; Rachel, wife of Stephen Haly, lives in Oregon; Julia, wife of John Howard, also lives in Oregon; Pinckney, died at the age of three

years, and McHaly, who joined the army at the age of eighteen years and was killed at the battle of Atlanta, Ga., in 1864. The mother of these children died in Poinsett County, Ark., in 1876, and was a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Haly took for his second wife, in 1879, Mrs. Martha Wiley, widow of William Wiley, by whom she had four children: Mary, wife of John Rily, a farmer, and lives in Cross County, Ark.; Greene died in 1870, at the age of eleven years; Anna, wife of Abijah Williams, a farmer, lives in Poinsett County, and Martha Jane, wife of John Sears, a miner, and lives near Santa Fé, N. M. Mr. Haly moved to Arkansas in 1856, and found this part of the State wild and unbroken. He bought 100 acres, and began to open new land, there being but twenty acres cleared, and has added to and sold land until he now owns 140 acres, with about fifty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation. He has a good orchard, and is in every way fixed to pass his declining years in comfort. He can tell many interesting stories of early life in Arkansas, and says that at the time of his first residence here it was a common thing to see fifty or 100 deer in a day, and occasionally one might find a bear. Turkeys, raccoons and wolves were very plentiful, but, as he was a man of industrious habits, Mr. Haly did not follow hunting to any great extent. When he first came here there were but five small farms between his place and Harrisburg, and, with the exception of Joseph Reeves, there are none living here now who were residents at that time. About the year 1859 Mr. Haly was elected school commissioner, and held that position until 1862. In 1877 he was elected county judge, and served one term in that office. He votes with the Democratic party. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for fifty years he has been a class-leader in the same, and for five years has been an elder.

A. Hamilton, blacksmith and wagon-maker, and proprietor of an undertaking establishment, is one of the leading business men of the county, and was born in West Tennessee in 1830, being the eldest of three children born to James and Elizabeth

Hamilton, who were natives, respectively, of South Carolina and Kentucky. When a young man the father went to Tennessee, where he followed the occupation of farming, and where his wife died, a number of years after their location. He afterward removed to Arkansas, and died in Harrisburg in 1876. A. Hamilton acquired a good practical education in the schools near his home in Tennessee, and like the majority of boys, followed in the footsteps of his father and learned the blacksmith and wagon-maker's trade. He was married in that State, in 1853, to Miss Annie E. Huddleston, and there continued to make his home for three years, at which date he moved to Arkansas. While *en route*, on the 7th of September, he passed through a dense timber land, where the corner stone for the present town of Harrisburg was being placed, and, liking the locality, he determined to make his home in the vicinity. He erected a log house that year, and in March, 1865, put up a good frame dwelling-house and store-house, in which he is doing his business at the present time. He has been engaged in merchandising for the past thirty-two years, and during his long career here has established himself firmly as a substantial citizen and an honest and reliable business man. He has always voted the Democratic ticket, but is not a strict partisan. He assisted in incorporating the town, and was a member of the town council for some time. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F., and has been a member of the former lodge since 1859. In addition to conducting his store he is interested in the milling business, and has built up a paying trade. Upon the opening of the war Mr. Hamilton remained at home the first year, but in 1862 enlisted in a company under Col. Dobbins, and was an active participant for about eighteen months. He is the father of two children: Pleasant M., and N. E. (Mrs. Clouch).

William C. Harris, farmer and miller, Harrisburg, Ark. Worthy reference to the agricultural affairs of Poinsett County would be incomplete without due mention of Mr. Harris, among others engaged in tilling the soil, for he is not only prominent in that respect, but, as a citizen and

neighbor, is held in the highest esteem. His birth occurred in Poinsett County, Ark., on the 21st of July, 1843, and he is the eldest of eleven children, eight now living, born to Benjamin and Martha (Thomas) Harris, natives, respectively, of Alabama and Kentucky. Benjamin Harris figured prominently in the affairs of both State and county, first being elected to the office of magistrate, then representative, and afterward filled the position of senator. He came to Arkansas with his parents at an early date, and it was for this family that Harrisburg received its name. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Democrat in his political principles, and, with his family, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The eight children now living of the eleven born to his marriage are as follows: Schuyler, died at the age of thirty-three years; Addison, sheriff of Poinsett County; Mrs. Elvira Merchant, at Harrisburg; Mrs. Mary Wrice; Benjamin, present senator of the Twenty-ninth district; Sophia, Fanny, Irvin, farmer and merchant; Lee, died in 1888, at the age of twenty-five years, and Mrs. Melvina Perry, at Paragould, Ark. Early in life William C. Harris was taught the principles of farming, and when it became necessary for him to start out in life for himself, he very naturally and wisely chose the occupation to which he had been reared. From that time to the present his success has been such as only a thorough acquaintance with his calling and years of experience might lead him to achieve. His education was received in the common schools of Poinsett County, and in 1862 he enlisted in the army, Company K, Twenty-third Arkansas Cavalry, Adams' command, and participated in these battles: Iuka, Corinth, Port Hudson, and others of minor note. At the last mentioned place his command was paroled and came home. After this Mr. Harris performed scout duty until the close of the war, when he was mustered out of service, under Col. Lisle, at Wittsburg, in 1865. After the surrender Mr. Harris returned to his farm, and in September of the same year his marriage with Miss Virginia Hays took place. She is the daughter of Henry and Mary (Stencell) Hays, natives of North Carolina, who came here in 1855. To the

marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Harris were born the following family: Walter, who died in 1885, at the age of twenty years; Mittie, died in infancy; Melvira, Grace, Willie, died at the age of five years, and Maggie. In 1870 Mr. Harris began opening a tract of land, and now has 140 acres, with forty under cultivation. In addition to this he is senior member of the firm of W. C. Harris & Co., owners of 440 acres of timber land, and the owners also of a saw-mill, cotton-gin and grist-mill, with which they do a good business. The mill was established in 1888.

J. M. Harris is a native-born resident of the county, his birth occurring in 1843, and ever since starting in life for himself he has enjoyed the reputation of being not only a substantial and progressive planter, but an intelligent and thoroughly posted man in all public matters. His brothers and sisters are as follows: Mary F. (Mrs. Johnson), Calvin H., who was killed at the battle of Chickamauga; W. S., a resident of the county; J. M., B. F., who is married and resides near by; C. H., S. A. (Mrs. Settle, residing in Cross County, Ark.); Susan (Mrs. Magee, of Scott Township), and Alice (deceased). The parents of these children, W. H. and J. P. (Copeland) Harris, were born in Alabama, and in 1829 the father removed to Arkansas, and squatted on a tract of land near where our subject now lives. He took an active part in the early history of Poinsett County, and always voted the Democratic ticket. He was elected by that party to the office of county judge, serving a number of years. His death occurred here, in March, 1879, but his widow is still living, and resides on the old homestead. J. M. Harris was educated in the schools of the county, and in 1862 dropped both farm work and schools to engage in the Rebellion, serving in Company K, Adams' regiment, and was a participant in the battles of Corinth, Port Hudson and numerous skirmishes. After the final surrender, he returned to Poinsett County, with the consciousness of having served his cause faithfully and well, and was married here the same year, to Miss C. A. Stancell, a native of North Carolina, but her death occurred in 1870, she having borne one child, C. H., who is at home. Mr.

Harris took for his second wife (in 1873) Miss R. D. Reeves, a daughter of J. F. Reeves, one of the early pioneers of the county, but he mourned her death the following year. He took for his third wife Miss N. E. Conn, by whom he has five children: Sally A., Etta, Dove, Grover G. and Francis. After his first marriage, Mr. Harris purchased a farm of forty acres, and, by additional purchases, is now the owner of 320 acres, with 100 acres under cultivation. He is also engaged in stock dealing, and raises to some extent, his cattle being of the Durham breed. He is an active agriculturist, and, in addition to his farm, operates a saw and grist-mill and a cotton-gin in Scott Township, his various enterprises netting him a lucrative annual income. Socially, he is a member of the K. of H. He is a member of the school board, and he and his wife belong to the Baptist Church.

Add Harris, county sheriff, was chosen to occupy his present position by the Democratic party in 1886, and is now filling the duties of his second term, in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the satisfaction of the community at large. He is a native-born resident of the county, his birth having occurred in 1847, and from earliest boyhood he has been familiar with the duties of farm life, and his youth was also spent in attending the public schools, where he acquired a good practical education. He started out in life for himself at the age of eighteen years, and his labors to acquire a competency have met with fair results. Having grown to manhood in this county, he has seen a great change take place, and has noted a gradual improvement yearly in its growth and prosperity. He is a member of the school board in District No. 8, and has always been a patron of education and a believer in free schools. He is a son of Benjamin and Martha (Thrower) Harris, who were born in Alabama and Kentucky, respectively, but in 1829 Benjamin came with his father, William Harris, to what is now Poinsett County, Ark., and squatted on the land near where our subject now resides, the country at that time being almost a wilderness, inhabited by Indians and wild animals. Here the grandfather died, a few years ago. Benjamin Harris was married in this county, and settled on

the farm which is now occupied by our subject. They reared a family of eleven children, the names of those living being as follows: William, who is married and is a resident of the county; Add, the subject of this memoir; Elvira (Mrs. Sparks), of Harrisburg; Mary Ann (Mrs. Rice), residing near Paragould; Sophia, residing with her brother Add; Frances (Mrs. Ervin), a resident of Bolivar Township; Benjamin, a lawyer of Harrisburg, and Malvina (Mrs. Perry), of Paragould. The father of our subject took an active part in the early history of the county, and was quite a prominent politician, being the first man elected to the State Legislature from this district, and was also a State senator in 1877. During the Rebellion he was captain of a company in the Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment of infantry, and was a participant in the battle of Belmont, but was taken sick and confined in the hospital at Memphis, Tenn., for some time. His death occurred in this county, in 1881. His widow resides with her son Add.

Hon. Benjamin Harris, of the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District, was born in Poinsett County, Ark., in 1854, and is the sixth of eleven children born to Benjamin and Martha (Thrower) Harris, a short history of whom is given in the sketch of Add Harris, sheriff of Poinsett County. The family are of Scotch descent, and first came to the United States from their native land in 1680, taking up their abode in Nelson County, Va., in which State the paternal grandfather served as a captain in the Revolutionary War. The youthful days of our subject were divided between working on the farm and attending school, and as he grew up he learned the lessons of industry, perseverance and economy, which have stood him in good stead in later years. Becoming familiar with the intricacies of surveying, he was elected to the office of county surveyor, at the age of twenty-two years, and afterward entered upon the study of law; and after being admitted to the bar, in 1879, he commenced practicing the profession at his old home, and the enviable reputation he has acquired has been gained largely through his own individual efforts, and at the expense of diligent study and hard practical experience. He has been known by

the people of the community from infancy, and they have had every opportunity to judge of his character and qualifications, and their confidence in him has been intelligently placed. In 1885 he was elected to the house of representatives, and in 1888 was chosen a State senator. Socially, he is a Mason. In 1881 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Reeves, a native of Missouri, but he was called upon to mourn her loss in 1887; she was the mother of two children: Frederica and Jachot Fay. Frederica died in September, 1884.

Hazlewood Bros. & Co., druggists, Harrisburg, Ark. The profession of the druggist is one which operates effectively, in time of need, in arresting and alleviating the most acute pains and ailments to which the human body is heir, and therefore deserves the most thankful and appreciative consideration on the part of the public. This firm was organized under the above name in January, 1889, at Harrisburg, but previous to that time the business had been carried on at Wynne, under the title of Hazlewood Bros. A change was then effected, and Mr. J. S. Minton bought an interest, and became a member of the house. Soon after this the Harrisburg house was organized, and the present name adopted. The firm is progressive, having a handsomely appointed store, fully stocked with a choice selection of drugs, chemicals, and the most popular patent medicines. A stock of goods valued at about \$4,000 is carried, and a good business is enjoyed. Although young men, they have the proper amount of energy and business ability to make a success of whatever they undertake. They are, with the exception of Mr. Minton, natives of Arkansas, but he is a native of Tennessee. The latter is a son of J. A. and M. C. Minton, and was born February 18, 1864. His parents are natives of Mississippi and Tennessee, respectively. They came to Arkansas in 1869, and the father has since been engaged in different lines of business, principally merchandising, but for the last five years he has been holding the office of justice of the peace and mayor. To his marriage were born four children: William T., farmer; Louis G., salesman and insurance agent in Harrisburg; J. S. and Annie E. Mr. Minton, Sr., is a member of the

Methodist Episcopal Church; he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1858, and in his political views affiliates with the Democratic party. The senior members of this firm, J. A. and J. W. Hazlewood, are the sons of John A. and Sallie (Crook) Hazlewood, natives of Mississippi and Tennessee, respectively. The parents came to Arkansas at an early date, were married here, and here the father carried on agricultural pursuits for many years. He and wife were members of the Methodist Church. They reared a family of five children: J. A., Alice, the wife of W. W. Nelms, who is a book-keeper at Bay Village; J. W., Leonidas (deceased), and H. W., a young man residing with his mother, and who conducts her farm. Mrs. Hazlewood was the daughter of J. A. Crook, an old and highly respected farmer and superintendent of plantations. He belongs to the family of that name who are prominently connected with the early history of West Tennessee, also a relative of the famous Gen. Crook. The members of the firm of Hazlewood Bros. & Co. each received a common school education by their own efforts, and at their own expense. They are public-spirited and enterprising, contributing to school and church, and to all public enterprises as far as their means will permit.

Benjamin F. Hogan, Sr., farmer, Bay Village, Ark. Mr. Benjamin F. Hogan, a respected resident of this county for many years, and a man of extensive and popular acquaintance, was originally from Randolph County, Ark., where his birth occurred December 2, 1833. His parents, Martin and Zilphia (Myers) Hogan, were among the earliest settlers of that State, and the father opened up new land in that county, cultivating the same all his life. Benjamin F. Hogan is the fourth in a family of eleven children, all deceased with the exception of Henry, a farmer of Randolph County; Joseph, of that county, and John, also a farmer of that county. Benjamin F.'s time in his youthful days was divided between working upon the home farm and in attending the common schools of the period, where he received a fairly good education. At the age of twenty-three years he married Miss Sarah Hogan, a native of Poinsett County, and the fruits of this union

were nine children, seven of whom are living at the present time: William, Walter, Mary, Lucinda, Joannah, Benjamin and Thomas. The first five of these children are all married, and are residing in Poinsett County. Mrs. Hogan died about 1877, and in 1878 Mr. Hogan married his present wife, who was formerly Mrs. Mary Young, a native of Tennessee, and to this union were born two children, Samuel and James, seven and five years of age, respectively. Mr. Hogan has followed agricultural pursuits during life, and in 1888 bought his present farm, which consists of forty acres, all under fence, and all but five acres under cultivation. He found his present land a wilderness, but this he has improved, and now has one of the most pleasant homes in the county. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and Methodist Episcopal Church, respectively. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1863 joined the army under Col. Dobbins, and was with Gen. Price on his famous raid through Missouri. He received his discharge at Wittsburg, in 1865. He has these step-children: Leona, wife of B. S. Eakins a farmer, living in Poinsett County; Jane, wife of William Hogan, a farmer, living near Bay Village; W. S. James, Charley James and George. His own children, William and Walter, are farmers, the former in this county and the latter in Cross County; Mary is the wife of Asa Byrum, and is living near Bay Village; Lucinda J. is the wife of James Jordan, and is living in this county; Josephine is the wife of James Herod, and lives in this county; B. F. and Thomas are both single, and reside with their father.

E. L. Jacobs, M. D. Twenty-nine years devoted to the service of humanity sums up in a line the career, thus far, of Dr. E. L. Jacobs. He was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., in 1832, being the youngest in a family of three children born to Henry and Jane C. (Dillard) Jacobs, the former a native of Middle Tennessee, and the latter of North Carolina. After their marriage, in Tennessee, they settled in Pontotoc County, Miss., where they opened up an extensive plantation, on which they resided until their respective deaths, in 1854 and 1866. On this plantation Dr. Jacobs spent his

youthful days, and there received his early education, which was of a somewhat meager description. In 1857 he settled at Bolivar, Poinsett County, Ark., but three years later made a location at Harrisburg, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, and has followed it ever since. Socially, he is a member of Poinsett Lodge No. 184, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been Worshipful Master several years. He has never been an active politician, but has voted the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the town council, and he and wife, whose maiden name was Sarah A. Conn, and whom he married in 1855, are members of the Baptist Church. Two children blessed their union, E. J., wife of A. C. Thrower, being the only one living. Mrs. Jacobs is a daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Duke) Conn, who were born in Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. They were early immigrants to Poinsett County, Ark., and here spent their declining years.

Dr. H. L. Jacobs. The name of Dr. Jacobs is one of the most respected in this community, and during his residence in this county he has enjoyed a practice among the best families, and is kept very busy; while with the medical fraternity his reputation is by no means local, and he is known for his remarkable cures throughout this section of country. He was born in Pontotoc County, Miss., in 1852, and is the eldest in a family of ten children born to Clinton W. and Rebecca Jane (Conn) Jacobs, who were Tennesseans and removed to Pontotoc County, Miss., in 1840. The father afterward removed to Poinsett Co., Ark., and here purchased a woodland farm, and made his home until his death, in 1887, his wife having passed from life in 1877. Mr. Jacobs was an active member of the Democratic party, a Chapter Mason, and, during the Civil War, served for some time under Capt. Brisco. Dr. Jacobs, our subject, spent his early youth and manhood on his father's farm, and acquired a good practical education in the district schools of Poinsett County. After studying medicine for some time under the well-known physicians, Jacobs and Gilks, he went before the board of examiners, and was licensed to practice, in January, 1884, and by the ability with which he has managed his

cases, he has become one of the well-known physicians of the county, and stands well with the medical brotherhood. He has a good plantation of eighty acres, but only has seven acres under cultivation. He supports the principles of the Democratic party, and he and wife, whom he married in Poinsett County, Ark., in December, 1884, and whose maiden name was Mary E. Sparks, are consistent members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mrs. Jacobs was born in Crittenden County, Ark., and she and the Doctor are the parents of two children: Harry Clinton and Mary Bertha.

J. A. Jelks, M. D., was born in Halifax County, N. C., in January, 1807, and, although he was reared on his father's extensive plantation in that State, he was never compelled to farm labor, owing to the numerous slaves his father always kept, they numbering about sixty the year round. His education up to the age of nineteen years was received in his native county, and he then entered upon the study of medicine, under the tutelage of that well-known physician, James B. Yellowly, receiving his first course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, after which he entered Rutgers' Medical College of New York City, from which he graduated in February, 1829. Subsequently returning to his native heath, to enter upon his practice, he was married there, in 1830, to Miss Matilda Ann Crowell, and the following year they removed westward. After spending one year in Lawrence County, Miss., they went to Hinds County, in the vicinity of Raymond, that State, making that place their home until December, 1833. Their next move was to Fayette County, Tenn., but after a residence there of three years, they returned to Mississippi, to Chulahoma, and here his wife was called to her long home, in 1837, she having borne him a daughter, Cynthia Louise, now Mrs. Latta, residing in Cross County, near Cherry Valley. After the death of his estimable wife, the Doctor returned to Fayette County, Tenn., and resided there until coming to Poinsett County, Ark., in 1856. He was again married, in Tennessee, to Miss Bettie J., a daughter of William Guerrant, her birth having occurred in the State of Virginia. The Doctor was so unfortunate as to lose this wife

in Poinsett County, in 1869, she having borne him a family of seven children, whose names are as follows: William Robert, a widower, residing in Crittenden County; Charles E., who was in Capt. LeVesque's company, and died in the army in 1865; Caspar W., a farmer, married and living in Cross County; James H., also in Cross County; Thomas D. (deceased); Mary T., and Ada G. (Mrs. Jordan), who also lives in Cross County. For his third wife he took, in 1871, Euna A. Allen, a daughter of Lyman S. and Angeline (Whitford) Allen, who were born at Ticonderoga, N. Y. The father was a teacher by profession, and followed that occupation with success for over thirty years. He removed to Iowa at a very early day, and was one of the first settlers of Buchanan County. He was county supervisor for years, and held the office of magistrate. The paternal grandfather, Joel Allen, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was a first cousin of Gen. Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. The Allen family are of English descent, and can trace their ancestry back to the year 1635. Oliver Whitford, the maternal grandfather, was also a soldier in the War of 1812, was born in York State, but emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he died. He was also of English origin. Lyman S. Allen died in 1876 at the age of seventy-six years, and was followed to the grave by his wife in 1884. From the time of his settlement until 1885 Dr. Jelks resided in Scott Township, but at that date he removed to Harrisburg, and, since starting on his professional career, he has practiced continuously until within the past eighteen months. During his long years of practice here he has proved himself to be a physician of ability, his practice being very large, and among the best class of citizens. Socially, he is a member of Lodge No. 184, of the A. F. & A. M., and in this order has advanced to the Chapter. He was the eldest of five sons and two daughters born to Robert and Mary (Nicholson) Jelks, who lived for a long time in Halifax County, though the mother was born and reared in Edgecombe County. The father afterward moved to Alabama, and became a wealthy planter of that State. He was married three times, but had no issue by his first wife.

His last union resulted in the birth of three sons, two of whom survive. His death occurred in 1846, in Russell County of that State, his wife having died in North Carolina in 1829. He was a staunch Democrat, and a member of the Baptist Church.

John Jones, postmaster, White Hall, Ark. Mr. Jones was born in Abbeville District, S. C., and is the son of Robert and Mary (Conn) Jones, natives of South Carolina, and of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were among the first settlers of South Carolina, and there the mother died when her son John was but an infant. He was taken and reared by his grandfather, John Conn, and his father went to Alabama, where he was married the second time. After the death of his grandparents our subject was taken to Alabama by his father, and received his education in the common schools of that State. His father was a miller, and was very successful in this occupation. He was a member of the Christian Church, and his death occurred in Alabama in 1862. John Jones was reared to farm labor, and began his own career at the age of fifteen years. When eighteen years of age he left Alabama for West Tennessee and worked for money to enable him to attend school. This was in 1837, and he returned to Alabama, where he went to school for about two years, after which he was elected to the office of constable, although he continued to farm until 1842. He took for his life companion Miss Martha Thurman, a native of Alabama, and after marriage began farming on rented land, where he remained for fourteen years. In 1856 he moved to Poinsett County, Ark., and purchased the farm on which he now resides. At first he purchased 160 acres of wild land, and began to improve it, living in a tent until he could erect a cabin. He cleared about eight acres the first year, and since then has continued to clear and otherwise improve his farm, until now he has 200 acres of land, with 120 acres cleared. About 1869 he erected a gin and grist-mill, and has since conducted that business in connection with tilling the soil. In 1887 that mill was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt in 1888. The year 1887 was an unfortunate one for Mr. Jones, as he had his residence

and all the contents destroyed by fire in that year. To his marriage were born these children: J. P., a farmer, living in Scott Township, and is magistrate for his township; Isaac L., now twenty-one years of age, lives with his father; William C., born in 1844 and died in 1863, and Josephine E., born in 1846. Mr. Jones had two sons in the Confederate army; one, William C., sickened and died in Columbus, Miss., his father being present and attending to his wants until his death; the other son, J. P., came out without injury. Mr. Jones votes with the Republican party, and takes an active interest in politics. He held the office of justice of the peace before the war, and has filled many local positions of trust and responsibility, such as coroner and school trustee, and has been postmaster for the last twelve years. During the year 1851 Mr. Jones held the office of tax-collector in Limestone County, Ala., under a bond of \$75,000. He is a member of Harrisburg Lodge No. 184, A. F. & A. M., and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. P. Jones is another successful farmer of the county, of which he has been a resident since November, 1856, having come here from his native State of Alabama at that date. He was born in 1842, and is the eldest of four children of John and Martha A. (Thurman) Jones, the former born in South Carolina and the latter in Alabama. They were married in the latter State, and there the father followed the occupation of a planter until his removal to this State. He located on a woodland farm, where he has made his home up to the present date, and during his residence here he has been quite an active politician; he has filled the office of postmaster at White Hall for some ten years, and was also justice of the peace in 1858. He and his wife now reside near their son, J. P., who from his earliest youth has been familiar with farm life. He received his early schooling in Alabama, but in 1861 he dropped his books and abandoned the plow to enlist in the Confederate army, becoming a member of Capt. Harris' Company of the Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry, and served east of the Mississippi River. He was at Belmont, Shiloh, and also in many skirmishes. At the ex-

piration of his term of service he left the army and returned home, and was married the following year in Poinsett County, to Miss L. D. Eskridge, who was born in West Tennessee. Her death occurred in January, 1884, and in November of the same year he espoused Miss J. A. Stafford, a native of West Tennessee, and a daughter of J. D. and Hester Ann (Harrison) Stafford, who removed from North Carolina to Arkansas in 1880. Here the father died in 1880, and the mother four years later. Mr. Jones has a farm of 200 acres, with fifty acres under cultivation, on which he raises cotton principally. He devotes considerable attention to stock, and in connection with his father operates a cotton-gin. He is a Republican in his political views, and for the past ten years has acted as justice of the peace of his township. He filled the office of county treasurer for nearly five years, and has been a member of the school board for many years. He is a member of Lodge No. 77 of the I. O. O. F., at Harrisburg, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

J. W. Kaisner, planter, of Bay Village, Ark. This enterprising citizen owes his nativity to Randolph County, Ark., where his birth occurred in 1845. He was the youngest of a family of three children, and the only one now living, born to James and Polly (Winnehan) Kaisner, natives of Tennessee and Arkansas, respectively. James Kaisner, when a young man, came with his father to Randolph County, and there died in the year 1845. The mother died in February, 1855. Grandfather Winnehan was a Methodist minister. J. W. Kaisner was reared by his grandfather Kaisner to farm life, and received a practical education in the district schools of Marion County, Ark. During the late unpleasantness between the North and South he enlisted in the Fourth Missouri Infantry, Confederate army, in February, 1862, and served three years, or during the war. He participated in the following battles—Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg, Champion's Hill and others of less note. He was paroled at Jacksonport, in June, 1865, after which he came to Crittenden County, Ark., and there remained until January, 1866, when he entered Poin-

sett County. He there followed farming in a successful manner, and in 1867 purchased 160 acres of land, with twenty-five acres under cultivation. He commenced at once to improve, and now has 220 acres with sixty-five under cultivation. He raises considerable stock, and over his meadows roam horses and cattle, principally the latter. He is not active in politics, but votes with the Democratic party, and though often solicited to run for office has never done so. Socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Agricultural Wheel. Mr. Kaisner selected for his companion in life Miss Jane Morrison, a native of the Blue Grass State, and was married to her in Poinsett County, in 1868. After his marriage Mr. Kaisner settled on his present property, and there he has since resided. He and wife are both church members, he of the Methodist and she of the Baptist denomination. To Mr. and Mrs. Kaisner has been born one child, James Todd. Mr. Kaisner has seen many changes in the country since his residence here. At first they were obliged to go twenty miles to market, and a trip to Memphis was made in eight or ten days. He is, in every sense of the word, a self-made man, and to his own industry and enterprise is due his success.

J. B. Lynch, the junior member of the firm of Grant & Lynch, general merchants of Weiner, Ark., was born in Giles County, Tenn., in 1860, and since February, 1889, he has been engaged in his present business. The firm carry a complete and select stock of groceries, canned goods, dry goods, boots and shoes, shelf hardware, furniture, etc., and will soon put in a stock of clothing for their fall trade. They are wide-awake, plucky and reliable, and fully deserve the paying trade which they have secured. Mr. Lynch is the third in a family of nine children born to W. F. and Susan E. (Gibles) Lynch, who were Tennesseans, the father an undertaker by trade. He remained at Lynchville, Tenn., until his death, which occurred in 1882, his wife having passed from life in 1876. The father was an Odd Fellow, and was a man whom everybody respected and admired. In 1882 J. B. Lynch came to Jackson County, Ark., and began farming; in the fall of that year he went to

Johnson County, and after residing in the town of Clarksville for some time, he returned to Jackson County, and came to Poinsett County in 1884, where his attention was for some time given to railroad-tie contracting, continuing this till up to the time of embarking in his present business. His efforts in this direction are meeting with good results, and he can, with every assurance of success, look forward to a prosperous future. Socially, he is a member of Lodge No. 184, of the A. F. & A. M., of Harrisburg, and in politics, although not very active, he usually votes the Democratic ticket.

J. J. Mardis, attorney at law. The name of Mardis is identified with the professional standing, the welfare and material and social happiness of Poinsett County, of which he is a native-born resident, his birth occurring November 18, 1850. He is the youngest of a family of six children of John P. and Delilah (Hamrick) Mardis, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Alabama. They were early settlers of Poinsett County, and entered Government land, on which they resided until his death, which occurred in 1856; in addition to managing his farm, he was actively engaged in the practice of medicine, his services being required over a very large area. His widow still survives him, and resides on the old homestead. Their children are as follows: Amanda J. (Mrs. Thorn), B. R. J. (married, and residing on the old homestead), N. B. (a widower, residing in Scott Township), and J. J. (our subject.) The latter was educated in the schools of Harrisburg and vicinity, and, after reading law in that town for some time, he was admitted to the bar in 1886, since which time he has been actively engaged in practicing his profession, and is considered by all to be a practical thinker and an earnest and forcible speaker. His property has been acquired through his own exertions, and 100 acres of his farm are under cultivation. He was married here in April, 1872, to Miss Sue Harris, and of seven children born to their union six are living: John A., Agnew, Henry, Maggie Lee, Simmie and Freddie. Dovie died in August, 1886, at the age of eleven years. Mrs. Mardis is a daughter of John and Sarah (Copeland) Harris, who were Tennesseans.

and came to Poinsett County, Ark., in 1829, taking up their abode on a farm near Harrisburg, where the father died in 1885, the mother in 1884. Mr. Mardis has taken quite an active interest in politics, and always votes with the Democratic party: he served on that ticket in the capacity of magistrate for six years. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Harrisburg Lodge, No. 184, and also belongs to the K. of H. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and since December, 1887, have been residents of Harrisburg, where Mr. Mardis has built up a large and constantly increasing clientage. He is well versed in the intricacies of the law, and is thoroughly competent and reliable.

Michael Mayer, farmer and stock raiser, Weiner, Ark. The reader is herewith handed a plain statement of a useful life; for certainly, if what is of the most use is of the most value, then, indeed, it is in recording the lives of representative men that biography is to be useful to posterity. Mr. Mayer was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1844, and was the seventh in a family of eight children born to the marriage of Michael and Mary (Markworth) Mayer, the father a native of Bavaria, and the mother of Canton Worms, France. Michael Mayer, Sr., was reared in his native country, and became a successful agriculturist. He owned a very large vineyard, but sold out in 1853 and came direct from Germany to Illinois, where he later purchased land in Vermilion County, and made his home for some time. Later he moved to Danville, Ill., where his death occurred in October, 1870, and one year later his excellent wife also closed her eyes to the scenes of this earth. The early life of Michael Mayer, Jr., was passed between assisting on the farm and in attending the public schools of Danville, Ill. When the late war broke out he enlisted in Company B, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, Independent Regiment, at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., and was assigned to the Western Department. He was in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Arkansas Post, Little Rock, Saline River, Pleasant Hill, Helena, Vicksburg, Nashville, was at Stone River, siege of Atlanta, and was in the memorable march to

the sea. He was at Mobile, New Orleans, and was also in the Red River campaign; was also in the battles of Corinth and Pittsburg Landing. He received his discharge at San Antonio, Tex., in 1865, but was on the border during that winter, guarding the railroads. He then returned to Danville, Ill., and engaged in merchandising, which he continued for about five years. In 1866 he was married, in Danville, Ill., to Miss Mary Klaege, a native of Germany, and the daughter of John and Mary (Geise) Klaege, also natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Klaege came to the United States in 1856, settling in the city of Brooklyn, where the father was employed for some time, and then moved to Danville, Ill., in 1865. He died there in the fall of 1868. The mother moved to Poinsett County, Ark., in 1882, and made her home with the subject of this sketch until her death, which occurred one year later. Michael Mayer continued his mercantile pursuits, as before stated, for five years in Danville, Ill.; then embarked in contracting, and worked on the I. B. & W. R. R. He remained in Danville until 1881, when he moved to Poinsett County, and in September purchased a timber tract of 280 acres. He now has good buildings, and has 100 acres under fence. He also owns 160 acres partly under cultivation, with a good two story house, etc. He raises considerable cattle of the Ayrshire grade, and is one of the wide-awake farmers of the county. He votes with the Democratic party, but is not very active in politics. While living at Danville, Mr. Mayer was a member of the board of alderman, and since living here he has been a member of the school board, he being deeply interested in educational affairs, having been instrumental in organizing the school district. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer are members of the Catholic Church. To their united lives has been born one child, Emma Elizabeth, who is now Mrs. J. M. Steele [see sketch], and resides in Poinsett County. They have an adopted son, Thomas Leonard, whom they took when four years of age. He now bears the name of Thomas Mayer.

P. J. Murray is possessed of those advanced ideas and progressive principles regarding agricultural

life which seem to be the chief prerogative of the average native of Illinois. He was born in Kane County in 1852, and is the eldest of four children born to Patrick and Ann (Kane) Murray, both of whom were born in the "Emerald Isle." At an early day they emigrated to the United States, and after residing some time in Pennsylvania, they removed to Illinois, and here they both died in Kane County, some years ago. P. J. Murray received such education as the district schools of Kane County afforded, and his youth and early manhood were spent in aiding in the development of the home farm. After working in the pineries of Northern Michigan for some time, he went to Louisiana, and in January, 1882, came to Poinsett County, where he engaged in mercantile business, and also had the contract for grading five miles of the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad. After completing one mile the company raised the grade, and Mr. Murray threw up the job, then returning to his store, to which he gave his undivided attention for some eighteen months. He then commenced farming, and purchased a timber tract of eighty acres, which he began immediately to improve. He now has forty acres cleared and under cultivation, and is making a good living. He is an active Democrat in his political views, and is at present serving his third term as magistrate. He was instrumental in organizing a good school in his district. Socially, he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and belongs to Jonesboro Chapter. He was married in Little River Township, in 1883, to Miss Lydia A. Davidson, a native of Dunklin County, Mo., and a daughter of Zachariah and Sarah Davidson, who were natives of that State. They removed to this county in 1877, and the father is now living with Mr. Murray, his wife having died some years ago. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Murray: Zachariah and Felix. Since locating here Mr. Murray has seen many changes take place, and the country rapidly fill up with a good class of settlers. The soil here is fertile, and will readily yield fifty bushels of corn to the acre.

T. H. Peck, through good management and energy, has become the owner of 180 acres of ex-

cellent land, of which about forty acres are under cultivation, and eighty are in timber land. He was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., in 1834, and is the eldest of a family of six children born to the marriage of William R. Peck and J. C. Arledge, the former a Tennessean, and the latter a native of South Carolina. The latter attended school in Columbia, in her native State, being a schoolmate of Gen. Wade Hampton. The parents were married in the latter State, and in 1846 removed to Poinsett County, where they resided on a farm in Bolivar Township until their respective deaths, in 1846 and 1872. The early educational advantages of T. H. Peck were somewhat limited, as he remained faithfully by his mother, assisting her on the farm until he was twenty-five years of age. In 1869, he was married in Crittenden County, Ark., to Miss Mary M. Dean, a native of Mississippi, whose death occurred in 1870, she having borne Mr. Peck two children: William L., who is married and resides in the county, and George W. In the latter part of 1870 Mr. Peck was married, in Poinsett County, to Miss Mary S. Ware, of Middle Tennessee, but after bearing one child, Mary O., she died in 1873. He espoused his third wife, Miss Mary E. Allen, a native of South Carolina, in 1875. In 1861, Mr. Peck enlisted from Poinsett County in Company C, Capt. Benjamin Harris' Company, and was in the battles of Shiloh and Belmont, being wounded in the former engagement by a gun-shot. After serving one year, he returned to Poinsett County, and for some time was engaged in buying and selling land, but for a number of years has given his attention to farming. He is an active politician, voting the Republican ticket, and has served as magistrate of his township for seven years. He has always been deeply interested in schools, and for a number of years has been a member of the school board. He belongs to the Agricultural Wheel.

George C. Peters is the senior member of the firm of Peters & Oats, who are the proprietors of a saw-mill at Weiner, Ark., which has an extensive capacity and a forty-horse-power engine. They manufacture hardwood lumber, of all kinds, and make a specialty of wagon materials, shipping their

product to Hawley, Paddock & Co., and the Missouri Car & Foundry Works, at St. Louis, Mo. They have been established in business here some little time, and, judging from the patronage they already command, they can look forward to a prosperous and successful future. Mr. Peters was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1853, and possesses the many admirable qualities which are so characteristic of natives of the "Empire State." He was the third of five children born to Henry W. and Caroline E. (Flint) Peters, also natives of New York, and inherits English blood from his father. The latter was for many years one of the honest "sons of the soil," but is now living in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., retired from the active duties of life. His children are Alfred H., who resides in Poughkeepsie, and devotes his time to literature, being a contributor to the Century and Harpers' magazines, also other noted periodicals; Jacob O., who is married and resides on the old homestead of 400 acres, near Amenia, N. Y.; G. C.; K. E., wife of S. F. Davidson, residing in Topeka, Kas., and is chief clerk in the treasurer's office of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and Carrie, a twin sister of Jacob O., who resides in Poughkeepsie. George C. Peters was reared principally in the City of New York, but received the greater part of his education at Poughkeepsie, in Bisbee's Military Academy, and after completing his course there he went to New York City, and engaged in business on Wall Street, but removed from there some time after to Topeka, Kas. (in 1874), and had charge of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and later the Adams Express Company. In 1879 he went to San Juan County, Colo., on a prospecting tour, but soon after returned to New York, and, in 1880, went to Chicago, and until 1885 was employed in the Union Stock Yards. In the latter year he came to Harrisburg, Poinsett County, Ark., and from there moved to Weiner, where he dealt in stock until embarking in his present enterprise. He was married in 1889 to Miss Belle F. Duke, a native of Wayne County, Iowa, their marriage taking place in Poinsett County. She is a daughter of James M. and Ann E. (Scudder) Duke, and from them inherits Scotch blood. Her mother was

a member of the same family as Dr. Scudder, of Chicago. Mr. Peters has seen many improvements in the county since locating, and considers this an exceptionally healthy locality. It is an excellent grazing region, and in any ordinary season will pasture stock the year round. He has 800 acres of land, which he expects soon to open to settlers; and he and his business partner have a timber tract of 240 acres. He has always been interested in schools, and, owing to his influence in District No. 2, the building is equipped with all modern improvements, and they have adopted the Harpers' and Standard systems of books.

B. F. Powell is a well-to-do planter of the county, this occupation having received his attention from early boyhood, and after his marriage, which occurred in Poinsett County, Ark., in 1872, he purchased a timber tract embracing 160 acres of land, and now has 100 acres cleared and under cultivation, which he devotes to raising cotton and corn. He is independent in his political views, but is an active advocate of schools, and has been a member of the school board in his district for twelve years, in every respect being a public-spirited citizen. On the 26th of February, 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Twenty third Arkansas Infantry, and was a participant in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Port Hudson and others, remaining on active duty until the close of the war. The maiden name of his wife was Miss S. L. J. Clampet, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Henry and Mary (Riley) Clampet, also of that State, who came to Arkansas at an early day. The mother died a few years ago, but the father is still living, a resident of this county. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Powell was blessed in the birth of eight children, five now living: Mary H., Sue E., Arthur Lee, David C. and Daisy. Those deceased are Laura M., who died in 1882, at the age of eight years; Anna Jane, whose death occurred in 1885, at the age of five years, and Henry E., who died in 1889, at the age of eleven years. Mr. Powell was born in Greene County, Ala., in 1845, and is the fifth in a family of eight children born to James E. and Harriet H. (Burton) Powell, who were born in the "Palmetto State,"

but settled in Alabama, and in 1849 removed to Poinsett County, Ark., making this State their permanent abode until their respective deaths, March 4, 1861, and June 27, 1861. The father was a farmer throughout life.

John W. Rooks, real estate agent and hotel-keeper, Harrisburg, Ark. This prominent and successful citizen is a native of Tennessee, whose birth occurred in Shelby County, December 5, 1848, and is the son of Joseph Rooks, a native of Middle Tennessee, who was married in his native State to Miss Melinda Montgomery, also a native of Middle Tennessee. They moved to Arkansas about 1856, settled on the Bay Road, five miles east of Harrisburg, in Bolivar Township, and there the father opened up 160 acres of wild land, clearing about fifty acres, and erecting buildings, etc. Later he moved to the west side of Crowley's Ridge, in Scott Township, and there purchased 240 acres of land, of which he cleared 100 acres. He was a farmer and brick mason, and a very industrious, enterprising man. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his family were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He died in 1860. The mother Mrs. Melinda (Montgomery) Rooks, was born in Bedford (now Crawford) County, Tenn., in the year 1807, and is still living. She is the daughter of William and Mary (Lyons) Montgomery, natives of North Carolina, and early settlers of the State of Arkansas. Her father was a farmer, and removed to Middle Tennessee about 1800. When a very old man, he returned to his native State to settle up a legacy, and was never afterward heard from. Her mother died in Middle Tennessee, when about fifty years of age. Mrs. Rooks was one of five children born to her parents, and is the only one living. She was married at the age of seventeen years to Mr. Rooks, a son of one of the oldest families of North Carolina, and in 1856 removed to Arkansas. To their union were born twelve children, ten of whom lived to be grown, became married and had families. The children were as follows: Mrs. N. E. Flowers, died in 1870 and left two children; Eli, who was engaged in merchandising at Bay Village, and who

died December 15, 1878; James W., died in 1864 at the age of forty years; Martha A., widow of Henry Gilbert; Sarah J., wife of T. C. Broadster; Eliza, wife of J. W. Killough; James K., died about 1867; Michael K. died in his tenth year; Mary E., died in infancy; Evalyn, wife of Rev. A. C. Griffith, an elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Harrisburg; John W. (subject of this sketch), and one who died unnamed. Mrs. Rooks furnished three sons for the late war, and one son-in-law. William, one of the sons, died during that struggle, but the others served the entire time without harm. As before stated, Mrs. Rooks was left a widow in 1860, just at the outbreak of the late war, and she bravely struggled to support her family, but lost all her property during the conflict. She was left in debt to the amount of \$2,500, but this, by skillful management, she contrived to pay off. She has long been a Christian, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which her children are also members. In 1868 she gave up housekeeping, and has since made the homes of her children happy by her presence. Her son, John W. Rooks, was taught the principles of farm life when young, and received his education in the common country schools, and supplementing the same by a course in the high school, at Harrisburg, under the tutorship of Prof. C. O. Turbeville. In 1871, when twenty-one years of age, he began clerking in the store of Kellough, Mitchell & Co., at a place called Lick Skillet, five miles south of Harrisburg, and worked one year. In 1871 he began clerking in Wittsburg, and continued in that work until 1875, when he opened a general store under the firm name of J. W. Rooks & Co. This business he continued with success until 1882, when he sold out and built a store at Cherry Valley, in Cross County, Ark. In 1885 he sold out and returned to Harrisburg, where he built the Rooks House and opened that hotel to the public. This he built in 1878, and it was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, in 1882. The same year the present hotel was built, and this he still conducts. In the year 1887 Mr. Rooks originated the real estate firm of Rooks & Ainsworth, it being the

only recognized real estate firm in Poinsett County, and they do a very successful business. Mr. Rooks has always taken a decided interest in politics, and has twice been defeated for county treasurer by a small majority. He served one term as deputy clerk for T. B. Sparks. He votes with the Democratic party, and is an earnest temperance worker. On the 18th of April, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Julia E. Gant, daughter of J. W. and S. S. (Keller) Gant, natives of North Carolina, who settled in Craighead County, Ark., in 1860. To Mr. and Mrs. Rooks were born the following children: Mary B., Joseph W., and Harry G. Mr. Rooks is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also the K. of H., and he and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Judge John T. Roy, Poinsett, Ark. Judge Roy is a man who needs no introduction to the readers of this volume. His birth occurred in Shelby County, Tenn., April 15, 1834, and he is the son of Merida and Susan (Gentry) Roy, natives of South Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. To the parents were born ten children, eight of whom lived to be grown. They are named as follows: John Thomas; W. A., farmer and stock raiser, lives in Jackson County, Ark., and is justice of the peace; Eliza, wife of Lemuel Crane, a farmer residing in Shelby County, Tenn.; Frances, wife of William Crarage, a book-keeper; Jesse; Merida, a farmer, and resides in the house where he was born; Alfred, a farmer, who lives in Scott Township; Daniel, farmer, living in Scott Township; Nathaniel G., died at the age of seven years, and Elmira, died in childhood. The father of these children, Merida Roy, was born September 19, 1805, and died May 1, 1885. He was well educated, was a farmer, and followed tilling the soil all his life. He was also a minister in the Primitive Baptist Church, a member of the Masonic order, and in politics a Democrat. His wife, Susan (Gentry) Roy, was the daughter of Thomas Gentry, a native of Virginia, and a near relative of Merideth Gentry, the famous senator from Tennessee. Judge John T. Roy assisted his father on the farm until grown, and December 3, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances

Goswick, a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of George W. Goswick, a native of South Carolina. To the Judge and wife were born eight children, five of whom are now living: Susan, wife of W. D. Gray, a farmer, living in Poinsett County; Theodosia A., married to Joseph Cooper; Martha M., wife of Joshua Curtis, farmer; Frances, wife of William Bledsoe, merchant, of the firm of Bledsoe & Tillery, at Bay Village, Cross County, Ark., and William Edward, at home. The children deceased were named: Annie D., Luella and Ophelia P. The mother of these children died in June, 1876. She was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church. Mr. Roy has remained single since that time. He came with his family to Poinsett County in 1872, and bought 160 acres of land, which he cleared and improved. He has forty-five acres under cultivation, has a good orchard, and is one of the representative farmers of the county. He has served as a school director for nine years, and in 1880 was elected presiding judge of the county court, serving two years. In 1888 he was again elected to the same office, which position he still holds. He is a man whose decisions are not made carelessly and without study, but are the result of much care and painstaking, so that all feel that he can be relied upon. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Capt. J. Hazlewood. Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, but in July, 1864, left the army on account of sickness, and was in the hospital until in November of the same year. He then returned home, and served as a courier and recruiter until the close of the war, and consequently participated in very few engagements. Judge Roy is a man honored and respected by all acquainted with him, and is a liberal supporter of all schools and churches and all laudable public enterprises. In his political views he is Democratic.

A. W. Scott, surveyor of Poinsett County, Ark., is now serving his third term. He was born in Adams County, Ind., in 1852, and is the eldest of the family of five children of Hamilton and Jane (French) Scott, who were born, respectively, in Ohio and Indiana. The father removed to the latter State at an early day, and was married there in 1851. After opening up a good farm and resid-

ing on it until 1879, he came to Poinsett County and settled on land in West Prairie Township. This land he improved and resided on until his death, in 1888, his wife having passed from life in 1859. He married again in 1861, this wife dying in 1886. The children of the first union are as follows: Thaddeus W. died in Poinsett County in 1886 at the age of thirty-three years; L. W. died in 1886, aged thirty years; H. W. died in 1888, aged thirty-one years; James B. died in 1887, aged eighteen years; and A. W., our subject. The latter received his education in the schools of Anderson, Ind., and after leaving school he was engaged in teaching for some years. After coming to Poinsett County, in 1879, he began farming, purchasing an unimproved farm in West Prairie Township, and is now the owner of some 800 acres of land. He has always been an active politician, and votes the Democratic ticket, and was elected by that party to his present position, the duties of which he has filled to the satisfaction of all concerned. Besides this, he has filled the office of constable of his township, and has been school director in his district. In his present official capacity he has noticed a decided improvement in the agricultural districts, and the country is being settled up and land rapidly improved. He was married in Madison County, Ind., in 1876, to Miss Margaret Boxley, a native of Hamilton County, her death occurring in Madison County, in 1877, after having borne a daughter, Grace L.

A. C. Shaver, justice of the peace, postmaster and farmer, Bay Village, Ark. Born in Poinsett County (now Cross County) on the eighth of October, 1844, Mr. Shaver has ever since resided here, and is accounted one of the representative men of the county. He is the son of W. A. and Matilda (Stone) Shaver, natives, respectively, of Missouri and Tennessee. The parents were early settlers of this section, coming here about 1826, and the father held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. He was Democratic in his political principles, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They reared to maturity seven children: A. C.; C. R., a farmer living in Cross County, Ark.; Fanny

died in 1880, and was the wife of J. B. Henshaw, a mechanic; Josephine died in 1883, and was the wife of Henry McAden, a farmer of Poinsett County; Jerline, wife of James Copeland, a farmer of Cross County, Ark.; T. J. engaged in general mechanics in Bay Village, and Rebecca, wife of Rev. J. I. Maynard. The father of these children died on the 19th of April, 1875, and the mother in September, 1869. A. C. Shaver, like most of the youths of the vicinity, passed his boyhood days in assisting on the farm and in attending the common schools, although he received the principal part of his education by his own individual efforts, and in 1862 enlisted in Col. McGee's regiment, Arkansas Cavalry. He was wounded at Helena on the 4th of July, 1864, and was never able to enter service after that. He left with the rank of orderly sergeant. At the age of twenty-five he started out for himself by marrying, in 1869, a Miss Georgia Brooks, and by her became the father of five interesting children: Willie W., Sallie A., M. G., Myrtie, and Olive W., all living. Since his marriage Mr. Shaver has followed agricultural pursuits, cotton-ginning, merchandising, etc., and in all has been successful. He has three times been elected to the office of justice of the peace, twice in Cross County and once in Poinsett County, and is now holding that position and discharging the duties of the same in a very able and efficient manner. He was appointed postmaster in 1883, and is still holding that position. He is the owner of 175 acres of land, 120 in Poinsett County and fifty-five acres in Cross County, with fifty acres under cultivation. He lives on the old homestead, just over the line in Cross County, and is one of the stirring, industrious farmers of the County. He and his wife and two oldest children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he contributes liberally, as he does to all public enterprises. In politics he votes with the Democratic party.

M. D. Simmons & Co., druggists of Harrisburg, Ark. Among the more recent acquisitions to the business interests of the town is the establishment of which Mr. Simmons is a member, which has secured a reputation such as one might think be-

longed to an older established house. Their store was opened in February, 1882, and, after renting a building for some years, they, in 1888, put up their present substantial frame business house, into which they moved in the spring of that year. The senior member of the firm, Mr. Simmons, was born in Marshall County, Miss., in 1859, and is the eldest in a family of three children born to John and Victoria E. (Douglas) Simmons, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Mississippi. John Simmons removed to Cross County, Ark., in 1860, and located near Vann Dale, and in 1871 located in Wittsburg, Ark., where the mother died, in 1872. The father was a Mason and a member of the K. of H. He now makes his home in Vann Dale. M. D. Simmons received his early education in the public and high schools of Wittsburg, and after attaining a suitable age he began the study of pharmacy under a physician of that place, and was prescription clerk in his store for some years. Mr. Simmons is not a very active politician, but has served as a member of the town council. He has belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for a number of years, is an active worker for the cause of Christianity, and has been superintendent of the Sunday-school for a number of years. He was married in Clarksville, Tenn., on the 18th of June, 1884, to Miss Hardin Duncan, a native of that State, and by her is the father of two children: Bessie May and Louise Kendrick. Mrs. Simmons is a daughter of John and Mary Elizabeth (Johnson) Duncan, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of Tennessee. John Duncan removed to Tennessee at an early day, and settled in Nashville in 1844, where he followed the occupation of painting. He is still living, and resides with Mrs. Simmons, but the mother died in Little Rock, Ark., in 1884, where they were residing at the time.

J. Logan Smith, junior member of the firm of Sparks & Co., Harrisburg, Ark. Born on the 5th of February, 1837, at Old Bolivar, Poinsett County, Ark., Mr. Smith is one of the old settlers of the county and a much respected citizen of the same. He is the son of William and Sarah (Clark) Smith, natives of Tennessee and North Carolina.

respectively. William Smith and wife came to Arkansas in 1831, when the country was very unsettled, and began improving wild land. He held the position of county treasurer in 1844, and was a prominent and enterprising citizen. He and wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Their family consisted of thirteen children, all of whom are now deceased except J. Logan and J. W., who is a minister in the Christian Church, and resides in Craighead County, Ark. Mrs. Sarah Smith's father was one of the early settlers of Greene County, Ark., and built the first water-mill in that county. J. Logan Smith's facilities for an education in youth were not of the best, and what schooling he did receive was in the old court-house at Old Bolivar, a log structure about 20x28 feet in dimension, with fire-place, punch-eon benches with pin legs, and the writing desks were puncheons supported by pins driven in the wall. Mr. Smith can distinctly remember the original chimney was stick and clay, which were afterward supplanted by brick. The school was of course a subscription school. Early settlers frequently built their houses without nails, and the first sawed lumber was manufactured by hand and with a whip-saw. Mr. Smith was reared on a farm, and spent some time as a brick-maker. At the age of twenty-two he enlisted in Company F, Sixth Arkansas Infantry, and was in the battles of Shiloh and Perryville, Ky., where he was wounded and taken prisoner. At the end of thirty days he was exchanged, and took part in the battle of Stone River, where he was again wounded, and after lying in the hospital at Ringgold, Ga., until February, 1863, joined the army again. He was in the battle of Chickamauga, and at that engagement received two wounds. He was also at Missionary Ridge, Tenn., then at Ringgold Gap, and after this at Resaca, Kenesaw (Ga.), Smithfield (N. C.), and surrendered at Greensboro (N. C.) He then came to Poinsett County, Ark., tilled the soil, and, in February, 1866, was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Stanford, daughter of William and Matilda (Hall) Stanford, natives of Tennessee and early settlers of Arkansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born the following children: Lockie L.,

wife of Thomas C. Ainsworth, a farmer of Poinsett County; Rutha V., keeps house for her father; Roger Williams, Joseph T. and Logan S. (twins), who live at home. Mrs. Smith died on the 18th of October, 1881, and was a worthy and much-esteemed member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an active Sunday-school and church worker, a loving wife and mother, whose memory will remain green in the hearts of her many relatives and friends long after her body has moldered to dust.

For none return from that quiet shore.

Who crossed with the boatman cold and pale.

We hear the dip of the golden oar,

We watch for a gleam of the snowy sail;

But, lo! they have passed from our yearning hearts.

They have crossed the stream, they are gone for aye.

We may not sunder the vale apart

That hides from our vision the gates of day;

We only know that their bark no more

Will sail with ours o'er life's stormy sea:

Yet somewhere, I know, on that unseen shore.

They watch, and wait, and beckon to me.

In June, 1865, Mr. Smith, at the request of the people, was appointed by Gov. Murphy, then military governor, to fill the position of assessor and collector for his county, and in the following year was elected to fill the same office, which he did until the reconstruction, in 1868. He then followed farming until 1874, when he was elected sheriff, and re-elected in 1876. He again returned to the farm, and there remained until 1881, when he embarked in the mercantile business, continuing at the same until 1884, when he again became a tiller of the soil. In 1888 he became a member of the above mentioned firm, but during his entire life he has followed farming. He is the owner of five farms of over 1,000 acres of land, 200 acres under cultivation. He takes much interest in stock raising, and has Jersey and Short-horn cattle, and Berkshire hogs. Mr. Smith became a member of Poinsett Lodge No. 184, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the Chapter and Council, Harrisburg; is also a member of Lodge No. 74, K. and L. of H. Council No. 29 was organized in 1887. He is a Democrat in his political views.

J. J. Smith is a successful farmer of the county, and was born in Henderson County, Tenn., in

1847, being the third of eleven children born to J. C. and Susan (Johnson) Smith, who were also Tennesseans, the former being a gunsmith by trade. In 1850 he settled in Poinsett County, Ark., and made the town of Bolivar his home until the county seat was changed to Harrisburg, when he moved to the latter place, this being in the year 1857. In 1863 he settled on an excellent farm in Craighead County, near Jonesboro, and here worked at his trade until his death, in 1885, at the age of sixty-six years. He was a Democrat, and held the office of deputy sheriff of the county for many years, and in 1860 was elected county treasurer, winning, during his official career, the respect and esteem of all who knew him. His worthy wife died in 1883. J. J. Smith was educated in the subscription schools of Bolivar and Harrisburg, and at the age of twenty years started out in life for himself, and is now one of the well-to-do agriculturists of the county. His first purchase of land was a timber tract embracing 100 acres, and this he commenced clearing, and added to until he now owns 560 acres, with over 200 acres under cultivation, his being one of the largest farms in the county. He is extensively engaged in stock dealing, and his farm is devoted principally to raising cotton and corn. He is a Democrat, and as such was elected, in 1880, to the office of treasurer of Poinsett County. He has always been a patron of education, and socially is a member of the K. of H. Having been a resident of this county from earliest youth, he has witnessed the gradual growth and improvement, and has aided largely in bringing about this desirable result. He is a thoroughly self-made and self-reliant man, and his opinions on all subjects are acknowledged to be sound and unbiased. He and wife, whose maiden name was Mary Davidson, a native of Harrisburg, and whom he married in 1867, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Pleasant Valley, and are the parents of the following family: Hattie, Lucy, Dovie, Emisley, Johnny, Jennie, Dexter, Augustus, Grover C. and Elizabeth, who died in infancy. Mrs. Smith is a daughter of James and Harriet (Lokey) Davidson, who were Tennesseans, the father a farmer

by occupation, and an early settler of Poinsett County, Ark. He was a sheriff of this county for many years, and was one of the most energetic and enterprising men of the county. He engaged in merchandising in Harrisburg, in 1861, and later became a soldier in the Confederate army, dying in 1862, in Cross County. His wife survived him some years, her death taking place in 1872.

W. A. Smith has been a resident of Poinsett County, Ark., all his life, and his example of industry, and earnest and sincere endeavors to succeed in life, especially in the occupation of farming, are well worth imitation. He was born in 1860, and of his parents' five children he is the second. In boyhood, he attended the district schools near his home, and finished his education in Harrisburg, under the tutelage of Prof. J. P. Leake. He was taught the rudiments of farm work by his father, who was a successful agriculturist, and after leaving school, he engaged in this business, and was married in Poinsett County, in 1884, to Miss Mary Etta Wright, a native of Greenfield Township, and a daughter of J. L. and Jane (Ismael) Wright, who were early pioneers of Poinsett County. Mr. Smith first bought a forty acre timber tract, but now has some thirty-two acres under cultivation, on which are good buildings, fences and orchards. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, while his wife belonged to the Christian Church. She died quite recently, having borne two children: Charles O. and an infant. Being a native of the county, Mr. Smith has naturally taken a deep interest in its welfare, and is an active and public-spirited citizen. His parents, William C. and Margaret (Ainsworth) Smith, were born in Poinsett County, and in 1853, the father began opening up a farm in Bolivar Township, and here his widow is residing at the present time. His death occurred on the 16th of November, 1876, having been an enterprising resident and an active member of the Democratic party all his life. William Smith, the paternal grandfather, was an early pioneer of this section in 1832, and was one of the prominent agriculturists of Bolivar Township. He was county treasurer for a number of years.

L. E. Stancell, deputy sheriff of Poinsett County, Ark., was born in Northampton County, N. C., in 1847, being the fourth of seven children born to William E. and Caroline E. (Long) Stancell, their births having occurred in North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. The father was a planter and merchant, and in 1854 came to Arkansas, and settled near the present town of Harrisburg, where he entered a timber tract, which he commenced improving, but only lived to conduct the work for two years, his death occurring in the month of October, 1856. His wife survived him until 1869, when she, too, was called to her long home. After the death of his father, L. E. Stancell took the management of the home farm on his own shoulders, and although he was compelled to work hard, he managed to acquire a fair English education, in the district schools of the county. In January, 1869, he was married to Miss Lura A. Malone, who was born in Tennessee, and died in 1870, and, after remaining a widower until 1881, Mr. Stancell wedded Miss Mittie O. Mitchell, also of Tennessee, and a daughter of M. A. Mitchell and wife, *nee* Hindman, natives of Tennessee, who came to Poinsett County, Ark., in 1856. The mother died in 1879, but the father is still living, and resides with Mr. Stancell. From 1872 to 1880 Mr. Stancell was engaged in the grocery business, but at the latter date sold out, and has since given his attention to farming, but from 1888 to January, 1889, also conducted a grocery. This business he then gave up to assume the duties of sheriff. Socially, he is a member of Poinsett Lodge No. 184, of the A. F. & A. M., and of White Hall Lodge No. 77, of the I. O. O. F. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and are the parents of two children: Lola Elizabeth and Lela G. Mr. Stancell is a supporter of Democratic principles, and has held the office of justice of the peace for six years. In 1864 Mr. Stancell enlisted in Capt. W. G. Godfrey's company, and was afterward with Price on his raid through Missouri, but surrendered in May, 1865, and returned to Poinsett County, where, as stated above, he has since made his home.

Thomas B. Steele, attorney, Harrisburg, Ark.

Of the many prominent names that make up the strength of the Arkansas bar is that of Thomas B. Steele, who is a true type of the progressive, yet conservative, and cultured Arkansas man. He was born at Batesville, Independence County, Ark., on the 18th of April, 1855, and is one of seven children born to Rev. John M. and Narcissa (Brookfield) Steele, and grandson of Rev. Isaac Brookfield, who was originally from New Jersey, and was one of the pioneer preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He, with Rev. John M. Steele, was the founder of a great many churches of that denomination on Crowley's Ridge, their territory extending from Chalk Bluff to Helena. Rev. John M. Steele was born in Hardeman County, N. C., on the 2d of March, 1810, and remained in his native State until 1836, when he moved to Arkansas, where, for a number of years, he spent his time as an itinerant preacher. He was without a permanent home until about 1843, when he took for his second wife Miss Narcissa Brookfield, a history of whose parents appears in the church history of the counties traversed by Crowley's Ridge. The seven children born to Rev. John M. Steele and wife are as follows: Mrs. Nancy J. Harris, residing in Bolivar Township; Rev. J. R., an elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Texas; Mrs. Mary E. Dudley, who died in 1874, leaving three children; Mrs. S. Ann Keck, in Bolivar Township; Mrs. Martha C. Bettis; Thomas B. and James M., Jr., physician and surgeon at Weiner, Ark. Thomas B. Steele began in early life to assist on the farm and to attend the schools of Poinsett County. He attended the high school at Harrisburg, and finished in Arkansas College, at Batesville, in 1875. After this he began the study of Blackstone, under the tutelage of J. C. Brookfield, was admitted to the bar in 1878, and licensed to practice in the circuit and all inferior courts of the State. He at once located at Harrisburg, and has since been successfully devoting himself to the practice of his profession. On the 18th of September, 1887, he abandoned his single state, and was united in marriage to Miss Dora E. Guyer, a daughter of B. Y. and Mary A. (Bomar) Guyer, natives of New York

and Tennessee, and of English and French descent, respectively. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Steele occurred in the Lone Star State, where her parents were living at that time. One child has been born to this union—Archie W., whose birth occurred on the 31st of August, 1888. Mr. Steele is the owner of about four acres in the oldest part of Harrisburg, and one business block on Main Street. In addition to this, he is the owner of 400 acres of timber land in Poinsett and Craighead Counties, with about fifteen acres under cultivation. He votes with the Democratic party, and is quite active in politics, having made the canvass for representative in 1888, but was defeated by L. J. Collins. He takes a prominent part in all matters relating to education or for the public good.

Dr. James M. Steele, physician and surgeon, Weiner, Ark. Dr. Steele is a son of the well-known pioneer, Rev. John M. Steele, and is the youngest in a family of seven children. He was born in Batesville, Independence County, Ark., on the 25th of February, 1861, and his brothers and sisters are named as follows: Mrs. Jane Harris, wife of W. C. Harris, a farmer near Harrisburg; John R., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Meridian, Tex.; Mrs. Mary Dudley, wife of N. P. Dudley, and who died in June, 1876; Mrs. Ann Keck, wife of T. W. Keck, a farmer, living in Poinsett County; Mrs. Kate Battis, wife of J. W. Battis, a farmer near Harrisburg, and Thomas B. Steele, an attorney and counselor at law, at Harrisburg. Dr. James M. Steele's parents, Rev. J. M. and Narcissa (Brookfield) Steele, were among the earliest settlers of Crowley's Ridge. The father was born near Raleigh, N. C., in 1810, and received his education in that State and in Tennessee, having removed with his father to that State in 1824. He began life as a millwright, and in 1829 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Seit, a native of Tennessee. Two children were the fruits of this union: A. C., a farmer, who died from injuries received in the war, in 1865, leaving a wife and two children, and William M., who died in 1881, leaving a family of five children. Rev. Steele lost his wife in Saline County, Ark., in 1832. He had

moved there in 1830, and a short time after his wife's death was converted and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He immediately entered the ministry of the Arkansas Methodist Episcopal Conference, and began his notable life-work. His labors for the first four or five years were in Northwest and Southwest Arkansas, and after that time on Crowley's Ridge, in St. Francis County. He was there married, in 1848, to Miss Narcissa Brookfield, daughter of Rev. Isaac and Nancy Brookfield, and the same year he was sent by the conference to the Indian Territory, where he remained four years. He then returned to Batesville, Ark., and after this time his field was Crowley's Ridge, from Chalk Bluff to Helena and the Black River country. After starting over fifty churches, this devout and truly Christian man closed his eyes to the scenes of this world in 1881. Dr. James M. Steele attended the schools of Harrisburg, then Washington high school, in Independence County, and also attended one term at Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn. He began the study of medicine in 1876, under Dr. Beecher, and then spent several seasons as a drug clerk. In 1884 and 1885 he took a medical course in Memphis Hospital College, and in the last mentioned year began practicing at Weiner, Poinsett County, Ark., where he has built up a large and paying practice. He was married, on the 14th of March, 1886, to Miss Emma E. Mayer, daughter of Michael and Mary (Klaege) Mayer, natives of Germany. To the Doctor and wife was born one child, Austin G., now a bright boy of six months. They lost one child, Edgar M., at the age of three months. Dr. Steele owns eighty acres of land, twenty acres under cultivation, and in connection with his practice is engaged in farming and stock raising. He votes with the Democratic party, but is conservative. He is a member of the school board, and one of the leading men of the county. Mrs. Steele is a member of the Catholic Church.

T. A. Stone, a general merchant of Harrisburg, Ark., carries a full line of hats, caps, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, etc., and although he has only been established in business here since November, 1883, he has built up a paying patron-

age. He is a native-born resident of the county, his birth occurring in 1846, and he is the second of a family of seven children born to Robert H. and Emily (Shaver) Stone, the former a native of Sumner County, Tenn., and the latter of Phillips (now Poinsett) County, Ark. Robert H. Stone came to the State of Arkansas when a young man of eighteen years (in 1839), and was the fourth county clerk, elected in 1846, holding the position nearly fourteen years. He was also sheriff of the county in 1845-46, and at the time of his death, in 1859, he was filling the position of county clerk. His estimable wife survived him until 1870, when she, too, passed to her long home. T. A. Stone was reared to farm life, and received a fair education in the schools of his native county. He was married here in 1868, to Miss Mary Frances Goodwin, a native of Alabama, and a daughter of Peterson and Mary (Burt) Goodwin, also of that State, who came to Arkansas in the year 1856, both being now residents of the county. After his marriage Mr. Stone purchased a farm of 120 acres in Scott Township, it being partly improved at the time, and now has about fifty acres under cultivation. He has taken quite an active part in the political affairs of the county, and always votes with the Democratic party, and was elected on that ticket in 1886, to the office of county clerk, his term expiring in 1888. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Of an interesting family of four children born to them, two are now living: Albert Sidney and Minnie Lura.

Samuel G. Stone, general merchant, Bay Village, Ark. In including, in this work, the sketches of prominent business men of Poinsett County, none are more deserving of recognition than that of Samuel G. Stone, who for a number of years has carried on an extensive mercantile establishment at Bay Village. He was born near Harrisburg, Ark., December 23, 1859, and is the son of S. D. Stone, a native of Middle Tennessee, and a successful agriculturist. He was married in his native State, to Mrs. Matilda (Hall) Wilson, also a native of Middle Tennessee, and they soon afterward moved to Arkansas, and settled in Poin-

sett County, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Stone had been married twice before; first, to William Stanford, by whom she had two children, Thomas and Lucinda, and then wedded Berry Fentrel, by whom she had one child, Richmond Fentrel. To her marriage with Samuel D. Stone were born two children: Robert A., a farmer, married, and residing near Harrisburg, and Samuel G., the subject of this sketch. The latter, like the ordinary country boy, received his education in the common schools, and started out in the world for himself at the age of eighteen. He began first by hauling logs and lumbering, which he continued for some time, and then was for a short time engaged in tilling the soil. In 1882, he met and married Miss Ida L. Goodwin, daughter of Peterson and Mary A. (Bert) Goodwin, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. Mr. Goodwin is one of the sturdy sons of toil, and is now residing in Poinsett County, Ark. To Mr. and Mrs. Stone were born the following children: William (died at the age of three months); Lulu M., Mary Belle and Ollie P. In 1884, Mr. Stone was elected constable, which position he held until 1886, when he was re-elected, and was also made marshal and deputy sheriff at the same time. In November, 1887, he engaged in merchandising at Bay Village, which he continued alone until February 1, 1888, when J. H. Vandiver bought an interest in the business, and they continued together until January 1, 1889. Mr. Stone then bought Mr. Vandiver out, and is now engaged alone in the business. He carries a general stock of goods, does a good business, and is in a prosperous condition. Aside from his store, he is the owner of 320 acres of land, and has one farm of 120 acres, well improved, and fifty-five acres under cultivation. This farm lies three miles east of Harrisburg, and another farm of eighty acres lies four miles east of Harrisburg, the latter all woodland. Another tract of timber land, 160 acres in all, lies six miles east of Harrisburg, and another eighty-acre tract lies on the Bottom Belt road. In addition to this, Mr. Stone is the owner of six lots and one dwelling-house in Harrisburg. He has



Yours Respectfully
Garnis J. Henderson
JACKSON COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

acquired all his property by his own industry, and deserves much credit for it. He and Mrs. Stone are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he is a liberal contributor, as well as to all other worthy and laudable enterprises.

Thomas B. Sparks, general merchant, Harrisburg, Ark. Thomas B. Sparks, the senior member of the well-known and thoroughly established firm of T. B. Sparks & Co., is a native of Middle Tennessee, where his birth occurred February 27, 1840. His father, Thomas Sparks, was a farmer and trader by occupation, and was married in Virginia, to Miss Mary Booth. He moved to Arkansas in 1859, and died near Jonesboro about 1878. Both he and wife were members of the church, he of the Methodist Episcopal, and she of the Baptist Church. Their children, ten in number, are as follows: Mrs. Sarah A. Stroud (residing near Jonesboro), Mary E. (widow of H. Parr, residing at Jonesboro), T. B., A. W. (a farmer, residing at Harrisburg, Ark.), W. M. (a traveling salesman for a wholesale clothing house, at Cincinnati), G. N. (merchant at Wynne, Ark.); the rest of the children are deceased. Thomas B. Sparks began life for himself by entering the army, enlisting February 17, 1862, in Company A, Twenty-third Arkansas, with J. D. Hillis, as captain. He took part in the disastrous battles of Iuka and Corinth, and was captured at Port Hudson, paroled and returned home. In the autumn of the same year he was exchanged, after which he entered the service in the same company and regiment, but cavalry. On the re-organization, his elder brothers, James E. and T. B., were elected captain and lieutenant, respectively, of Company A, which position they each held until the close of the war. After entering the cavalry, the subject of this sketch was in the White River campaign, but surrendered at Wittsburg, in July, 1865. After the termination of hostilities, he returned home, and engaged in tilling the soil for one year, after which he entered the employ of his brother, James E. Sparks, as clerk. In the year 1868 his marriage to Miss Elvira Harris was consummated. She is the daughter of Capt. Benjamin and Martha (Thrower) Harris, who were among the earliest settlers of

this county, and were the founders of the town of Harrisburg, which was named in their honor. Mr. Harris was a successful agriculturist, and figured prominently in the affairs of his county and State, holding the offices of representative, judge, and was also senator of the Twenty-ninth District of Poinsett, Jackson and Mississippi Counties. He was a Democrat in politics, and was a prominent Mason. Mr. Sparks continued to work as a salesman until 1873, when he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Poinsett County, and was twice re-elected. He was defeated in 1878, and subsequently returned to mercantile work, which he continued until 1880, when he was elected sheriff and collector. He was twice re-elected, thus plainly showing his efficiency as a public man, and served in that office until 1886, since which time he has given his undivided attention to merchandising. He and Mrs. Sparks are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are much respected by all who know them. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. (being High Priest of the Chapter) and of the K. of H. He is a Democrat, and is active in his support of all schools, churches and public enterprises generally. In January, 1887, the present firm of Sparks & Co. was formed, the individual members being T. B. Sparks and J. L. Smith. They carry a stock of goods valued at from \$6,000 to \$8,000, handle cotton and grain, and are doing the largest business of any firm in town.

A. S. Thorn & Co., general merchants, of Marked Tree, Ark. A. S. Thorn is an example of the success attending hard work and honest dealing, and his trade is solidly established and reaches over the surrounding country. They carry an excellent and select stock of general goods, and the building in which they do business is their own, and they also own a good frame hotel. Their store was established in 1886, and, as stated above, they are doing a prosperous business. A. S. Thorn was born in York District, of South Carolina, in 1834, and is the third of a family of ten children born to Jesse and Frances (Miller) Thorn, who were born in South Carolina and North Carolina, respectively. The father was a planter, and in 1838 removed to the "Blue Grass State," and from there to Poin-

sett County, in 1848, but entered land in Craighead County, and in 1874 moved to Jonesboro. where he lived a retired life until his death, in 1875. He took considerable interest in local politics, and, although originally a Whig, he afterward became a Republican. His wife's death preceded his by one year, she having borne him the following children: William Jasper, who in 1861 enlisted from Crittenden County, in Capt. Barton's regiment of cavalry, and while trying to capture a vessel, in 1862, was shot, dying a short time afterward, in the month of April; John Newton, another son, resides in Craighead County, and is engaged in farming; A. S., our subject; Mary, who died young; D. H., who is married and resides in Jonesboro; Harvey J., who was killed in 1871 by a falling tree; Zilla, who died in 1864; Martha (Mrs. Hubbs) residing in Craighead County; Sarah (Mrs. Abraham Brown), also of that county, and Caledonia (Mrs. Gwinn), also residing there. A. S. Thorn received no educational advantages in his youth, but educated himself after reaching manhood. He began farming in Craighead County, and was married there, in 1856, to Miss Ollie Owen, of Tennessee, but her death occurred the same year. He next wedded, in Poinsett County, Miss Nannie Bradsher, of Tennessee, their union taking place in 1859. She bore Mr. Thorn one child, Ida, and died in 1866. This daughter married a Mr. Hydrick, in 1882, and is living in Scott Township. In 1867 Mr. Thorn's third union was consummated, his wife being Miss Amanda J. Mardis, of Alabama, and their marriage has resulted in the birth of three children: Willie N., Ruth and Bessie Beatrice. In 1866 Mr. Thorn removed to Scott Township, and purchased a partially-improved farm of 1,350 acres, and put 250 acres under cultivation. He has since divided with his children, but still owns 150 acres there, all under cultivation. He remained on this farm until November, 1884, when he moved to Little River Township, and the following year embarked in his present business, at which he is doing well. He had previously been engaged in the same enterprise at Harrisburg, in 1872, the firm name being D. H. Thorn & Co., but at the end of eighteen

months he sold his interest. He has a good farm of 320 acres, with about 120 acres under cultivation, and gives considerable attention to raising stock. He read law while living in Scott Township, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar, and since that time has practiced more or less. He is independent in his political views, and on the 13th of March, 1868, he was elected sheriff of Poinsett County, and served until the latter part of 1874. He is a member of Lodge No. 184 of the A. F. & A. M., at Harrisburg, and in this order is a member of Poinsett Chapter, No. 77. He and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

A. W. Thornton has passed the uneventful life of the farmer, and has continued steadily to pursue "the even tenor of his way," and is now classed among the prosperous farmers of Poinsett County. His birth occurred in Giles County, Tenn., in 1846, and he was the fifth of eight children born to Leecel and Sarah Jane (Austin) Thornton, the former born in South Carolina and the latter in Tennessee. The father was taken to Tennessee when a youth, and was there reared and educated, and made that his permanent home until his death, which occurred in 1888, his worthy wife still surviving him, and making her home in Tennessee. In early life he was a Whig in his political views, but later he became a Democrat. A. W. Thornton was initiated into the mysteries of farm life by his father, who was a successful agriculturist, and received his early scholastic training in the district schools of Giles County. In 1862 he abandoned farm life for the time being to join the Confederate army, and was a member of Company E, Thirty-second Tennessee Infantry, and was mustered into service at Murfreesboro, and afterward participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and in 1864 received a gun-shot wound at Resaca, and was confined in the hospital at Forsyth, Ga., until fully recovered. He rejoined his company in August, 1864, and was again wounded by a gun-shot at Atlanta, Ga., and was sent to the hospital where he had previously been cared for, and was later taken to Cuthbert, Ga. In 1864, he again rejoined his command, and was with Hood on his

campaign in Tennessee. After his return to his home in Giles County, he remained there until 1871, when he came to Poinsett County, where he has since been engaged in farming and school-teaching, and in both these occupations has become well known. His farm comprises 160 acres, and since 1883, he has cleared thirty acres and put them under cultivation. His property is well improved with good buildings and fences, and in addition to his farm-work, his attention is given, to a considerable degree, to stock raising. He votes the Democratic ticket, but is not an active partisan. In 1877 and 1878 he filled the office of county assessor, and is the present justice of his township, and is serving his fourth term. He is a patron of schools, and is a member of Harrisburg Lodge No. 184, of the A. F. & A. M., and was secretary of his lodge for about two years. He has also filled that position for the I. O. O. F., he being a member of White Hall Lodge No. 77. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel. He was married in this county, in 1877, to Miss Harriet Frances Wright, and by her has four children: James Arthur, Thomas Jefferson, Leecel La Fayette and William Harvey.

William Usery, blacksmith and farmer, Harrisburg, Ark. Tennessee has furnished to this county a number of representative men, and among them might be mentioned William Usery, who was born in Bedford County, of that State, in 1832. He is the son of Allen and F. Elizabeth (Johnson) Usery, both natives of North Carolina, and early settlers of Tennessee, to which State they emigrated in pioneer times. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. William Usery was brought up as an agriculturist, and it was but natural that he should permanently adopt that calling, as his life occupation; and this he has always followed. He received his education in the common schools of Tennessee, and at the age of eighteen years learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed in connection with farming. In 1849 he came to St. Francis County, Ark., and worked at his trade for two years. He was first married in 1851, to Mrs. G. (Stephens) Fisher, and one child was born to this union, Frances, who is now the

wife of William A. Garvey, and resides in Poinsett County, Ark. Mrs. Usery died in 1856, and in 1859 Mr. Usery selected his second wife in the person of Mrs. Roxy (Franks) Casbeer, widow of Joseph Casbeer, who was a native of Tennessee, and a farmer by occupation. By her first marriage Mrs. Usery became the mother of three children: Jerusha A., widow of Frank Thiville, a farmer of St. Francis County, who died in 1886, leaving his widow and two children; Thomas and Chessley. Mrs. Usery is the daughter of Chessley and Jerusha (May) Franks, the former a local Methodist Episcopal preacher of Tennessee. Elder Franks came to Arkansas at a very early date, and here married Miss May, a member of one of the oldest families of Northeast Arkansas. Mrs. Usery is the fourth of eight children born to her parents, her birth occurring in St. Francis County, Ark., in 1829. She spent her school days in that county, and after her marriage to Mr. Usery, in 1859, they resided in St. Francis County for thirteen years. Mr. Usery engaged in blacksmithing and farming. In 1872 he moved to Harrisburg and bought 460 acres of land, but has since sold some of this, and is now the owner of 300 acres adjoining the city, with about fifty acres under cultivation. He lives in the center of this, just across the corporation line. He has the best buildings, the largest orchard, bearing all kinds of fruit, and is considered one of the substantial men of the county. By his marriage were born two children: Florence, wife of a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and residing in Texas, and Annis, wife of George Garvey, a merchant at Harrisburg. Mr. Usery and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Royal Arch Mason. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He and his excellent wife can relate some very interesting reminiscences of early times, how lumber was made with a whip-saw, how the clothing and boots and shoes were made by the old settlers, and how Bolivar was at one time the county-seat.

Jasper M. Vanhoozer, farmer and stock raiser, Harrisburg, Ark. Located in the midst of one of the finest agricultural centers of Poinsett County, the farm which Mr. Vanhoozer owns and occupies

is conceded to be among the best in the vicinity; and this is saying not a little, for on every hand may be seen superior farms, whose ownership denotes thrift and prosperity. Mr. Vanhoozer first saw the light of day in Lincoln County, Tenn., where his birth occurred on the 7th of September, 1845. His parents, Jacob and Mary (Ketchum) Vanhoozer, were natives of Tennessee, and the father was one of the pioneers of Middle Tennessee. He was a participant of one of the Indian Wars, and died in the year 1846, on the 26th of September. They were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and much respected citizens. The mother, after surviving the death of her husband for about twenty-seven years, died in 1873. They were the parents of four children, two sisters and Jasper N. now living. One sister, Gestin, married Joseph Birdwell, and now resides in the Lone Star State. The other sister, Fenton, is the wife of Jesse Hardgrove, and resides near the old homestead, in Tennessee. Jasper M. Vanhoozer received a fair education in the common schools of Tennessee, and at the age of seventeen years, he left the farm of his father and enlisted in the Confederate army, in Company A, Forrest's Cavalry, and participated in the skirmish at Athens and Corinth. After the last named battle, Mr. Vanhoozer re-enlisted in Company E, Thirty-second Tennessee Infantry, under Gen. Hood, and was in the battles of Franklin, Nashville and Murfreesboro. He was wounded at Port Hindman, in 1863, and at Murfreesboro, in 1864. Here his services ended, as he never regained his health sufficiently to return. After cessation of hostilities, he returned to Tennessee, and engaged in tilling the soil, which industry he has since carried on. By his marriage, which occurred in June, 1867, to Miss Susan Darnell, he became the father of four children, two now living: Nancy Ann, wife of Charles Presley, a farmer now living in Tennessee, and Benjamin Lewis, a farmer, unmarried, and residing in Poinsett County. Mrs. Vanhoozer was the daughter of James and Susan (Merrill) Darnell, natives of Tennessee. In 1869, Mr. Vanhoozer and family moved to Poinsett County, Ark., and here purchased forty acres of partially improved

land. He has added to this tract from time to time, until he now has 270 acres on Crowley's Ridge, with about sixty-five acres under cultivation. He also has 200 acres in St. Anguille Bottom, and is improving the same: has twenty-seven acres under cultivation. He rents land for cotton. Mr. Vanhoozer votes with the Democratic party, but is conservative in politics. Mrs. Vanhoozer died in 1883, and in the same year Mr. Vanhoozer was married to Miss Sarah Hall, daughter of Newton G. and Sarah J. E. (Robertson) Hall, natives of Mississippi. By this union Mr. Vanhoozer became the father of the following children: Leana C., James L. and Sarah A. Mr. Vanhoozer is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, and holds membership in Harrisburg Lodge No. 184, and was treasurer of that lodge for a number of years. He is a member of White Hall Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., and is at present treasurer of that society. He has served as school director a number of years, and has always taken an active interest in and given his support to all enterprises for the good of the community, and is one who believes in progressive farming.

B. F. Webber is one of the successful agriculturists of this region, and as such deserves honorable mention among these pages. He was born on Blue Grass soil in 1839, and was the fifth of nine children born to F. X. Webber, who was a native German. The father came to the United States when young, and was married in Kentucky to Artimissa Ellen Hays, who was a native of that State. In 1851 they removed to St. Francis County, Ark., and from here Mr. Webber enlisted in the Rebel army service, in 1862, and died the following year. B. F. Webber was initiated into the mysteries of farming in early youth, and received a fair English education in the schools of St. Francis County. In 1863 he came to Poinsett County, Ark., and was married here, in 1869, to L. C. Calvert, a native of Phillips County, Ark., who came here with her parents at a very early day. Both her father and mother are now deceased. After his marriage Mr. Webber settled on a farm near where Tyronza is now situated, and here made his home until 1880, when he purchased 160 acres of unim-

proved land, and now has about fifty acres under cultivation, and has his farm nicely improved, with good residence and out-buildings. He has increased his acreage to 200, and this he devotes principally to raising cotton, also giving considerable attention to stock. Mr. Webber is a Democrat, a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and he and wife and children (L. C., Nettie Ann and Laura Rozella) are in communion with the Missionary Baptist Church. The following are their children: Laura Rozella, William Bedford, Nettie Ann, Edna, Charles, Franklin, Katie Nora, Edward Lee, James A., Lounie, Toney and Thomas. Mr. Webber and his family have enjoyed exceptionally good health since locating here, and they consider it an extremely healthy locality, as well as a fine farming region, never having had to call in a doctor.

Hon. N. J. Willis, farmer, Harrisburg, Ark. The name that heads this sketch is borne by one of the most highly respected and esteemed residents of Poinsett County. Let a man be industriously ambitious, and honorable in his ambitions, and he will rise, whether having the prestige of family or the obscurity of poverty. Mr. Willis was born in Caswell County, N. C., on the 31st of January, 1835, but attained his growth in Tennessee. His parents, John T. and Elizabeth (Ward) Willis, were also natives of North Carolina. The father was a thorough-going, industrious farmer, and an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and held the office of junior warden in that organization several years. He was a Democrat in politics, and he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their family consisted of six children: George W., died in the army in 1863, was a farmer of White County, Ark.; Mary, wife of a farmer living in Cross County, Ark.; Flora A., wife of James Maloney, a farmer of Illinois; Nancy, wife of Capt. J. M. LeVesque, county clerk, and the largest farmer in Cross County, Ark.; Sarah, died in 1864, and was the wife of Samuel Allen. N. J. Willis, the fourth child in order of birth, spent his boyhood days in Tennessee, when school opportunities were very limited. During that time his vocation was farming, and at odd

times he was busy over his books, of which he was very fond. At the age of twenty he began working for himself, and then spent a year in school to Prof. Phillips, near Somerville, Tenn. The next year, 1856, he came with Capt. LeVesque, to Poinsett (now Cross) County, Ark., and followed agricultural pursuits for two years. In 1857 he married Miss Nancy Shannon, daughter of Archibald and Nancy (Allen) Shannon, the former a native of Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Willis were born five children (two of whom are living): John T. died in infancy; Thomas J. died at the age of seventeen; James M. died at the age of four years; Samuel H., a farmer and miller, now resides with his father, and Ollie A., who is now thirteen years of age, is at home. Judge Willis lived in Poinsett County (now Cross), until 1875, and then moved to Poinsett County proper. In 1874 he was elected justice of the peace, and in 1879 was elected county judge, serving one term. In 1881 he was elected representative, and re-elected to the same position in 1883, thus showing his popularity with the public. In 1886 he engaged in ginning and milling, and the same year moved to Harrisburg, but continued to superintend his farm. He is the owner of 828 acres of land in Poinsett County, besides two lots with good houses on them, and the gin and mill at Harrisburg. In March, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army, Capt. Joe Martin's Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry (mounted), and in 1863 was promoted to the rank of lieutenant of Company C, which position he held until the war closed. He was in the battles of Greeneville, Helena, and went with Gen. Price in his raid through Missouri and Arkansas. He left the main army at Fort Smith, and operated on White River until 1864, when he joined the main army at Camden, and continued with the same until the surrender at Wittsburg, Ark., in 1865. He served his county and State in the most acceptable manner during the war, but has rendered it even more valuable service, not only as a reliable public official, but as an industrious farmer and law-abiding citizen. He is now living in comparative retirement. He is a member of the Masonic order, also the K. of H., and in

his views affiliates with the Democratic party. He and Mrs. Willis are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has held the office of class-leader, has also been superintendent of the Sunday-school, and he is a liberal contributor to all laudable enterprises.

John R. Willis, postmaster of Buffalo Lick, Ark., has held the position he now occupies for the past six years, and has ably discharged the duties incumbent upon the office. He was born in Oldham County, Ky., in 1837, but received his education in Saline County, Mo., and up to the age of eighteen years was an attendant at the district schools, and was engaged in farm labor on the old homestead. After attaining the above mentioned age he entered the employ of Majs. Russell & Wardell, being master of a wagon train leaving Leavenworth for any given point in the far West. After remaining in the Government employ for about seven years he, in 1862, joined the Eighteenth Mississippi Cavalry, commanded by Col. Jenkins, and was in the battles of Franklin, Nashville and Fort Pillow, and in other minor engagements, serving until hostilities ceased, when he was paroled at Memphis, Tenn. He was captured three times, one time being taken prisoner at Holly Springs, Miss., by the Seventh Kansas Regiment, of which W. F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, was a member, the latter having been in his employ while he was a teamster in the West. Mr. Willis was engaged in farming in Cross County, Ark., until 1879, when he crossed to Poinsett County, Ark., and here has since made his home, his farm of 200 acres being finely improved, with good buildings, fences, etc., and 100 acres are under cultivation. He also operates a steam cotton-gin, and raises some stock. He is independent in his political views, but usually votes the Democratic ticket. He has held the office of magistrate, and for many years has been an active worker for the cause of temperance. He is a patron of education, is a member of the school board, and also belongs to the board of equalization. He is a Mason, being a member of Arcadian Lodge, at Vandale, Cross County, and also belongs to the Agricultural Wheel. He was married, in Cross County, Ark., in 1872, to Miss

Mary Harvey, a native of Shelby County, Tenn., and to their union six children have been born: Lillian, Lewis, Henry X., Mary, Ethel and Edna. Mr. Willis is the youngest of eleven children born to Lewis and Polly (Ryle) Willis, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of North Carolina. They settled on a farm in Boone County, Ky., at an early day, and in 1835 moved to Oldham County, where the mother died in 1845. In 1848 Mr. Willis settled in Saline County, Mo., where he farmed and made his home until his death, in 1850.

J. B. Wilson is possessed of those advanced ideas and progressive principles regarding agricultural life which seem to be among the chief characteristics of native Tennesseans. He was born in Shelby County, of that State, in 1829, and is the elder of two children born to John B. and Mary Ann (Cowan) Wilson, who were also Tennesseans. The father followed the trade of cabinet-making until his death, which occurred in Middle Tennessee, in 1833, but his widow survived him until 1874, dying in Poinsett County, Ark. The early advantages received by our subject were such as usually fall to the farmer's boy, and at the early age of fourteen years, owing to the death of his father, he was compelled to put his shoulder to the plow, in order to assist in the support of his widowed mother. He was married in Tennessee, in 1857, to Miss Mary Houston, a native of Tennessee, and a niece of Gen. Sam Houston. Her parents, John and Martha (Gillespie) Houston, were Tennesseans, her grandfathers having been among the earliest settlers of that State from Virginia. J. B. Wilson removed to Poinsett County, Ark., in 1857, and located in Greenfield Township, where he purchased a partially improved farm, consisting of 179 acres, and now has eighty acres under cultivation, which he devotes to cotton and corn. By his wife, who died in 1873, he became the father of seven children, three now living: Mary L. (Mrs. Bennett, residing in Craighead County), David B. and Ida. In 1874 Mr. Wilson married Mrs. Mary Jane (Wilkison) Kelsoe, she having been born in the State of Alabama, but was reared in Poinsett County. Six of their seven children are living: Ellen, Eland, Thomas Payne, Robert Ingersoll,

Joe Voltaire and Andy Bradlaw. In December, 1861, Mr. Wilson went to Decatur, Macon County, Ill., and was there engaged in gathering supplies, for the Union Army. The following year he went to Memphis, Tenn., and from that time until 1865 he was on the city police force. In the latter year he returned to Poinsett County, where he has since made his home. Although not a politician, he votes with the Republican party, and has advocated its principles alone and single-handed at all times, and was one of two men of Arkansas who voted for Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, in 1865. He has always advocated the building and sustaining of good schools, and has for many years been a member of the school board in his district. He has been a Mason since 1850. He is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel. He has ever contributed liberally for the support of every enterprise for the building up of the county, and is considered one of its good citizens.

J. L. Wright, one of Poinsett County's representative farmers and stockmen, was born on Blue Grass soil in 1836, being the second of four children of Joseph and Sarah (Ford) Wright, who were also natives of that State, to which the paternal grandfather had moved at a very early day. Joseph Wright removed to Arkansas in 1842, and settled in Greenfield Township, where, in 1848, he entered the land on which he had first squatted, comprising 160 acres, and commenced making improvements, and here made his home until his death, which occurred August 19, 1876. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge of Harrisburg, and was a man whom all esteemed and respected. His excellent wife passed from this life in 1852. J. L. Wright in assisting his father in clearing the home farm, became familiar with the duties of agricultural life, and after acquiring a fair education in the old subscription schools of Poinsett County, he, at the age of twenty years, started out to fight the battle of life for himself. He was married in 1857 to Miss Jane Ishmet, a native of St. Francis County, and a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lane) Ishmet, who were born in Illinois and Tennessee, respectively. They removed from the former State to

Poinsett County, Ark., during the early history of this region, and also made their home in Greene County. The father's death occurred many years ago, but the mother is still living and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Wright. After his marriage, Mr. Wright settled on the farm where he now lives, and in 1861 enlisted from here for three years in Capt. Hillis' company, and was assigned to the Fifteenth Arkansas regiment, but was honorably discharged a short time after. He then volunteered in Capt. Kitchens' regiment, and was a participant in the battle of Little Rock. At the close of the war he returned to Poinsett County, and has since devoted his energies to putting his farm in good tillable condition. His first purchase of land was in 1858, and consisted of forty acres, but by his own good management and energy he now owns 660 acres, with over 200 acres under cultivation, which constitutes one of the finest farms in the county. He makes a specialty of raising a good grade of Durham cattle and Berkshire and Poland-China hogs, and in all his views he is progressive and enterprising. He is not an active politician, but usually votes the Democrat ticket, and socially is a member of Harrisburg Lodge No. 184, of the A. F. & A. M. He is one of the oldest members of the Christian Church, his wife also belonging to that church; and not in church matters alone has he been active, for he has always been interested in the progress and advancement of schools, and was instrumental in organizing the district in which he resides. His children are as follows: James J., who died in 1858; Harriet Frances (Mrs. Thornton), Eliza Jane, Mary Etta Gertrude (Mrs. Smith), Sarah Ellen, Jennie Kate, Joseph William, Julia, James Charley and Lou Ollie (twins), the latter of whom died in 1879 at the age of ten months; and Ida Lou. Mr. Wright's brothers and sisters are: John J., who was married, served in the late war, and died in 1872; J. L., Jasper, who married, and is a resident of the county; Elizabeth, who was the wife of James Wilson, and died in 1869; Malvina, now Mrs. McBroom, a resident of Harrisburg; and Joseph H., who is married and resides in Bolivar Township.

Jasper Wright. The life of this gentleman has been rather an uneventful one, but clearly demonstrates how much can be accomplished and acquired under the most unfavorable circumstances. He was born in Barren County, Ky., in 1840, and, after assisting his father on the home farm until twenty-seven years of age, he began doing for himself, but dropped his farming implements in 1861 to enlist in the Crittenden Rangers, a cavalry company organized in Crittenden County, Ark.; and was in the battles of Chickamauga, Corinth and Knoxville. He was paroled at Chester, S. C., in 1865, and returned to Poinsett County, which place has since been his home. He was married here, in 1867, to Miss Martha Jane Huston, a Tennessean by birth, but her death occurred in 1875, she having borne a family of four children; Harriet Jane (Mrs. Albright) and John William are the only ones now living. The following year Mr. Wright wedded Miss Laura Stevens, a Georgian, by whom he became the father of two children—Elizabeth and Bessie—but he was called upon to mourn her death in 1884. His next matrimonial venture was in 1885, his wife's maiden name being Josephine McClellan; she was born in Tennessee, and to them has been given one child, Lloyd D. In 1868 Mr. Wright purchased a timber tract of eighty acres, but sold it in 1879, and purchased another tract consisting of the same number of acres. He has added eighty acres to this, and has fifty acres under cultivation. He has always voted the Democratic ticket, and has served as justice of the peace for some years, and in 1886 was elected county and probate judge, serving two years. Socially, he is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and also belongs to Harrisburg Lodge of the A. F. & A. M. He and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of five children born to Joseph and Sarah (Ford) Wright, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. In 1844 they removed to Poinsett County, Ark., and here spent the rest of their lives, the father's death occurring in 1876, and the mother's in 1854.

W. L. Wright. Not without justice, Mr. Wright is conceded to hold a representative position among

the prominent and successful agriculturists of Poinsett County, for he started out in life for himself at the age of twenty-one years with no means, and is now the owner of 240 acres, with about thirty-five acres under the plow. He was born near Helena, Ark., in 1848, and his youth was spent in assisting on the home farm and in attending the public schools of St. Francis County. He removed to Illinois with his parents, but returned to Crittenden County, and was married here November 15, 1869, his wife being Miss Arena Johnson, a native of that county. After raising four crops in Crittenden County, he, in 1872, went to Macoupin County, Ill., and after taking charge of his father's farm for three years he settled in Mississippi County, and engaged in farming. In the month of March, 1880, he came to Poinsett County, Ark., and first purchased a farm of forty acres. This he sold at a later period, and bought eighty acres, and has added to it until he now has 240 acres, as stated above. He is a Democrat in his political views, and for the past eight years has given his attention to pastoral work, he being a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has three charges in Mississippi County, one at Frenchman's Bayou, one at Cross Bayou, and the other at New Hope. Last year he was pastor of a church at Philadelphia, Crittenden County. He is a public-spirited citizen, and is deeply interested in the cause of education, having given his children such advantages as he could afford. Their names are: Clara Idella, Mattison McMullen, Maud Jane, Bedford Whitfield and Milton Edward. Mr. Wright has noticed many changes for the better since locating in this vicinity, and, judging from a moral and Christian standpoint, the county is rapidly improving. Mr. Wright numbers the fifth of his parents' nine children. Both his father and mother, W. I. and Jane (Gazell) Wright, were born in Kentucky, were married there, and in 1845 removed to Arkansas, and up to the year 1853 the father was a Baptist minister of Phillips County. At the latter date he removed to St. Francis County, but returned to the former county in 1861, remaining two years. From that time until 1867 he resided on a farm in Poinsett County, and his

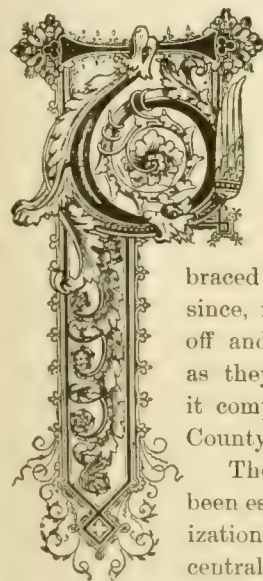
next move was to Macoupin County, Ill., and after living in the town of Girard for three years he purchased a farm, on which he resided until his

death, in February, 1875. His wife still survives him, and is now a Mrs. Sims, whose residence is in Raymond, Ill.

CHAPTER XXII.

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY—FORMATION AND ORGANIZATION—PUBLIC STRUCTURES—CATALOGUE OF OFFICIALS—THE FRANCHISE—ADMINISTRATION OF LAW—THE COMING OF THE PIONEERS—LOCATION OF THE COUNTY—ITS WATER COURSES—NUMEROUS PERSONAL AND BUSINESS SKETCHES—TIMBER AND MINES—LANDS AND CROPS—CENSUS RETURNS—RAILROADS—RELIGIOUS GROWTH—TOWNS—POPULAR INSTRUCTION—WAR RECORD—FACTS AND STATISTICS.

In ancient times the sacred plow employ'd
The kings and awful fathers of mankind,
And some * * have held the scale of empire
Then, * * with unwearied hand, * * *
Seized the plow, and greatly independent lived.—*Thomson.*



THE county of Independence was organized in accordance with the provisions of an act of the legislature of Arkansas Territory, approved October, 20, 1820. As then organized it embraced much territory which has since, from time to time, been cut off and included in other counties as they were formed. Originally it composed a part of Lawrence County.

The town of Batesville having been established prior to the organization of the county, and being centrally located, as well as enjoying the advantages of a navigable river, was chosen as the seat of justice, and as such still continues. The first court-house, a brick structure, was erected in 1821, close to the bank of White River, and above

the mouth of the bayou, on the public square, as shown by the town plat. The present court-house, which stands on block 15, at the corner of Broad and Main Streets, was erected in 1857 by Messrs. J. H. Peel and J. E. Wamac, at a cost of \$10,000. It is a plain two-story brick building, with six rooms on the first floor, and court-room, jury and witness-rooms on the second. It has a wooden tower containing a town clock. The Paul Jail Company, of St. Louis, Mo., is now repairing the two-story stone residence of the jailer, and completing a new jail attached, for the contract price of \$7,500. It stands on the opposite side of the same block on which the court-house is located, the jail proper having seven cells for prisoners.

The county has a poor farm and asylum for the use of the paupers. It is six miles northeast of Batesville, and has good buildings, and about fifty acres under cultivation. The county furnishes food and clothing for the indigent, the superintendent caring for them for the use of the farm.

The following is a list of names of county officers of Independence County from its organization, with date of their terms of service:

County judges: James Boswell, 1829-32; Richard Peel, 1832-40; D. W. Lowe, 1840-44; John Kyler, 1844-46; John Mannikin, 1846-48; D. W. Lowe, 1848-54; J. C. Brickey, 1854-56; N. Peed, 1856-64; H. Hogan, 1864-66; G. W. Shaw, 1866-68; H. Hogan, 1868-72; commissioners, 1872-74; Henry Neill, 1874-76; W. M. Steel, 1876-78; S. A. Hail, 1878-80; W. M. Steel, 1880-82; R. H. Griffin, 1882-86; A. J. Craig, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Clerks: R. Searcy, 1820-21; T. Curran, 1821-27; J. Redmond, 1827-32; C. H. Pelham, 1832-36; William Moore, 1836-38; C. H. Pelham, 1838-44; D. W. Lowe, 1844-48; W. R. Miller, 1848-54; R. R. Kellogg, 1854-56; Henry Powell, 1856-58; J. A. Price, 1858-62; M. A. Wycough, 1862-64; R. Harpham, 1864-66; Robert Neill, 1866-68; R. Harpham, 1868-72; W. H. Berry, 1872-74; E. M. Dickinson, 1874-86; M. A. Wycough, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Sheriffs: Charles Kelly, 1820-32; J. Egner, 1832-35; J. H. Egner, 1835-36; H. A. Engles, 1836-42; W. L. McGuire, 1842-47; A. Alexander, 1847-52; U. E. Foot, 1852-56; G. W. Daugherty, 1856-60; John Bailey, 1860-62; Dan James, 1862-64; John Palmer, 1864-66; F. D. Denton, 1866-68; J. J. Palmer, 1868-72; J. W. Kennedy, 1872-74; John Bailey, 1874-76; R. R. Case, 1876-82; R. M. Desha, 1882-86; McCurdy Hail, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Treasurers: J. H. Egner, 1836-40; S. B. Wycough, 1840-50; B. Lee, 1850-54; G. W. Dougherty, 1854-56; Thomas Womack, 1856-58; R. Harpham, 1858-60; T. Chaplain, 1860-64; Franklin Perrin, 1866-68; J. Van Emberg, 1868-72; J. H. Foster, 1872-74; B. F. Howard, 1874-80; R. H. Lee, 1880-86; J. A. Hinkle, 1886-88; L. C. Lindsay, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Coroners: John Reed, 1820-21; John Bean, 1821-23; J. L. Daniels, 1823-27; John Ruddell, 1827-29; A. Cresswell, 1829-30; Robert Bruce, 1830-32; J. Carroll, 1832-35; J. Merriweather, 1835-36; C. McArthur, 1836-38; H. W. Bandy,

1838-40; W. W. Baltimore, 1840-42; George Case, 1842-48; William O'Conner, 1848-52; Martin Cason, 1852-54; G. M. Miniken (or Minnikin), 1854-56; William O'Conner, 1856-58; H. Blevins, 1858-60; J. Thomas, 1860-62; J. Bethel, 1862-64; S. J. McGuffin, 1866-68; Charles Caw, 1868-72; W. R. Joplin, 1872-78; C. B. Grigsby, 1878-80; C. D. McCormack, 1880-82; K. E. Lawrence, 1882-84; Kent Lawrence, 1884-86; W. S. McGuire, 1886-88; J. L. Ellis, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Surveyors: C. H. Pelham, 1827-30; J. Trimble, 1830-35; E. Frazier, 1835-40; Samuel Wellin, 1840-42; A. Bowman, 1842-44; A. Manning, 1844-46; George Gill, 1846-48; T. S. Carter, 1848-52; J. Ireland, 1852-56; E. D. Rushing, 1856-58; C. P. Head, 1858-60; Robert Neill, 1860-62; Z. D. Bozart, 1862-64; James Grisham, 1864-66; J. S. Carter, 1866-68; J. S. Smith, 1868-72; J. M. C. Southard, 1872-76; W. A. Hill, 1876-78; J. M. C. Southard, 1878-82; John Hindman, 1882-88; G. M. Thompson, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: W. H. Grigsby, 1862-64; E. D. Rushing, 1864-66; R. H. Lee, 1866-68; T. A. Baxter, 1868-72; E. C. Patchell, 1872-74; D. R. Ford, 1874-76; William Taylor, 1876-82; T. B. Padgett, 1882-84; Thomas Owens, 1884-86; C. H. Webb, 1886-88; Josiah Martin, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Delegates in constitutional conventions: 1836, John Ringgold and Townsend Dickinson; 1861, M. S. Kennard, U. E. Fort and F. W. Desha; 1864, C. C. Bliss; 1868, Peter G. Misner and George W. Dale; 1874, J. W. Butler and J. Rutherford. Peyton Tucker represented Independence County in the council of the Second Territorial legislature, in 1821, and J. Ringgold represented Independence and Jackson Counties in the senate of the First State legislature; at the same time T. Dickinson representing Independence County in the house.

The political aspect of the county may be inferred from the votes cast for the several candidates at the last State and Presidential elections, which were as follows: September election, 1888,

for governor, James P. Eagle (Dem.), 2,012; C. M. Norwood (Com. Opp.), 2,051; for secretary of State, B. B. Chism (Dem.), 2,002; George W. Terry (Com. Opp.), 2,050; Presidential election, 1888, Cleveland (Dem.), 1,789; Harrison (Rep.), 324; Streeter (U. L.), 1,220; Fisk (Prohibition), 36.

As the county was created October 20, 1820, it is most likely that the first session of court was held in the latter part of that year or early in the year following; but no record of any court appears on file until the "Common Pleas" court convened at Batesville on Monday, November 19, 1821, with Judges Richard Peel and William Moore, presiding. This court assumed jurisdiction over all business, including county, probate and criminal affairs. So far as the record shows, this was the last term of the common pleas court. The same volume of records immediately following the last proceeding of the above shows that in January, 1822, the Hon. Richard Searcy, judge of the First judicial district, appeared and produced his commission as such, and opened the first term of the circuit court at Batesville. A grand jury was then chosen, and sworn to perform their duties, and Thomas Dickinson was appointed prosecuting attorney for the term. This court had jurisdiction now over all kinds of business, and was the only court held until 1829, when the county court was created by the legislature.

Judge Searcy presided over the circuit court until November, 1825, when he was succeeded by Judge James Woodson Bates. The first term of the county court began April 5, 1830, with James Boswell, judge presiding.

The circuit court now belongs to the Third judicial district, composed of the counties of Jackson, Lawrence, Stone, Randolph, Independence and Sharp, with Judge J. W. Butler, of Batesville, presiding, and J. L. Abernethy, of Evening Shade, as prosecuting attorney. The sessions of this court are held in Independence County, commencing on the first Monday of January and July of each year. The sessions of the county court begin on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October, and the probate court the first Mondays of February, May, August and November.

The legal bar of Independence County is composed of the following named attorneys: H. S. Coleman, J. C. Yancey, Robert Neill, W. A. Bevens, J. J. Barnwell, Ex. Gov. Elisha Baxter, Samuel Peete, W. B. Padgett, Charles Bourne, J. C. Bone and W. B. Ruddell.

Independence County has been comparatively free from the perpetration of the grosser crimes. Since the Civil War there has been only one execution for the crime of murder committed here—the hanging of Jesse Kemp for the murder of Marion Hulsey. He was tried on a change of venue and executed in Sharp County. Another person suffered capital punishment in the county for a murder committed elsewhere.

French traders and trappers ascended White River long before the permanent settlement of the country traversed by it began. A party of these people encamped and hunted bear in the region now known as Oil Trough Bottom, in Independence County. Here they slew many bear, from which they rendered the oil, filled their barrels and had a surplus left. This l  tter was put into wooden troughs and left in the camp, the intention probably being to return for it. However, no one called, and the oil spoiled in the troughs. Hence the name Oil Trough Bottom. These traders and hunters left many marks of their travels at various places up and down the river, which were plainly visible to the pioneer settlers. Not a few of the streams and other natural objects were named by the French and Spaniards.

The permanent settlement of this territory is believed to have commenced about the year 1810, or perhaps a little earlier. John Reed located at the site of Batesville in 1812. Samuel Miller, of Tennessee, came in 1813, and subsequently settled on the creek that bears his name in this county. Col. Robert Bean ran the first keel-boat up White River and established himself at the mouth of Polk Bayou (Batesville) in 1814. James Micham settled near the same place in the same year. In 1817, James Trimble and his family, including Jackson S. Trimble, who now lives at Sulphur Rock, and who was then a small child, came from Kentucky and chose a location five miles southwest of Bates

ville. Col. Hartwell Boswell, John H. Ringgold, John Redmond and Henry Engles all came from the same State to Batesville some time prior to 1820.

The following named persons composed the first grand jury empaneled for the county in the circuit court, in January, 1822: George Teil, Byrd Candrey, James Akin, John Morgan, Henry Morris, David Magness, John Cochran, William Sneed, George Trimble, Peter Taylor, William Matney, Benedict White, Joshua Minyard, Amos Friend, William Friend, Robert Bruce and Morgan Magness. These, of course, were all prominent pioneer settlers. John Magness, father of Morgan Magness, was also a pioneer of note. Space only permits the mention here of a few of the most prominent early residents, but two of whom, so far as known, are now living: James Micham and Jackson S. Trimble. For other pioneers the reader is referred to the list of early county officers and biographical sketches.

Independence County, located in the northeastern part of the State, is bounded north by Izard, Sharp and Lawrence Counties, east by Jackson, south by Jackson and White, and west by Cleburne and Stone. It has an area of 700 square miles, a considerable portion of which remains unimproved.

Its boundary lines are as follows: Beginning on the line dividing Townships 14 and 15 north, where Black River lastly crosses it in its downward course; thence west on the township line to the range line between Ranges 4 and 5 west; thence north to the corner between Sections 13 and 24, Township 15 north, Range 5 west; thence west on section lines to the southwest corner of Section 18, Township 15 north, Range 7 west; thence south 45° west seven and a half miles to White River; thence down White River to the mouth of Wolf Bayou; thence up Wolf Bayou to the line dividing Townships 12 and 13; thence east to the northeast corner of Township 12 north, Range 8 west; thence south on the range line to the line dividing Townships 10 and 11 north; thence east on the township line to the line dividing Ranges 3 and 4 west; thence north on the range line to White River; thence down

White River to the mouth of Black River; thence up Black River to the place of beginning.

The surface of the county, in general, is quite broken and hilly, and in some places it might be considered mountainous. Along the streams there are beautiful valleys, and on the summits of the ridges between the streams many tracts of fair table lands are seen. A large proportion of the hilly lands are so completely covered with stone and bed rock as to render their cultivation impossible. The famous Oil Trough Bottom is a tract of very rich alluvial land, fifteen miles in length and about three miles in width, lying on the southwest side of White River, in the southeast part of the county. It is level, but not subject to overflow, and is especially well adapted to the production of wheat and corn. At its head is the Oil Trough Ridge, with a height of 152 feet. In this ridge is a black limestone capable of a superior polish. About five miles above Batesville a bold headland on the south side of White River, known as "Shields' Bluff," or White River Mountain, is a conspicuous object. This mountain is some 570 feet above the river, and is a noted land-mark in Arkansas as having been the point where the old Cherokee line commenced at White River, and ran southwest along the dividing ridge, of which it forms the terminating bluff on the river.

From Miller's Creek to Batesville the hills are from 130 to 240 feet in height. Red shales, running downward into brown and black shales, with calcareous septaria, occupy the base of the hills around Batesville; these shales are surmounted by 150 to 180 feet of sandstone. Between Batesville and the "Big Spring," there are high ridges elevated about 450 feet above White River, composed in their upper part of both compact and cellular chert; the latter partaking of the character of buhr-stone. The descent from these chert ridges to the "Big Spring" is some 260 feet. (State Geological Report). Building stone of excellent quality exists in unlimited quantity in Independence County, and in the cavernous limestone regions, hundreds of caves, from small to great dimensions, are numerous.

White River, the largest stream in the county,

passes through it in a direction a little south of east, leaving the larger portion of the area to the north. The creeks that flow into this river from the south are Wolf Bayou, which forms a portion of the western boundary of the county, Greenbriar, Salido and Goodie; and those flowing into it from the north are Lafferty, Spring Creek, Polk Bayou and Big Creek. South Big, Elbow, Fourteen Mile, Ten Mile and Departee Creeks drain the extreme southern part, flowing southward. Cura and Dota Creeks, in the northeastern portion of the county, flow into Black River, where the latter forms a portion of the eastern boundary line. With the streams here named, and their various tributaries, the locality is well drained. Many springs abound, the most noted of which is Big Spring, about six miles northwest of Batesville. Here a volume of the clearest water rises from a cavernous passage at the foot of an amphitheatre of hills of cherty, siliceous limestone, sufficient in quantity to turn a small gristmill, which stands a short distance below. This spring is quite a noted locality in Independence County. Good well water can be obtained at various places at a moderate depth, while cisterns are generally in use. From the several sources named an abundant supply of water is obtained for all purposes. White and Black Rivers are both navigable to points above this vicinity. The former may be traversed by the large steamers that ply the lower waters, as far up as Batesville, and by small vessels, to Leadville in Missouri. The latter is navigable for boats of medium size as far as Poca-hontas, in Randolph County, and for smaller vessels to points at a greater distance above.

Independence is in the mineral belt of this part of the State. The ores found are oxides of iron and manganese, galena and occasionally copper pyrites. The richest beds of manganese are located in the vicinity of Lafferty Creek and the town of Cushman, to which latter place the railroad has been extended from Batesville, on account of the rich mineral deposits thereabouts. Lead has been mined to some extent on Cura Creek, in the northeast part of the county. Throughout this mineral belt manganese ore is found in different de-

grees of purity, from that which is worthless, up to the best, which is very rich and remarkably free from phosphorus and silica. It is usually detected between a top covering of burnt flint and limestone at various depths beneath. The principal mines now worked are the Southern Mine and the Turner Mines, both in Stubbs Township. The Keystone Iron & Manganese Company, of Johnstown, Pa., one of William Carnegie's companies, own the former and control the latter. They have a very extensive plant of machinery at the Southern Mine, and generally keep about fifty men employed. The ore from this and the Turner Mines is of the finest description. Considerable work is being done in other mines in the way of developing them.

There are millions of tons of the better class of ore in this belt awaiting only the investment of the intelligent capitalist to reap a rich reward for his investment; but capital is necessary.*

The timber growth of Oil Trough Bottom is pin oak, red oak, water oak, elm, pecan, black walnut, sweet gum, hackberry and buckeye, with an undergrowth of large pawpaw, grape vines, spice-wood, etc. The bottom lands, though of limited extent, in the northwest part of the county support a growth of black walnut, Spanish oak, ash, and over-cup oak, with an undergrowth of spice and large grape-vines. A similar growth of timber is found in the valleys throughout the county. Much of the upland is covered with black and white oak, hickory and dogwood, and the principal growth on the cherty limestone land consists of black-jack, sassafras and persimmon.

A large proportion of the more broken lands still belong to the United States, and are subject to homestead entry. The State also owns considerable, which can be procured very cheap. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company have a large amount of land within the county, and the balance belongs to individuals. The soil of the Oil Trough Bottom is unsurpassed in fertility. It is dark colored and of a clayey consistency, having a depth of from five to six feet. It yields from a bale to a bale and a half of cotton, fifty to one hundred bushels of corn, and from

*From the Batesville Guard of October 26, 1888.

twenty to forty bushels of wheat per acre. The soil of the other bottom lands are generally composed of alluvial deposits, and are very rich and productive, while that of the uplands is, as a rule, light and sandy. Much of the upland will not produce more than from five to ten bushels of wheat, and from ten to twenty bushels of corn, and from one-half to three-fourths of a bale of cotton per acre. All kinds of fruit trees flourish and do well when cultivated, even where scarcely any thing else can be grown. A State Geological Report published before the late Civil War, speaks of the soil in general as follows: "A considerable diversity of soil is to be found in Independence County, corresponding to changes in the underlying geological formations. Though the surface is considerably broken, still there are extensive areas of table land underlaid by cherty subcarboniferous limestones. These soils are rich, and being based on red clay, are retentive and durable; they are similar in composition to the land in the barrens of Kentucky. There are, also, extensive tracts of bottom land, bordering on the numerous small streams which water this county, that are well adapted for cultivation."

Much of the timber of the county has been cut into logs and rafted down White River to distant market points, while some has been sawed into lumber and shipped away by rail; an abundant supply, however, remains for domestic purposes, and wood for fuel seems almost inexhaustible. Thus far the county's chief sources of income have been the growing of cotton and corn and the raising of live stock. It is believed, however, that ere long the mineral products will become equally profitable. When thousands of men are employed to dig the ores from the earth, and other thousands are engaged in manufacturing the products at or near home, and home markets are established for the surplus farm yield, greater prosperity must reign!

In 1880 the United States census showed that Independence had 2,465 farms and 84,766 acres of improved land. From these the vegetable productions for the year 1879 were as follows: Indian corn, 691,188 bushels; oats, 61,209 bushels; wheat,

57,104 bushels; hay, 396 tons; cotton, 11,156 bales; Irish potatoes, 11,251 bushels; sweet potatoes, 16,583 bushels; tobacco, 21,726 pounds. In the production of tobacco, the county then ranked seventh in the State. It will be interesting to compare with these figures the productions of the present year (1889), when the census of 1890 shall be published. The number of head of live stock here in 1880, was: Horses, 3,742; mules and asses, 2,297; neat cattle, 15,553; sheep, 11,351; hogs, 32,911. The live stock as shown by the abstract of taxable property for the year 1888 was: Horses, 4,199; mules and asses, 2,707; neat cattle, 20,570; sheep, 5,642; hogs, 26,675. By comparison it will be seen that since 1880 there has been a large increase in horses, mules and asses, and neat cattle, but a decrease of nearly 50 per cent in the number of sheep and a large apparent decrease in the number of hogs. In 1880, and for years prior thereto, the Arkansas Woolen Mills, located on Sullivan Creek, some seven miles north of Batesville, were in operation, manufacturing all kinds of woollen goods. These mills furnished a home market for wool, in consequence of which the raising of sheep in the county had become a leading industry. On the 9th of May, 1882, these valuable mills were washed away and destroyed in a flood. Thus the home market for wool was to some extent overthrown. This, together with the reduced price of wool in general, probably accounts for the falling off in the number of sheep. There was no real decrease in the number of hogs raised, though the figures might indicate such to be the case.

In 1880 the county real estate was assessed for taxation at \$1,465,271, and the personal property at \$865,869, making a total of \$2,331,140, the taxes upon which amounted in the aggregate to \$34,719. In 1888 real estate was assessed for taxation at \$2,464,413, and the personal property at \$1,759,488, making a total of \$4,223,901; the total amount of taxes charged thereon was \$55,445.90. These figures show that since 1880 the taxable wealth of the county has almost doubled.

The population of Independence County at the end of each census decade since its organization has been as follows: 1830, 2,031; 1840, 3,669;

1850, 7,767; 1860, 14,307; 1870, 14,566; 1880, 18,086. The colored population in 1860 was 1,337; in 1870, 908, and in 1880, 1,382.

The Batesville branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad was completed to Batesville in 1882 and extended on to Cushman in 1886. It leaves the main line at a point near Newport. This is the only railway outlet with which this locality is favored.

The Methodists were the pioneer religious workers in Independence County, the Baptists coming next. Of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, there are now Batesville station, Rev. J. C. Brown, pastor—membership 220; Sulphur Rock circuit, embracing five appointments, Rev. D. W. Reid, pastor, with an aggregate membership of 590; Bethesda circuit, having about five appointments, Rev. A. P. Saffold, pastor, with an aggregate membership of 510; and Jamestown circuit, including seven appointments, Rev. T. A. Craig, pastor, with an aggregate membership of 460. Some of the circuits perhaps embrace a few appointments beyond the county limits. All these organizations belong to the Batesville district of the White River conference, of which Rev. H. T. Gregory, of Batesville, is the presiding elder.

There are within the county the following Baptist Church organizations, pastors and memberships: Batesville, Elder A. J. Barton, 90; Bellview, Mt. Olivet, Maple Spring and Union Grove, James Purcelley, respective memberships 60, 76, 87 and 55; Center Grove, R. B. Belomy, 172; Eutopia, M. M. Burge, 41; Martin's Chapel, G. W. James, 23; New Prospect, 25; Olive Branch, O. M. Wood, 46; Providence, J. D. Faulkner, 21; Pleasant Plains, C. W. Betts, 44; Rehobeth, J. W. Goodwin, 95; Sulphur Rock, J. W. Bell, 7; and Cave Spring, J. L. McCord, 83. All of these belong to the Independence Association of Missionary Baptists.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Batesville, with a membership of about 90, is the only organization of that denomination within the county.

The Batesville Presbyterian, is the only "Old School" church organization within the county. A. R. Kennedy, D. D., is the pastor, and the

membership is 128. The Cumberland Presbyterians have the following organizations and pastors: Jamestown, Philip Jeffrey; New Hope, James Bone; Sulphur Rock and Mount Zion, Henry Gibson. These will average about forty members each. In addition is a mission at Batesville, with Rev. A. N. Nunn as pastor.

Other denominations of less numerical strength within the county, having few organizations, are the Christian, Methodist Episcopal, and perhaps some others. The colored people have two Methodist and one Baptist Church organizations in Batesville. Sunday-schools are generally taught in connection with the stronger churches. Upon the whole the community is well supplied with churches and schools.

Batesville, the county seat, is situated on the north side of White River, at the mouth of Polk Bayou. In 1812, one John Reed, from Missouri, cut down the first tree on the site where it now stands, and erected a small store house, and with a supply of notions and whisky traded with the Indians, trappers and hunters. His example was followed during the next five years by C. Kelly, Robert Bean, Boswell, Ringgold and Redmond. The town was named after Judge James Woodson Bates, the first delegate to Congress from Arkansas Territory. The principal trade of the place during its early existence was that of supplying the settlers with groceries and provisions, for which hides and furs from the then numerous wild animals were taken in exchange. At that period the only means of intercourse with the older States was by keel-boats, and the trade was principally with New Orleans. But as time passed on and the country improved, Batesville became, as it now is, a beautiful and substantial city of nearly, if not quite, 3,000 inhabitants. It is attractively located on a plane inclining from the north toward White River, and on both sides of Polk Bayou—the business portion being mostly east of the latter stream.

The business part of the town begins at Chestnut Street and extends up Main Street on both sides for about five blocks. In this vicinity, extending out also on the cross streets, are nineteen substantial buildings of sandstone, this stone hav-

ing been procured near by. These nineteen buildings embrace the Arlington Hotel, the cotton warehouse and twenty stores. There are seven brick buildings (all two stories except one), containing fourteen stores. Two buildings are covered with corrugated iron, and many others are made of wood. Many fine brick, stone and frame residences are also found. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Baptists have each a large and commodious stone church edifice; the Presbyterians have a fine brick, and the Episcopalians a neat frame building. The colored people have three church houses. The public school-house is a large two-story brick, with a one-story stone building attached. The Arkansas College, a substantial brick structure of two stories, occupies a commanding position in the eastern part of town. There are also numerous other fine buildings and manufacturing establishments here, indicating thrift and energy above most places.

Batesville contains two banks, fourteen general stores, eleven groceries, two book and notion stores, three hardware stores, three drug stores, one dry goods and clothing store, two millinery, one furniture and two jewelry stores, two auction houses, one music and sewing machine store, a merchant tailor, two harness stores, three meat markets and a bakery; also a full complement of mechanics and their shops; the town is also supplied with two public halls, two large and commodious hotels—the Arlington and the McDowell House—and several smaller ones, a number of restaurants, two livery stables, a telephone exchange, connecting the town with Jamestown, Melbourne, Barren Fork, Cushman, Sulphur Rock, the Oil Trough district and Newport, a Pacific Express office, the Batesville Iron Works, a steam planing-mill and sash and door factory, two steam saw-mills, two flouring-mills, a wool carding-mill, a cotton-gin, a large canning and evaporating factory, a neat railroad depot, a well arranged post office, an abstract office, etc. The professions are also supplied. The various prominent secret societies are well represented.

The trade of the place is extensive. Several of the leading stores do a large wholesale business,

supplying the country merchants and merchants of many smaller towns with goods.

During the cotton season of 1887-88 over 20,000 bales of cotton were shipped from this point, 12,000 of which belonged to the trade proper of Batesville, and the number of car loads of other commodities shipped away were as follows: Cedar, 824; railroad ties, 89; manganese ore, 152; zinc ore, 2; stone (dressed), 127; lime, 16; general merchandise, 171; cotton, 1,013; cotton seed, 32; total, 2,426. About a mile from the court-house is the fair ground of the Independence County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, being an enclosure of twenty acres, containing a good race track, a grand stand and an agricultural hall. Very near the fair ground is Oaklawn Cemetery, owned by the corporation of Batesville. The town is incorporated, and has a full set of corporate officers and five aldermen. The present mayor is the Hon. J. C. Yancy. As a prosperous, growing and beautiful little city, and one whose cleanliness is proverbial, Batesville certainly compares most favorably with any in Northeast Arkansas.

This is a terminal point in the navigation of White River. It is the head of navigation for the large steamers that ply the lower waters, and the foot for the smaller up-river crafts. A powerful steam elevator belonging to the railroad company transfers the freight between the railway and the boats.*

The place also contains two weekly newspapers, the Batesville Guard, a Democratic paper of general news, now in its thirteenth volume, edited and published by M. Y. Todisman, and the Wheel, in its third volume, edited and published by Messrs. Martin and Bradley, deaf-mutes. The latter advocates the cause of the order known as the "Wheel," an organization professedly opposed to tyranny and monopoly. Both of these papers are ably conducted, and have proven a prominent factor in the influence exerted toward the advancement of the community.

Cushman, situated at the present terminus of

* For the history of Batesville acknowledgments are made to the Batesville Guard.

the railroad, nine miles northwest of Batesville, contains three general stores, three groceries, a blacksmith and wood shop, a postoffice, several dwellings, etc. Though only three years old, its growth has been steady.

Jamestown, on the Batesville and Clinton road, seven miles south of Batesville, contains four general stores, a postoffice, a blacksmith and wood shop, three school-houses, a public school building, a grist-mill and cotton-gin, and about 200 inhabitants.

Newark is on the railroad, in the eastern part of the county, and has a depot, post-office, four general stores, a drug store, two saloons, a still house, a saw and grist-mill and cotton-gin, a church edifice, a school house, and about 300 people.

Pleasant Plains, on the Batesville and Little Rock road, about twenty miles south of the former place, is comprised of three general stores, a blacksmith and wood shop, postoffice, academy, a church house, and about 200 inhabitants.

Sulphur Rock, on the railroad, eight miles east of Batesville, is a substantial old village, containing a postoffice, eight general stores, three drug stores, two groceries, pottery works, several mechanics' shops, a hotel, livery stable, two churches, two school-houses—academy and free school, lodges of several secret societies, and a complement of professional men. The town is incorporated and does a large amount of business. Its population is about 500.

The educational facilities of Independence County are best shown by the following statistics, from the report of the State superintendent of public instruction, for the year ending June 30, 1888: Scholastic population, white, males, 3,599; females, 3,268; total, 6,867; colored, males, 289; females, 276; total, 564; total white and colored, 7,432. Number of pupils taught in the public schools, white, 3,682; colored, 337; total, 4,019; number of school districts, 81; number of teachers employed, males, 76; females, 12, or a total of 88. Average monthly salaries paid teachers of first grade, males, \$45.00; females, \$40.00; in second grade, males, \$37.50; females, \$30.00; third grade, males, \$32.50, females, \$25.00. There was

expended for the support of the public schools during the year, \$21,202.15 for teachers' salaries; \$521.84 for treasurer's commissions, and \$1,504.89 for other purposes; total \$23,228.88. The number of districts voting tax was 32. According to these official statistics, about 72 per cent of the white and about 60 per cent of the colored scholastic population were taught in the public schools during the year. It is believed, however, that the statistics do not give the whole number of pupils who received instruction in the schools. The free school system is gaining popular favor and becoming more and more efficient.

The Arkansas College, located at Batesville, is a noted institution of learning, under the management of the Presbyterian denomination. It was founded in 1872, and has long been an established success. Then, as now, Rev. I. J. Long was president of the faculty. There are four courses of study: Primary, common school, bachelor of science, and the classical, mathematical and scientific. The college buildings consist of a large two-story brick and a large one-story stone house. They are pleasantly located in the eastern part of the city. The school is well patronized both at home and from abroad.

There has always been in Independence County a strong sentiment of loyalty to the general government. Out of about 1,800 votes cast in the county for delegates to the State convention before the first guns were fired in the Civil War, only about 300 were given to the candidates favoring secession. As soon, however, as the "dogs of war" were let loose, the loyal sentiment was suppressed and the secession element became predominant. Many Union men refugeeed to the North, and many others were pressed into the Confederate service. Companies for the Confederate army began to be organized in the spring of 1861, and before the struggle was over the county had furnished about fifteen companies for that army. These were commanded respectively by Capts. W. E. Gibbs, John H. Dye, George W. Rutherford, J. W. Cullins, S. C. Jones, S. Carson, J. S. Tracy, W. S. Smalley, T. J. Morgan, N. Floyd, E. Bridewell, S. J. McGuffin, James McCauley and others.

The most of these companies served in the Seventh and Eighth Arkansas Confederate regiments. On the 3rd of May, 1862, Gen. Curtis, of the Federal army, arrived at and established his headquarters at Batesville, and sent portions of his army to occupy other points in this part of the State. Immediately afterward a battalion of six companies, commanded respectively by Capt. Turney, H. V. Gray, Davis and others, was organized at Batesville under the charge of Col. Elisha Baxter, for the Federal army. After marching this battalion to Helena, Col. Baxter, who declined further to command it, turned it over to Lieut. Col. Bundy, of Chicago, who assumed command. This battalion was raised principally in Independence County. In the fall of 1863, Col. Baxter recruited and organized another battalion of six companies at Batesville, known as the Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry, or "Steele Guards," the latter name being in honor of Gen. Steele. The nucleus of this battalion was the company of Capt. William P. Berry. This command was also raised mostly in Independence County. It served about a year for the Union cause, and was disbanded without having been mustered into the United States service. A number of loyal men joined Col. Phelps' Missouri and other Federal regiments. By the best authority it is estimated that from first to last about 1,000 men of the county served in the Union army.

Gen. Curtis remained with his army at Batesville until nearly July 1, 1862. This place was re-occupied about the 1st of January, 1864, by a Federal force under Col. Livingston, who held it for several months, and at the close of the war, and for some time after, it was garrisoned by Federal troops. In January or February, 1864, while Col. Livingston commanded the post of Batesville, he sent a forage train into the country under an escort of about 180 soldiers. This force was attacked, a few miles out, by a Confederate force under Capt. George Rutherford. The escort was defeated, with some loss in killed and wounded, the forage train was captured and some forty-odd wagons were burned, and the mules taken away by the Confederates. This was known as the "Waugh

Fight," and was the only engagement in the county between the contending parties worthy of mention. The county was over-run by both armies, the results of which were somewhat felt by private citizens.

Independence County is undoubtedly in the center of a community rich in everything that tends to contribute to the happiness and welfare of man. Liberally supplied by nature with unsurpassed advantages of soil, climate and location, it needs no argument to convince the most skeptical of its desirability as a place of residence. Time will demonstrate the wonderful resources here awaiting development.

William R. Albright was born in North Carolina on the 16th of November, 1849, and is a son of Alvis and Mary (Stockard) Albright, both of whom were born in North Carolina, also, and were there reared, educated and married. Five sons and five daughters blessed their union: Samuel, George A., Alson G., Peggie, Nancy A., Julia E., William R., Franklin P., Mary Jane and Harriet E. Alvis Albright was a Mason, and he and wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which faith he died, on March 3, 1881. His widow still survives him, and finds a pleasant home among her children, but the most of her time is spent in Izaard County, with one of her children. William R. Albright acquired a good practical education in Independence County, and was married on the 22d of February, 1877, to Miss Mary Ann Meacham, who was also born, March 2, 1855, in this State and county. Their family numbers four children, three sons and one daughter: Alvis E. and William F. (twin sons, born June 22, 1880), Oscar A. and Cora L. Mr. Albright owns a farm of 300 acres, and is careful and painstaking in the cultivation of his land, and is very thorough in everything connected with its management. One hundred acres he devotes to the raising of the different cereals. He has been secretary and conductor, holding also other offices in the order of the I. O. O. F., of which organization he is a member, and he and Mrs. Albright have been

members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for some time.

William Allen, farmer and stock raiser, Cord, Ark. The subject of this sketch is so well known that an introduction to the public seems unnecessary. Mr. Allen is a native Tennessean, born in Wilson County, on the 24th of November, 1815, and is the son of George and Sallie (Johnson) Allen, natives, respectively, of South Carolina and North Carolina, the former born on the 2d of August, 1781, and died in June, 1867, and the latter born on the 23d of June, 1786, and died in 1851. They were married in Wilson County, Tenn., in 1805, and in 1818 he, with his family and nine other families, took a keel-boat and sailed, on the Cumberland River, for the Red River country. On their arrival at Chickasaw Bluffs (now Memphis), they were informed that the commissioners were negotiating for the Northwest Territory; and as the treaty was successfully completed, and the Territory included the portion of country they were then in, they settled there, two miles east of the present site of the town of Memphis. They remained in the western part of Tennessee for six years, engaged in farming and hunting, and bought a herd of wild cattle, which they had great difficulty in managing. Some stories connected with their wild woods experiences were very exciting and interesting. Seeing that the rapid settlement of the country was dispersing the game, Mr. Allen removed with his family to Independence County, Ark., settled in Oil Trough Bottom, which was then a dense and pathless canebrake, abounding in wild animals, and after remaining there a few months, came to Bayou Curie Creek, and bought a small farm, where he passed his last days. He was an old-line Whig, and was under Gen. Jackson in the War of 1812. His father was a Revolutionary soldier. He was a great lover of hunting, and followed this pursuit as long as he lived, killing a deer only a few months before his death. He died at the age of seventy-seven, and his wife at the age of seventy-five, both members of the society of the Latter Day Saints. William Allen was reared to farm life, and received a limited education in the common schools of Arkansas. He was

but fourteen or fifteen years of age when he came with his parents to this State, and was well schooled in the woodcraft of those pioneer days. He was reared principally on bear and deer meat. He assisted his father in clearing land, and in other farm-work, until seventeen years of age, when he hired to a man at Batesville, to assist a gang of men in clearing 300 acres of the heavy bottom land opposite Memphis. Here he worked for three months at \$12 per month (his first earned money), and then returned to his home in Arkansas. He then engaged in farming, raised a crop, and hired out the same year to William Strong for \$20 per month. Strong was a Government contractor, and young Allen worked on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, known then as the St. Louis & Little Rock road. In 1837 Mr. Allen secured employment as fireman on a steamboat, and later assisted in the building of a house in Batesville. During the winter of 1838 he worked in Oil Trough Bottom, gathering corn, and in 1839 he made a crop on the same farm. On the 26th of January, 1840, he wedded Miss Sarah Speers, a native of Lauderdale County, Ala., and the same year made a crop in Lawrence County. Also, the same year, he moved to Independence County, and on the 23d of March, 1841, settled on the place where he now lives. When he first came there, there were a small log cabin on it, and 800 rails split. He at once began clearing land, and erected suitable buildings, erecting the house in which he now lives in 1843. During that year and the two following he ran rafts of cypress logs to New Orleans, and on his return from that city, in 1849, he bought a land warrant for \$125 from a Mexican soldier (James Bullard), and laid the same on the 160 acres of land where he lived, thus securing title to the same. Since that time he has added to his farm, until he has now 480 acres, with 200 acres cleared. He has on this farm three tenant houses. To his first marriage were born seven children, only one now living, William T., who was born December 30, 1863, is married, and is one of the prosperous farmers of Independence County. Of the deceased, all of whom were daughters: Two died in infancy; Mrs. Nancy J. Lawrence was born on the 10th of Febru-

ary, 1841, and died in September, 1866; Mrs. Polly A. Young, was born October 20, 1846, and died in September, 1866; Mrs. Julia Young, was born on the 8th of April, 1849, and died on the 6th of March, 1881, and Mrs. Sarah E. Lambert, born March 23, 1851, and died on the 11th of November, 1874. The mother of these children, Mrs. Sarah (Speers) Allen, died on the 13th of November, 1875, and was a woman loved and esteemed by all who knew her. On the 25th of December, 1876, Mr. Allen married Mrs. Abbie Ann (McDougall) Smart, relict of William P. Smart, a farmer of Tennessee. She is the daughter of Robert and Amanda (May) McDougall, the latter still living and making her home with her daughter (Mrs. Allen). She is now eighty-seven years of age. Mrs. (Smart) Allen has four children: Rufus, living in Oregon; Abbie A. is the wife of Andrew Parr, farmer of Black River Township; Amanda is the widow of Nelson N. Winkles, and Lutie is the wife of William Winkles, and lives in Black River Township. Mr. Allen has given his attention to agricultural pursuits all his life, and has been successful. He votes with the Republican party, but does not take an active part in politics. His first presidential vote was cast for William H. Harrison, and his last for Benjamin Harrison. He gives an amusing account of the former campaign, of the log-cabin, cider drinking, cheering, etc. During the late war he remained at home, never entering the service, but was in sympathy with the Union. He has never aspired to office, though frequently solicited by his friends to do so; has never submitted, but has served his full share on the grand jury. He is a member of Bayou Dots Lodge No. 126, A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Sterling W. Allen. The name of Allen is one of the most influential in Floral, and one of the most respected in this community. Dr. Allen is a native of Wilson County, Tenn., born February 13, 1822, and received his education in private schools. He then began the study of medicine, graduated from Memphis (Tenn.) Medical College, in 1848, and began practicing the same year. He married Miss Melissa Carter, of South Carolina,

born in the year 1825, and the fruits of this union were three living children—Sarah Jane, Mary W. and Martha L. Dr. Allen was in the late war as a surgeon under Gen. McRhea, and participated in the battles of Ironton, Pilot Knob and West Port. Aside from his profession, he is also engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is the owner of 1,260 acres of land. In politics his principles coincide with those of the Democratic party. He and Mrs. Allen are members of the Methodist Church, and are held in high esteem by all acquainted with them. The Doctor is a genial, generous gentleman, and is liberal and progressive in his ideas. His parents, John and Sarah (Craig) Allen, were both natives of South Carolina, but later in life they moved to Fayette County, Tenn., where they passed the remainder of their days. To their marriage were born twelve children, the Doctor being the only survivor. The grandparents were from the Emerald Isle.

Dr. John Farrell Allen, a retired physician of great prominence, now residing in Batesville, was born in New Madrid County, Mo., March 29, 1824. He is a son of Samuel W. and Cecelia (LeSieur) Allen, his father a native of Alexandria, Va., and his mother a native of Missouri. The maternal grandfather was a French Canadian, whose ancestors came originally from France to Canada, and from there he moved to the State of Missouri, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, residing in that State until the time of his death. The paternal grandfather, Salathiel, was a Virginian by birth, and a sea captain who was lost at sea from his own vessel, together with a cousin, John Farrell, for whom our subject was named. Samuel W. Allen, the father of Dr. John F., died in 1863, followed by the mother in 1868. They were among the early settlers of Southeast Missouri, and were married in 1823, having but one child, a son. An incident worth noting is that for four generations only one son has been born to each family. The Doctor was reared in New Madrid County, and received his degree of A. B. in Perry County, at a Roman Catholic college. At the age of twenty years he began the study of medicine, spending two years under a private instructor, Dr. John Kirkwood.

He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, Penn., and graduated in the spring of 1847. From there he came to Batesville, where he remained but a short time, when he moved to New Orleans. He stopped here only a few months, however, and in 1848 returned to Batesville and began to practice his profession, making this place his permanent home. The Doctor's skill soon received a widespread reputation, as he was earnest in his profession, and made it his study and business. His practice was at one time probably the largest in Northern Arkansas, but within the last few years he has retired from the practice of his profession. He has accumulated considerable real estate, and owns several good farms, which are cared for by tenants. The Doctor has the credit of having given the Arkansas College, located at Batesville, its name, and is a trustee of that excellent institution of learning. He is one of the pioneer physicians who could append M. D. to his name, and became one of the most popular in Independence County, and the number of his friends are many. Dr. Allen was married, April 25, 1849, to Miss Mary E. Agnew, of Pennsylvania, a daughter of Dr. James Agnew, of Pittsburgh, who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1800, twenty-four years before the subject of this sketch was born. She is a sister of Chief Justice Agnew, of Pennsylvania. The Agnew family are lineal descendants of the Howells, Mrs. Allen's grandfather, Richard Howell, being governor of New Jersey for many consecutive years, and she is also a first cousin of the wife of the Confederate leader, Jeff. Davis. Mrs. Davis is a Howell. Dr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of four daughters and one son, only two of whom now survive the mother. Those yet living are Sarah (Mrs. Theodora Maxfield), Samuel W. and Mary. The latter and the Doctor are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he takes great interest in religious matters, as in educational affairs also, at Arkansas College, and has done a great deal for the advancement of school interests in Independence County. He has been identified with Batesville for forty-three years, as one of its leading spirits, and has the reputation of a skillful physi-

cian, and, as far as he himself is concerned, has never been upon a bed of sickness, though now in his sixty-sixth year. Active and earnest in all he undertakes, he says, jocularly, he could never find time to be sick. At heart, however, he attributes to God all his blessings, good health being one of the many.

Andrew Allen, one of the most extensive planters and land-owners of Independence County, resides in Greenbriar Township. He was born at Arkansas Post January 4, 1827, and when but six weeks old was taken by his parents to Independence County, which county has ever since been his home. Abraham and Sebella Allen, parents of Andrew, settled six miles east of Batesville, afterward removing to a point south of the river, where the father died, May 22, 1873; he was a farmer and blacksmith, and at the time of his death was one of the most wealthy men in the county. Abraham Allen was born in Orange County, N. C., where he was reared and married; he afterward lived some time in Tennessee before his removal to Arkansas, in 1827. He was of Irish-English descent, served in one of the Indian wars, and was well known and respected. His father, Samuel Allen, was one of the pioneers of Independence County, where he lived a number of years, but spent the latter part of his life in Texas. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Andrew Allen, brother of Samuel, and he was also an early settler of Independence County, where he and wife died, leaving several sons and daughters. The mother of our subject died when he was young, and the father married again. Andrew received a limited common-school education, and at the age of twenty-one years engaged in farming for himself. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Eighth Arkansas Infantry, and did service in Kentucky and Tennessee until after the battle of Shiloh, when the army was re-organized at Corinth, Miss., and he was discharged. He later joined Gen. Price's army, and was with him on the raid in Missouri and Arkansas. In 1867 Mr. Allen married Emily P., daughter of Madison C. and Mary. E. Snapp, natives, respectively, of Virginia and East Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Snapp were mar-

ried in Tennessee, and soon after moved to Arkansas, thence to Polk County, Mo., where Mrs. Allen was born. Mrs. Snapp died in 1871, and Mr. Snapp, in Missouri, in February, 1889; he was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have one son, Robert Lee. Mr. Allen has resided on his present farm since the war. He owns about 1,800 acres of land, 1,500 of which are fine bottom land; he inherited a large amount from his father, but has enlarged his property by his own efforts, and is one of the most successful and enterprising farmers in the county. He devotes some attention to good cattle-breeding, and takes great interest in stock raising. Mr. Allen's residence is four miles southeast of Batesville. Politically, he is a Democrat.

William A. Allen, an extensive and highly-respected farmer of Batesville, was born in 1842, within eight miles of that place. His parents were Abraham and Isabella Allen, of North Carolina, who, on their journey to the West, first settled in Tennessee, and then in the State of Arkansas. They moved to Independence County in 1827, and located within six miles of Batesville, and afterward to a point south of the river, where the father died, in 1873, over eighty years of age. He left a fortune of \$20,000, and considerable landed estate at the time of his death, and had been one of the most successful farmers of that period. He was upright and honest in all his dealings with mankind, and his name was one that commanded respect in every grade of society. William A. Allen was the youngest of the family, and remained with his parents until the latter days of the war between the North and South, when he enlisted in Company C, of Col. Dobbins' regiment, and fought for the Confederate cause. His career through the war was short, but brilliant, and though not on the victorious side, after the surrender at Jacksonport, he still bore the honors of a brave soldier. In 1866 he was married to Miss Nancy A., daughter of Joel and Matilda McClendon, of Mississippi. Mrs. McClendon, the mother, died three years after her arrival in Independence County, and the father survived her for four years, leaving four sons and six daughters at the time of

his death, of whom five are yet living. Mr. Allen and his wife have had their union blessed with six children, although one of them has since died. The names of those living are Abraham, Andrew, George William, Ida and Emily. The family resided on the old farm south of the river until February, 1889, and then moved to Batesville, where Mr. Allen has a fine residence. He owns three tracts of land comprising about 840 acres, and has some 300 acres under cultivation. Part of his land he inherited from his father, and his own good judgment and natural ability have added the rest. He is a Democrat in politics, and a strong upholder of the principles of that party, and is a member of Neill Lodge No. 285, A. F. & A. M., of Jamestown. Mr. Allen also belongs to the I. O. Q. F., being a member of the Batesville Lodge. He is one of the leading farmers of Independence County, and a man whose opinion and advice are always received with the fullest confidence. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is well known for her generosity and the interest she takes in all matters pertaining to that church.

John D. Aydelott, a successful farmer of Oil Trough, is the son of A. P. Aydelott and Martha J. Aydelott, who were the parents of twelve children, John D. being the fourth child. Five lived to be grown: M. J., J. D., A. W., S. E. and A. P. Aydelott, Jr., who is also a successful farmer in Oil Trough. A. P. Aydelott, Sr., was one of the oldest settlers of Oil Trough Bottom, coming to Oil Trough in 1844, bringing the first stock of goods that was sold in Oil Trough. He bought 240 acres of land from Joe Egner, and cleared 200, and farmed and made stock raising a success. At the beginning of the Civil War Mr. A. P. Aydelott was opposed to the States seceding, but after they did he cast his lot with the Confederacy. In politics before the war he was a Whig, but afterward a Democrat. A. P. Aydelott came to Arkansas from Tennessee in 1836, first settling in Little Rock, afterward Elizabeth, thence to Oil Trough, where he and his wife (whom he married in 1844), Martha J. Birdsong, also of Tennessee, lived happily together until death claimed the father and

husband, October 16, 1880. His widow and the mother of our subject, followed August 26, 1884. They were buried in the family graveyard on the farm. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The five children living are all doing well. One girl, S. E., is an invalid, and lives with the youngest brother.

John Bailey, farmer, Floral, Independence County, Ark. Tennessee has given to Independence County many prominent citizens, but she has contributed none more universally respected or more worthy of esteem than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Smith County on the 12th of September, 1822, and is the son of Wiatt W. Bailey and Dolly (Tinsley) Bailey, both natives of Virginia, the father born in Campbell County, and the mother in Amherst County. They moved to Smith County, Tenn., in 1818, and here the father was elected sheriff of the county, in the spring of 1838, which office he held for six years. He died in that county in 1864, and the mother in 1871. The paternal grandparents, William and Sarah Bailey, were natives of Campbell County, Va., and died at a good old age in Smith County, Tenn. John Bailey is now successfully following the occupation to which he was reared, and which has been his life work, a calling that has for ages received undivided efforts from many worthy individuals, and one that always furnishes sustenance to the ready worker. He came to Izard County, Ark., in 1853, resided there three years, and in 1856 came to Independence County, where he was elected sheriff in 1860. This position he held two years, during which time he was a resident of Batesville, removing to his present home in 1863. He is the owner of 2,000 acres of land, a part in Independence County, and some in different counties of the State. He has about 150 acres of this land under cultivation, with most of it in cotton and corn. Mr. Bailey was married to Charlotte B. Nail, of Tennessee, in 1844. She died four years later, leaving two children, Dorothea Ann and Charlotte Olive, the latter dying two months after its mother. For his second wife Mr. Bailey chose Miss Sarah E. Harper, a native of Smith County, Tenn., born December 1, 1834. To them

were born ten children: William H., Harriet E., John B., Edward Everett, James Madison, Archibald D., Thomas Franklin, Mary Frances, Emily J. and Martha Ann. Mr. Bailey served during the late unpleasantness between the North and South, from July 17, 1864, until the surrender. He was at the battles of Big Creek, Pilot Knob, and in many minor engagements. He served under Col. Dobbins. In November, 1864, he returned to his duties on the farm, which he continued until his election to the office of sheriff of Independence County, in 1874, which position he held for one term. He then returned to his farm. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, his first wife also being a member. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Cedar Grove, also an Odd Fellow in good standing in Batesville Lodge. In politics he is a Democrat, and is also an enthusiastic supporter of all public enterprises. He is at present school director of District No. 40, Independence County.

Peter K. Baker, farmer and stock raiser, Dota, Ark. The subject of this sketch needs no introduction to the people of Independence County, Ark., for he is one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of the same, and one whose integrity and honesty of purpose are unquestioned. He was born in Middle Tennessee, on the 23d of February, 1819, and is the tenth of a family of eleven children born to John and Nancy (Carter) Baker, natives of North Carolina. The father was born about 1776, and could remember some incidents of the Revolution. He was a farmer, and followed this calling all his life. He was married, in his native State, to Miss Carter, who was born in 1789, and afterward they moved to Tennessee on a pack-horse, carrying two children. This was in 1807. They resided there about sixteen years, and then, in about 1823, moved to West Tennessee, where they spent the remainder of their days, the father dying in 1842, and the mother in 1844. Both were Christians, the father a member of the Methodist Church, and the mother of the Baptist. Of the eleven children born to their marriage only two are now living--James G., a successful farmer, married, and living in Calloway

County, Ky., and Peter K., who represents this sketch. The latter passed his youthful days in assisting on the farm, and in attending the common schools of Henry County, Tenn. At the age of eighteen years he began learning the cabinet-maker's trade, and spent the succeeding five years engaged in this vocation. After this he worked at the carpenter and millwright trades, but conducted his farm all the time. In November, 1856, he sold his land in Tennessee, and came to Arkansas, where he purchased his present farm, then 160 acres, with thirty acres cleared, and with some very poor buildings on it. After this he bought and improved land until he had 530 acres. Since that time he has settled his two sons on farms of his own, but reserved for himself 240 acres as the home place. He has cleared over 200 acres of land, and has now on his home place 140 acres in a high state of cultivation. He has one of the best farms in Black River Township, if not in Independence County. Good buildings, fences and orchards adorn his property, and beautiful flowers make his home very attractive. Mr. Baker has been twice married; first, in November, 1842, while in West Tennessee, he led to the altar Miss Elizabeth Browning, a native of South Carolina. Five children were born to this union: Alonzo S., born July 10, 1843, and died in the war, in 1863; Melissa L. was born on the 10th of March, 1844, and died on the 14th of September, 1869; Erasmus F. was born on the 13th of December, 1846, is married and lives in the Lone Star State; William L. was born on the 13th of December, 1849, and died on the 10th of June, 1855; Angus C. was born on the 26th of January, 1853, is married, and lives on his own farm, adjoining his father's place; he is a prosperous farmer, and is also engaged in the profession of teaching. Mrs. Baker departed this life in September, 1878. She was a good wife, a fond and loving mother, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In November, 1879, Mr. Baker was again married, taking for his second wife Mrs. Nancy L. (Cleveland) Parks, widow of Ambrose Parks, a farmer of Indiana. No children were born to this union. Since his residence in Arkan-

sas Mr. Baker has been principally engaged in tilling the soil, although for five years after the late war he ran a steam gin and grist-mill on his farm. In 1871 he was severely injured by a fall from a wagon, and this prevented him from doing much work. After this he sold his milling interest, bought a stock of goods, and, in connection with his farm, carried on merchandising until 1877. He was also appointed postmaster. At the above-mentioned date he sold his store, but retained the postoffice until 1888. Since then he has given his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits. In 1856 Mr. Baker was elected justice of the peace, and transacted the business incumbent upon that office in a creditable and satisfactory manner until 1862, when military authority usurped the reins of government, thus throwing civil officers out. In 1874 he was elected to the same office, and served two years. In 1880 he was re-elected for two years. Mr. Baker came to this settlement at a time when there were very few people in Black River Township, only 100 voters in the township, and only two stores in Batesville, but recently started, and one in Sulphur Rock. Jacksonport was the nearest market of any importance, and wild game was plentiful. Abundance of good water is on his farm, and mineral of some kind (likely iron) underlies a part of the timber portion. During the late war Mr. Baker remained at home unharmed, on account of his mechanical skill as a millwright, and owing to his peaceable disposition; and in compliance with a petition signed by a large number of both parties, asking that he might remain at home. When the State considered the question of secession Mr. Baker voted that it remain in the Union, but, being defeated in this particular, and being left in the South, his sympathies were with the Confederacy. He maintained his opinions, slept with unlocked doors and answered all calls from both armies in person. Notwithstanding, the devastating hand of war grasped all his personal property, and he was left at the terminus of the war as though just starting in life. He holds no prejudice against either party, but votes with the Democrats. He does not take an active part in politics. His first presi-



Mr. B. A. Bugg

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS

dential vote was for James K. Polk. He was never a slave-owner. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are church members, he a Methodist, and she a Baptist, and the former a trustee of his church, also having filled the position of steward in the same for years. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of Dota Lodge.

Francis M. Baker, merchant, Desha, Independence County, Ark. Among the prosperous enterprises in Desha is that of Francis M. Baker, general merchant, of that beautiful and prosperous town. He owes his nativity to Independence County, Ark., where he was born on the 14th of October, 1842, and is the son of John Baker [see sketch elsewhere]. Francis M. Baker passed his youth in his native county, and received his education in the neighborhood schools. During the late conflict he was in several prominent battles, that of Perryville and Chickamauga, and in the latter serious battle was severely wounded. He selected for his life companion Miss D. A. Steward, of Independence County, and was united in marriage to her on the 18th day of January, 1871. They have an interesting family of nine children, Annie C., Augusta, John R., Jennie, Marion, Delia, Ernest, Lulu and George. Mr. Baker is the owner of ninety acres of valuable land, but his principal occupation is merchandising. He is a Mason in good standing, being a member of Neill Lodge, Independence County, Ark., and has been a member of this organization for twenty-three years. He is a staunch Democrat, and has voted that ticket for the past twenty-five years. He also takes a great interest in public affairs.

David L. Baker, farmer and stock raiser, Jamestown, Ark. Still a young man, Mr. Baker has risen to a position in agricultural affairs in this county which many older in years and opportunities might envy. He is a citizen whom Independence County is proud to claim as one of her sons, having been born here November 6, 1851. He is of good old Tennessee stock, the son of John and Annie (Beeler) Baker, both of whom were born in that State. The parents came to Arkansas in 1839, were among the very earliest settlers, and are still residing on their farm, in Independence

County, respected and esteemed by all. There has been but one death, and that by accident, on the father's place during the forty-nine years he has lived there. David L. Baker received a thorough education in the private schools of Independence County, and remained under the parental roof until his marriage, which occurred in Independence County, on the 22d of September, 1874, to Miss Annie J. Pate. Three children are the fruits of this union: John Henry, Margie Lee and Robert Franklin. Mr. Baker is the owner of 203 acres of valuable land in Independence County, and other valuable property. He is a Mason, belonging to Neill Lodge, Jamestown, and also a member of the Methodist Church, as is his wife. In his political views he affiliates with the Democratic party.

Angus C. Baker, farmer and stock raiser. This gentleman, one of the progressive young farmers of the county, was originally from Henry County, Tenn., where his birth occurred on the 26th of January, 1853. His father, Peter K. Baker, is well known throughout the county as one of its representative citizens. [See sketch on previous page.] Brought up as an agriculturist it was but natural that Angus C. Baker should permanently adopt that calling as his life occupation. He received a good practical education in the common schools of Independence County, Ark., and later attended Washington high school, near Batesville, where he remained until 1876, and then entered Gardner's Academy, in Weakley County, Tenn., there taking a year's course. During the winter of 1876-77 he taught his first school, in Bayou Dota Academy, and since that time has taught both select and public schools in his own county. He has been twice married; first, September 15, 1878, to Miss Mary E. Best, daughter of William Best, a prominent farmer of Black River Township. Four children were born to this union, who are named as follows: Percy K., born September 15, 1879; Orville M. L. was born on the 13th of November, 1881; Ernest E. was born on the 15th of October, 1884, and Roy C. was born on the 19th of November, 1888, and died on the 7th of January, 1889. Mrs. Baker died on the 24th of No-

vember, 1888. She was a loving wife and mother, and a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Baker's second marriage took place in December, 1888, to Miss Burrilla A. Best, sister of his first wife. His principal occupation has been that of farming, but, in connection with this, he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. From 1880 to 1887 he carried on a general mercantile business on his farm, and at the same time acted as assistant postmaster. In the winter of 1887 he sold his store, and worked as a salesman for J. R. Bullington, of Sulphur Rock, until December 1st, when he entered the clerk's office at Batesville, and there remained until the spring of 1889. He then returned to his farm of 160 acres, with sixty acres under cultivation, a good orchard, and lately he has erected a nice residence. He votes with the Democratic party, but is not a political enthusiast. He and Mrs. Baker are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. M. Ball has long been associated with the agricultural interests of Independence County, Ark., the residents of which have had every opportunity to judge of his character, for he was born here June 13, 1834, and naught can be said of him but to his credit. Eighty acres of his 219-acre farm are in an excellent state of cultivation, and his buildings and fences are in good repair, and his farm is well stocked. His father, B. F. Ball, was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1807, and in that county he was reared to manhood and educated. In 1826 he moved to Arkansas, where he was married to Elizabeth Dillard, who was also born in North Carolina. They were married in 1832, and to this union were born fourteen children, seven being still living. Mr. Ball was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife by death, August 9, 1849, and he was afterwards wedded to Miss Minerva Baker, of Virginia, and their marriage resulted in the birth of four children, only one being now alive. At the time of his death, June 24, 1889, he was the owner of 205 acres of land. He and wife were connected with the Methodist Church, and he was a member of the Masonic lodge. C. M. Ball, our subject, was educated in Independence County, near Batesville, and was there married

to Miss Nancy A. Anderson, a North Carolinian, their union taking place July 9, 1858. Two sons and four daughters were given them, the four daughters, only, being alive: Mary E., wife of J. B. Gray; Caledonia, wife of J. W. Meacham; Flora B., wife of W. T. Horne, and Emma, who is still at home. Like his father, Mr. Ball is a Mason, and he also belongs to the Agricultural Wheel, but has neglected to attend the latter organization for some time. He is universally respected by his fellowmen, and is a man on whose word one can rely. He and family worship in the Methodist Church.

Warren G. Ball may be classed among the many successful agriculturists of Independence County, Ark. He was born in this county October 26, 1837, and there his early scholastic advantages were enjoyed, but only such as the common schools afforded. These opportunities he improved to the utmost, however, and his subsequent contact with business life, coupled with much reading, has tended to place him among the intelligent men of the county. After reaching mature years he united his fortunes with those of Miss Sarah A. Jackson, a Tennessean by birth, and of a family of three sons and five daughters born to their marriage six are living and all reside with their parents: Tabitha, William L., Laura C., Julia, Agnes and Gracie. Mr. Ball's land, which amounts to 185 acres, is exceedingly fertile and well located, and ninety acres are under the plow. All the buildings are in good condition, and the farm is well supplied with all necessary stock. In addition to this property, Mr. Ball also owns a grist-mill, which turns out an excellent product. He is a Mason, and has been secretary of his lodge one year, and senior warden two years. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and has held the office of school director five years, and is still filling the position. He has also been constable, and discharged the duties of this office to the satisfaction of those concerned. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

John F. Barnes, M. D., though only thirty-two years of age, is however, conceded to be one of the leading dentists of Independence County.

He is a native of the county in which he now resides. When a child, he was taken by his parents to the State of Iowa, where his youthful days were spent in assisting on the home farm and in attending the public schools, where he acquired a good practical education. In 1873, he returned with his people to Independence County, Ark., and in 1883 began the study of medicine under Dr. Moore, a traveling dentist, and remained with him until 1888, traveling over the State of Arkansas. In 1888 here turned to Sulphur Rock, where he has since made his home, and has acquired an excellent patronage. He is a married man, Miss L. Cora Hurt, of Independence County, becoming his wife on the 7th of April, 1886, she being the daughter of Thomas Hurt (deceased), one of the pioneers of the county. Dr. Barnes is a Republican in his political views, and is now filling the office of city marshal. His parents, Archibald and Lucinda (Mateby) Barnes, were born in Wilkes County, N. C., and were there reared, educated and married. Soon after the latter event, they came to Independence County, Ark., but subsequently moved to Iowa, where they remained until 1873, then returning to Arkansas. The father is still living, but the mother died February 6, 1883, at the age of fifty-nine years, eight months and twenty-five days. Mr. Barnes is a Mason, a Republican, and a successful farmer. He is probably of English ancestry. He and wife became the parents of the following family: Nancy (Reeves); William P., who died at Helena, Ark., while a soldier in the Union Army; Martha L. (Smith); Sarah H. (Harmon); G. W., who died in 1888, at the age of thirty-two years; Mary L. (Martin); Lucinda J., who died when a child, and John F.

J. M. Bartlett, ex-mayor of Batesville, is of Indiana nativity, born in Owen County, on the 4th of November, 1844, and since his location in this county, in 1883, he has been closely identified with its material affairs, and associated with its progress and development. His parents, James C. and Sarah (Alexander) Bartlett, were natives of Kentucky and North Carolina, respectively. The father settled in Owen County, Ind., in 1831, locating at Gosport, and was a tanner by

trade, which occupation he followed for years. He subsequently engaged in tilling the soil, and has lived on the same farm for fifty years, residing within four miles of Gosport. In their family were twelve children, four only, now living: Louisa, wife of James Alverson; Richard P., Jesse M. and Jackson A. The father was married the second time, in February, 1859, and one child was born to this union, Lawrence, who is now at home. The maternal grandfather of J. M. Bartlett emigrated to Indiana and located in what is now Owen County, then a territory adjoining the Indian Nation. He erected a house within half a mile of the Indian Nation line. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in that county in his eighty-fourth year. The paternal grandfather died in Kentucky. J. M. Bartlett's youth and early manhood were passed in his native county, and there he attended the schools which favored him with a good education. Reared to the arduous duties of the farm, he continued this pursuit until in October, 1875, when he removed to Paris, Ill., and there remained about one year. From there he went to St. Louis, where he was engaged in the livery business for six years, and after that was with the Christian Manufacturing Company, for one year. In 1883 he came to Batesville, Ark., and in 1884 he embarked in the livery business, which he still carries on. He owns a fine sandstone quarry near Batesville, and is president of the Zinc-Blende Mining Company, who are operating over 250 acres of mining land, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000. He was elected mayor of Batesville, in 1886, and re-elected in 1887, which position he held until 1889. He owns a stone building on Main Street, two stories high, 38 feet front and 120 feet long, the lot 150 feet deep. Mr. Bartlett is also a stockholder and director in the Batesville Telephone. On the 2d of September, 1869, at Charleston, Ill., Miss Mary A. Duniwin, a native of Coles County, became his wife. One child was born to this union, Edwin C. Mr. Bartlett is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H., and he and wife are members of the K. & L. of H. Elisha Baxter, ex-governor of the State of Arkansas and whose name has been famous before the

nation for many years, was born in Rutherford County, N. C., September 1, 1827. His father was William Baxter, born in Ireland about the year 1759, and a weaver by trade, who emigrated to America in the year 1789, settling for a time in Mecklenberg County, N. C., where he soon afterward married Miss Sarah Berryhill. This happy union gave them four daughters and five sons whose names are Margaret, James, Joseph, William, Andrew, Thomas, Sarah, Caroline and Mary. After his marriage he removed to Rutherford County, N. C., where he resided until his death, in 1852, leaving a very large estate behind him, the result of his energy and good business ability. About the year 1810 he married his second wife, Catherine, daughter of James Lee, of Virginia, and from this marriage were born three daughters and five sons: Jane, Elizabeth, Esther, John, David, George, Elisha and Taylor. John became a very prominent attorney, and for several terms was elected a member of the North Carolina legislature and speaker of the house in 1852. He moved to Knoxville, Tenn., in 1854, and was a member of the constitutional convention that adopted the present constitution of that State. He was appointed United States circuit judge by President Hayes in 1878 for the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan, and was one of the most brilliant men of his time. John died at Hot Springs, Ark., March 2, 1887; David perished at sea on an ocean voyage to Australia in 1851, and George died in 1854. Taylor became a prosperous farmer in Kansas, while Elisha was one of Arkansas' most noted governors. Elisha Baxter received a good moral training in his youth, but, much to his regret in after life, he did not have the facilities for attending the higher schools and academies that are now within the reach of every young man in America. In 1848 he commenced his mercantile career at Rutherfordton, in company with his brother-in-law, Spenser Eaves, and in 1849 he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet, daughter of Col. Elijah Patton, of Rutherford County. He shortly afterward withdrew from commercial life and farmed for two years, and in the fall of 1852 moved to Arkansas. In the early part

of 1853 he again entered into business, this time at Batesville, in company with his brother Taylor, under the firm name of E. Baxter & Bro. He had not been a merchant at Batesville very long before he found that the nature of trade and the habits of the people were essentially different from those of North Carolina, and this, in connection with his love of politics and activity in that direction, soon led to disastrous results. In 1855 they suspended, giving up all of their property, and paying their debts in full, and ended their business career as honorably as they had conducted it. This unfortunate occurrence did not break the spirit of these determined men, however, and the brother, who had never been compelled to do a day's labor before, at once mounted a building, just before the store they had vacated, and began learning the carpenter's trade. In this he succeeded, and soon regained part of his fallen fortune. Elisha repaired to the office of the Independent Balance, a newspaper published at Batesville, by U. E. Fort, and edited by M. Shelby Kennard. Here he found employment for twelve months, and devoted his leisure hours to the study of law under the supervision of the Hon. H. F. Fairchild. He soon afterward was admitted to the bar, and since then has practiced his profession, except when filling office. He was a Whig in politics, and a strong adherent of that party until it disbanded, in 1855. Mr. Baxter then attempted to co-operate with the Democratic party, but could not agree with them on the question of secession. As a Whig, he was elected and served as mayor of Batesville, in 1853, and in 1854 was elected a member of the legislature from Independence County, which had not elected a Whig to any position for twenty years. In 1858 he was again elected to the legislature as a non-partisan, and in 1860 was defeated for prosecuting attorney of the Third judicial district by F. W. Desha. When the war came on he tried to be neutral and loyal to the government of the United States, so that when Curtis came into Batesville with 20,000 Federal troops, in the spring of 1862, his position enabled him to do a great deal of good for the citizens of Batesville; and during the two months that the place was occupied by the Federal

army he was incessantly engaged in reclaiming property, collecting vouchers, and procuring the release of prisoners, without the hope or prospects of reward. At that time he believed his course would be appreciated, but Curtis had scarcely left when he was notified by some friendly Confederates that he could not safely remain in the country. Accordingly, he left on short notice, with but very little provision made for himself and family. Over-taking Curtis at Jacksonport, he was tendered the command of the First Arkansas Federal regiment, then just ready to be organized, but declined, and as he said to General Curtis:

Not because I think you ought not to whip the rebellious, but because I feel that I, who am Southern born and raised, ought not to take arms against my neighbors and friends.

He did not get to see or hear from his family for almost a year, and in the spring of 1863 he was captured by a squad of Southern cavalry commanded by Col. Newton. On arriving at headquarters he received such courtesy from Col. Newton, and discovered in him such military genius, that afterward, when he became governor, and felt it his duty to appoint a major-general for active operations in the field, he did not hesitate to bestow the commission on Col. Newton, who had paroled him at Fredericktown, Mo., with an escort of two men, and required him to report to Gen. Holmes at Little Rock. He had scarcely left Newton's camp when he came in full view of the Federal army, in which one of his friends urged him to join them, but he replied that he had given his pledge of honor to report at Little Rock, which he did, and Gen. Holmes unceremoniously turned him over to the civil authorities, who assigned him to the Pulaski County jail to await an indictment for treason against the Confederate States. In due time the indictment was found, and he was arraigned before Judge Ringold, William M. Randolph acting as district attorney. The case was continued until the next term of court, and through the agency of some friends he managed to escape from jail, and after concealing himself for eighteen days near Little Rock, without any shelter and barely enough food to live, he succeeded in making

his way into the Federal army, then at Little Rock, Gen. Steele having captured and occupied that place on September 10, 1863. In all this time he was abused, verbally and through the press, being branded as a coward by the True Democrat, of Little Rock, citing his refusal to take command of the First Arkansas Federal Regiment, when tendered him by Gen. Curtis, as a proof. Stung by these reflections, he made haste to apply to Gen. Steele for authority to recruit a regiment for the Federal service. Armed with such authority, he proceeded to Jacksonport and recruited the Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry, and reported to Gen. R. R. Livingston, at Batesville, where he commanded the post until the spring of 1864, when, under the organization of the Murphy or war government, he was elected a member of the supreme court. Under the constitution of 1864 he could not hold two offices at one time, so, after much hesitation, he resigned his command of the regiment, which devolved upon his brother as senior captain, as well as by order of Gen. Steele. Fourteen days after becoming a member of the supreme court of the State, he was elected, over his protest, to the senate of the United States for the long term. He repaired to Washington, taking his family with him for safety as far as Illinois, and presented his credentials, under the State government then existing in Arkansas, but was not permitted to qualify as senator. After the war was over he returned with his family to Batesville, and resumed the practice of law. In 1868, upon the suggestion of the Hon. H. C. Caldwell, he was appointed register in bankruptcy for the First Congressional district of Arkansas, by the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, then chief justice of the United States. During the same year he was appointed judge of the Third judicial circuit for four years, by Gov. Clayton. In 1872 he was nominated by the Republican party for governor, upon a platform pledging him to do what he could to enfranchise all such persons as had been disfranchised on account of their participation in the rebellion. He accepted the nomination, and, after the most laborious and extensive canvass ever made in the State, he was elected by a majority of 3,242 votes over his competitor,

Joseph Brooks, perhaps the most able debater ever known in Arkansas. His election was duly declared by the senate of the State, the only tribunal that had any authority to count, or in any manner control the returns. He was qualified as governor early in 1873, and undertook to redeem his pledges to the people and give them an honest government. His administration was certainly the most eventful and fruitful of any State government in the United States. This remarkable epoch in the history of Arkansas, known as the Brooks-Baxter war, is too long for narration in this sketch, and indeed pertains more to the history of the State than to these two individuals. In 1878 at the earnest solicitation of people from all parts of the State, he became a candidate for United States senator, but was defeated by the Hon. J. D. Walker, a Democrat. He was called to fill the office of governor of Arkansas, at the most trying period in the history of that State. The conflict that culminated during his administration, was not the question as to which of two contestants should be governor of the State for a single term; but in reality it was a representative struggle between principles of the utmost importance to the welfare of the State, and Gov. Baxter held firm to his pledges and principles throughout the entire struggle. During the trouble, when President Grant suggested that both he and Brooks act as governor jointly, Mr. Baxter replied:

I am either governor or I am not governor, and I will consent to nothing that will, in whole or in part, recognize Mr. Brooks as governor.

In his profession of the law, Gov. Baxter has achieved a splendid reputation, although not entering it until his maturer years, and being subject to many interruptions. He is a man possessing a strong natural moral disposition, and has a dread of violence and bloodshed, as was manifest throughout his administration. Gov. Baxter and wife are the parents of six children: Millard P., Edward A., Catherine M., wife of N. M. Alexander; George E. and Hattie O., and Fannie E., who died in childhood. The Governor has been a member of the Methodist Church since 1844, and, by act of their separation, has become a member of the Southern branch.

Dr. William J. Bell is a prominent medical practitioner of Independence County, and was born in the State of Alabama, February 17, 1835. He was the second born in the family of six children of Wesley and Elizabeth (Bell) Bell. Wesley Bell, who was a native of South Carolina, was born in 1808; he was of English descent, and was a mechanic and farmer. When a young man he removed from South Carolina to Alabama, where he married and resided until about 1840, when he located in the western part of Tennessee, subsequently, on account of ill health, removing to Arkansas, where he died in 1857. His wife, who was also a native of South Carolina, was born in 1812, and died about 1847. The paternal grandfather of our subject was John Bell, who served during the Revolutionary War, and died at the advanced age of ninety-seven years, his wife living to be eighty-five years of age. William J. received the advantages of a common school education in Lawrence County, Ark., and in 1857 began the study of medicine; in 1858 he attended a course of medical lectures in Memphis, Tenn., and the following year entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession in the neighborhood where he now resides. He is now one of the leading physicians of Independence County, and has built up an extensive practice, answering calls at a distance of thirty or forty miles. Dr. Bell owns 305 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation; sixty-five acres lie on the White River bottom, and the balance, where he resides, about eleven miles west of the county seat. June 16, 1868, he married Miss Christina McFarland, who was born in Independence County, in 1846, being a daughter of Alexander G. and Sarah J. McFarland, early settlers of the county. Dr. and Mrs. Bell have six children, viz.: Clete A., James E., Ida V., Vertula A., William E. and Ross A. The parents are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. Bell has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1859, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F., both of which orders he has at various times represented in the Grand Lodge. In politics he is in sympathy with the Democratic party.

William C. Best, Dota, Ark. There are many

incidents of peculiar interest presented in the life of Mr. Best which cannot be given in the brief space allotted to this sketch. He is known over a large region of the country tributary to Dota, his reputation being that of a man honorable and reliable in every walk of life, and it may be said, without the least arrogance, that he is a self-made man. His birth occurred in Georgia, on the 9th of April, 1826, his parents, Thomas and Nancy Best, also being natives of the same State. The father was born in Lincoln County, and the mother in Wilkes County, in 1797; he was a tiller of the soil for many years, of quiet demeanor, and universally respected by all who knew him. The mother died in Alabama, in 1862, and the father survived her until 1880, when his death occurred at the home of his son, William C. Best, in Arkansas. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the mother having belonged for forty years, and the father for sixty years. The paternal grandparents were natives of North Carolina. William C. Best grew up on the farm with his father and mother, and received his education in the schools of Alabama, having moved to this State in the year 1840, at the age of fourteen. When twenty-one years old he began his own career, and for three years worked on the farm. On the 5th of December, 1850, he was married to Miss Mary J. Pope, in Macon County, Ala., and the fruits of their marriage are ten children, five sons and five daughters. James S. Best, the oldest son, was born on the 17th of December, 1851, in Macon County, Ala., and is now a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was married to Miss Mattie J. McDonald on the 6th day of October, 1873. Sarah J. Best was born in Macon County, Ala., on the 19th of March, 1854; was married to Joseph G. McDonald on the 28th day of March, 1871, and died September 13, 1875, leaving two children, a boy and girl. Mary E. Best was born in Macon County, Ala., April 27, 1856; was married to Angus C. Baker September 6, 1878, and died on the 19th of November, 1887, leaving four boys. Emma J. Best was born in Macon County, Ala., April 16, 1858, and departed this life September 13, 1885. Andrew Thomas Best was

born in Macon County, Ala., July 27, 1861; was married to Miss Etter Sorrells, January 22, 1885, and is now living on a farm adjoining his father. William C. Best, Jr., was born in Macon County, Ala., on the 21st of November, 1862, and is well educated, having attended some of the best normal institutions of learning in the State of Mississippi. He is now engaged in teaching in the public schools of his own county. Lovda Best was born in Tallapoosa County, Ala., August 18, 1866, and died March 25, 1882. John W. Best was born in Lee County, Miss., on the 30th of August, 1869, and is now living with his parents. He is a bright and studious young man. Burrilla A. Best was born in Independence County, Ark., on the 22d of March, 1872; was married to Angus C. Baker December 20, 1888, and is now residing at Sulphur Rock, Ark. Alonzo Best, born in Independence County, Ark., February 23, 1875, is the youngest of the family, and consequently is a great pet. When the war broke out Mr. Best was engaged in farming in Macon County, Ala. In 1862 he was occupied in making salt at the Central Salt Works, in Clark County, Ala., and about the middle of December returned home. Immediately following this he was employed by the government to go to Mobile, Ala., with a company of hands to help to fortify the town. Remaining there something over three months, he reached home about the 1st of April, 1863, and at once joined the Sixty-first Alabama regiment, Company A, under Col. W. G. Swanson, Clanton's brigade. They were then ordered to Montgomery, and later to Pollard, being stationed there until 1864, when they were sent to Virginia and attached to Gen. Battle's brigade, Rhodes' division and Early's corps. The following engagements were participated in: Battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; Spottsylvania, on the 12th of same month, and Winchester, September 19, 1864—made famous by Gen. Sheridan's ride. Here he was severely wounded by a gun-shot, and was captured, made prisoner of war, and held at Winchester until the 10th of December, when he was sent to Baltimore, remaining there until January 8, 1865. Upon being sent to Point Lookout he was held there until June 5, 1865, when he was dis-

charged, and again joined his family, whom he found living in Tallapoosa County, Ala. He remained there until the fall of 1867, when he moved to Lee County, Miss., but not being satisfied here, moved to Independence County, Ark. He found himself in possession of \$180, a team of horses and wagon, a few household goods, and eight children. He rented for two years the same farm which he purchased in 1871, giving his note for the amount. By the closest economy and industry he succeeded in paying for it. To the original 160 acres he added from time to time, until he is now owner of 360 acres, nearly 200 of which are under cultivation, and about seventy of it he has cleared himself. When he first settled on the farm the only buildings on the same were two unfinished log rooms. Now he has a well-completed house of six rooms, good barns and out-buildings, a fine orchard; raises his own stock, and has some of the best of work horses and mules. His principal crops are cotton, corn, oats, wheat, etc., and he is known as a fine melon raiser, having this fruit early and late. In 1878 he erected a large gin house, which he has conducted ever since, with unusual success. He spends the autumn months engaged in ginning, and has averaged 250 bales each year for eight years. He votes with the Democratic party, and finds much of interest in local politics. He takes a great interest in conventions, and has once been a delegate to the Democratic State Convention. He has been a member of the Temperance Council Grange and Agricultural Wheel. Mr. Best and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a steward and trustee of the same.

Judge William C. Bevens (deceased). From an early period in the county's history Judge Bevens gave to Independence the very best energies of his life, as one of its most worthy and respected citizens; and to the community and all among whom he lived the example of a life well and usefully spent, and the influence of a character without stain. His birth occurred in Charleston, S. C., on the 21st of December, 1806, where he studied law and afterward practiced his profession in Greenville, in the northern part of his native State. He removed to the Lone Star State

in 1840, settling at Austin, and there practiced his profession until 1846. He then moved to Batesville, Ark., where he joined a number of his relatives who had moved there from North Carolina. Here he was elected to the legislature of Arkansas, and served with great acceptability in the sessions of 1852-53. So great was his popularity and prominence, that he was elected judge of the circuit court of the Third judicial circuit in 1856, and was much esteemed for his sterling integrity, sober, sound judgment, broad intelligence and liberal, progressive ideas. His decisions were not made without careful and painstaking study of the evidence adduced, and all felt that his judgment could be relied upon. During the late war he took his family south, where he remained a quiet citizen until the cessation of hostilities. He died at Little Rock, in September, 1865, while on his way home to Batesville. Judge Bevens had three beautiful daughters, the belles of the country in their youth. One of them married ex-Gov. William R. Miller, another became the wife of Maj. William E. Gibbs, and a third is the wife of Hon. James W. Butler, the present judge of the Third judicial circuit of Arkansas.

John C. Bone, dealer in furniture, sash and doors, coffins and undertakers' supplies, Batesville. The business men of Batesville are a pushing, active, persevering and enterprising set, and "the weakest must go to the wall." Certainly Mr. Bone is not one of the latter class, for, to all intents and purposes, he is an ideal business man. He is a native of Izaard County, Ark., born October 20, 1849, and after remaining on the farm until twenty years of age engaged in the mercantile business as clerk, following it for a number of years. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1877, at Batesville, but never practiced. He again returned to mercantile pursuits, which he followed two years, and then took charge of his present business, which was run by his father-in-law, Charles L. Gorsuch, who was killed by having a house fall on him during a fire. Mr. Bone has since continued the business, has erected a planing-mill, and now carries it on in connection with his other interests, employing several hands.

He is self-educated and self-made in every respect. He was married on the 12th of December, 1877, to Miss Nettie M. Gorsuch, and they have two children living: Charles E. and Harry C. Mr. Bone is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Chapter and Council. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and are esteemed and respected citizens. His parents, Elihu C. and Charlotte J. (Jeffrey) Bone, are natives of Wilson County, Tenn., and Izard County, Ark., respectively. The father immigrated to Izard County, in 1841, locating near Barren Fork one year, entered land at Mount Olive, Izard County, and there followed agricultural pursuits. He was also a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. By his marriage, which occurred in 1844, he became the father of seven children, four living: Miles N., John C., Levisa J. and Henry F. The remainder of the children died when young. The parents died when the children were quite young, and they were obliged to look out for themselves. The maternal grandfather, Jehoiada Jeffery, and his wife Mary, settled at what is now Mount Olive, in Izard County, in 1816. They were originally from North Carolina and Tennessee, and after living in Jonesboro, Ill., for some time, they moved to Arkansas, coming through by land on pack-horses. They were the first settlers of Izard County, their nearest neighbors being about thirty-five miles distant. He was a member of the Territorial legislature of Arkansas, about 1824, from Independence County, and afterward from Izard County, when he introduced the bill creating Fulton County.

Gabriel J. Bradley is one of the industrious farmers of Greenbriar Township, Independence County. He is a native of Randolph County, Ill., and was born July 13, 1831. His parents were Isaac A. and Mary T. (Jones) Bradley, of whom the former was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1806, and the latter was a native of Adair County, Ky., born about 1813. They were married in Randolph County, Ill., but removed to Perry County in 1834, where Mrs. Bradley died about 1854 and her husband about 1883, both having been members of the Baptist Church. Isaac A. Bradley was one of the commissioners of Perry County

seven years; he was a son of Joshua Bradley, a native of North Carolina, who lived some years in Sumner County, Tenn., and then moved to Jackson County, Ill., where he died; he was of Irish descent. Col. Gabriel Jones, the maternal grandfather of Gabriel J. Bradley, was born in Virginia, from which State he went to Kentucky, and when Mrs. Bradley was about seven years old removed to Randolph County, Ill. Mr. Jones was killed at Chester, Ill., in a storm during the war; he represented Randolph County in the legislature in an early day, and was a colonel in the Black Hawk War. Gabriel J. Bradley was the eldest of the family of five sons and one daughter. He remained at home, and most of the time until nineteen years of age attended the common schools. In 1857 he married Mrs. Malinda Wilson, daughter of William Osburn. She died in 1883, leaving five children, viz.: James, Ada, Ann, Emma and Zoe. In August, 1885, Mr. Bradley married Edie E. James, of Independence County. She is a daughter of Henry B. and Eveline James, of Coffey County, Tenn., who removed to Independence County, Ark., before the war, where Mr. James died; his widow is still living. One child has been born to the last marriage of Mr. Bradley—Ethel. Mr. Bradley removed from Perry County, Ill., to Independence County, Ark., in 1866, and has since lived in Greenbriar township. He has a good farm of 168 acres, about 100 of which are under cultivation. He is an enterprising farmer, and devotes his entire attention to his occupation. His political sympathies are with the Democratic party. Mrs. Bradley is a member of the Methodist Church.

William L. Brewer has been familiar with the duties of farm life from early boyhood, and has now an excellent farm of 160 acres in Independence County, Ark., of which about fifty acres are under cultivation. Having been born in this county, on the 30th of March, 1831, he is well known by many here, and the utmost confidence is placed in his honor and integrity. His parents, Willis and Isabella (West) Brewer, were born in North Carolina and Tennessee, the former's birth occurring in 1796, and their union resulted in the birth of ten children, seven of whom are living at the present

time. Willis Brewer was a farmer, but gave much of his attention to stock raising, in which enterprise he was quite successful. His views on the subject of religion coincided with the Baptist faith, but he was not a member of any church, although his wife had for many years been a member of the Methodist Church. She died in full communion with this denomination March 9, 1861, and was followed to her long home by her husband in 1864. Their son, William L. Brewer, was educated in Independence County, near Batesville, and after reaching manhood was married to Mrs. Meacham, whose birth occurred in North Carolina on the 24th of February, 1829. One child has been born to them. He is a Mason and was junior warden of his lodge for one year, and he and Mrs. Brewer have been worthy members of the Methodist Church for some time.

J. R. Bullington, merchant and druggist, Sulphur Rock, Ark. Among the important mercantile establishments which contribute not a little to the growth and prosperity of the town of Sulphur Rock, that of Mr. Bullington takes a prominent place. He was born in Spartanburg County, S. C., December 24, 1847, and was the son of John J. and Julia (Tinsley) Bullington, and grandson of Samuel Bullington, who was a farmer by occupation and an early settler of South Carolina. John J. Bullington was born in 1812, and died in 1877. He was also a tiller of the soil and came to Independence County, in 1857. He settled on new land in the forest, and improved a large tract. He was not active in politics, and until the war was a Democrat. After that he affiliated with the Republican party. He was a zealous member of and an active worker in the Centre Grove Baptist Church. His wife was born in South Carolina, in 1818, and was married to Mr. Bullington in that State about 1837. Her death occurred in Independence County, Ark., in 1868. She was also a member of the Baptist Church. J. R. Bullington was the fifth of eight children—only two now living—born to his parents. The children are named as follows: Ona E., born in South Carolina, in 1848, and is the widow of William Bishop—she now lives in Charlotte; J. R.

(subject); William W. was born in 1855, was a farmer and salesman, and died September 21, 1888. J. R. Bullington passed his school days in picking cotton, gathering corn and clearing new ground, and at the age of twenty-one years found himself possessed of the rudest elements of an education. When twelve years of age he was a ready reader of music, and, being a lover of the "art divine," began at an early age to perfect himself in this delightful pursuit. His father was a music teacher. When twenty years of age our subject formed the acquaintance of Prof. J. D. Walker (son of William Walker the well-known author), in whose company and with whom he taught singing school for five years. After his twenty-first year he spent twenty-one days in school, after which he began farming, but poor health caused him to abandon hard labor. After this he spent six weeks in school, and the next year (1870) he began teaching school and did nothing until 1876 except teach. He then attended school, but again had to abandon this work on account of his health. At that time he entered the employ of Dr. Vaughn, at Sulphur Rock, at \$10 per month, and remained with him until 1886. He was deputy postmaster from 1877 to 1886. During the last mentioned year he conducted the drug department and acted as book-keeper for A. M. James. Then, in February, 1887, he opened a drug and grocery business for himself, adding to the same until he had a large general store, and does a general furnishing business, with the prospect of enjoying a full share of the future business at Sulphur Rock. He is a stockholder, director and treasurer of the Sulphur Rock Railroad. Mr. Bullington met Miss Jessie Robinson, daughter of Dr. F. M. Robinson, of Indian Bay, Monroe County, Ark., and was united in marriage to her on the 22d of December, 1886. They have one child, Jack, who was born on the 22d of June, 1888. Mrs. Bullington is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and while Mr. Bullington does not hold membership in any society, he is a strong believer in the Bible, and is a man well and favorably known.

Judge William Byers (deceased). Pennsylvania

has given to Independence County many estimable citizens, but she has contributed none more highly respected, or, for conscientious discharge of duty in every relation of life, more worthy of respect and esteem than was the subject of this sketch. He was born on the 4th of March, 1810, being a son of Dr. John and Sarah (Bonner) Byers, also natives of Pennsylvania. Dr. John Byers was of Irish descent, and had seven brothers, all of whom were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Judge William Byers remained in his native State until about eight years of age, after which he moved with his parents to near Mount Vernon, Ohio. There he grew to manhood, receiving a limited education, so far as the facilities of schooling were concerned, and might be called a self-made man in every sense of the word. Early in life he commenced the study of law under Mr. Deluo, a very famous lawyer, and was admitted to the bar, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he practiced a short time. He was married the first time at Fredericksburg, Ohio, and came with his family to Batesville, Ark., in about 1838, where he practiced his profession. He soon became very prominent, and was sent to the legislature, where he served one term. He was next elected circuit judge, and served on the bench for a number of years. After this he was elected to Congress, but, owing to some fraudulent circumstances, never took his seat. He never sought office, but was pushed and urged by his friends to accept, and was ever after a public man. He always filled every office with honor and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Although commencing life with limited means, he became very wealthy, until the late war, when he lost all his property; but it was characteristic of the man that he took everything with the utmost calmness and composure. His first wife was Miss Lucy Manning, of Ohio, by whom he had three children, only one living, Mrs. Hugh Stewart, of Memphis. He was married the second time, in 1850, to Mrs. Emily (Burton) Wilson, a daughter of Dr. P. P. Burton, a very prominent physician. Six children were born to this union, four now living: John, in Texas; Clayton, a civil engineer, in Old Mexico; Wren; and Nellie, wife

of Dr. McMurtle. Mrs. Byers is a cousin of old Judge Clayton, of Mississippi, who is one of the prominent men of that State. By her marriage to Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Byers became the mother of two children, George, and Nannie, wife of Carroll H. Wood. George Wilson went through the late war. Mr. Byers was a prominent Mason, and was the father of that secret organization in Batesville. He was for a number of years editor of the Batesville News. He died of paralysis at the home of his daughter in Memphis. Mrs. Byers owns the block where she lives, and is a very wide-awake, energetic lady. She is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is much respected by all who know her. She is of Scotch descent. Her maternal grandmother was born, reared and educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, and spoke very fluently some seven languages. When nineteen years of age she came to America, and located at Lynchburg, Va. She died near Sandusky, at the age of one hundred and five years. The grandfathers on both sides came from England, and also settled in Virginia. They were all Revolutionary officers during the war. The father of Mrs. Byers first moved to Mississippi, and, being a graduate of the old Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, practiced his profession for a number of years. He then came to Batesville, practiced a short time, and then moved to Little Rock, Ark., where he passed his last days. He is said to have been the handsomest man in that city. He had been married three times, and was the father of twenty-six children—three now living by the first marriage, three by the second, and three by the third.

Rev. William Canon, who has ministered to the spiritual wants of his fellowmen in Independence County for many years, is a native of Rutherford County, Tenn., born on the 19th of February, 1832. His father, John Canon, was born in North Carolina in 1790, and served faithfully and well in the War of 1812. He participated in the battle of Horseshoe Bend, and in several minor engagements. He died in Carroll County, Tenn., in 1865. His wife, who had been originally Miss Elizabeth Dickson, was born in North Carolina in 1792, and died in the year 1875. Rev. William

Canon received a good English education in Bethel College, McMoresville, Tenn. He remained with his father in Carroll County, Tenn., until 1857, when he moved to Searcy, White County, Ark., and from there to Independence County, in the same year. There he has since remained. He was a delegate to the Cumberland Presbyterian Conference, which convened at Evansville, Ind., in 1859, and was sent as a delegate to the Memphis Conference, in 1878. By his union to Miss Kate McFarland, of Independence County, Ark., he became the father of two children, only one now living, Albert D., who is engaged in commercial pursuits at Batesville. The youngest, Willie H., is no more. Mr. Canon is the owner of 140 acres of land in Independence County, and has a comfortable home. During the war he was in the Confederate service, joining McCauley's volunteers in 1863. He was then transferred to Col. Newton's regiment, and was made chaplain, which position he held until his health failed, and he was honorably discharged. He is a man of great public spirit, and one who takes decided interest in public affairs. He is a Mason, in good standing. He and his estimable lady are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Prohibitionist, from the Democratic party.

Thomas B. Carpenter. A lifetime devoted with perseverance and energy to the pursuits of agriculture have contributed materially to the success which has attended Mr. Carpenter's efforts. He was the fourth of six children born to Jesse and Polly A. (Sidwell) Carpenter, and was born on the 2d of October, 1828, in Alabama. His father, who was a native of Virginia, came to Arkansas while it was still a territory (about 1833 or 1834), and located in St. Francis County, where he followed carpentering, and was a general worker in wood, and at the same time conducted farming. Thomas B. Carpenter was brought to Arkansas in his early youth, and was educated in the subscription schools of his adopted State. In 1853 he was united in marriage to Miss Tabitha A. Tuggle, a native of the Blue Grass State, and their family now consists of five children: Margaret L., born in 1855; James T., who died at the age of six

months; Dicie, who was born in 1861; Jesse Lee, whose birth occurred December 7, 1864, and Polly Alice, born February 26, 1868. In 1854 Mr. Carpenter made his first purchase of land, which consisted of 197 acres, and by hard work, managed in a few years to put forty acres under the plow, and to erect a good double log house, barns, etc., also a cotton-gin. In 1877 he sold this farm and purchased a tract of 211 acres in Christian Township, and has made some valuable improvements on this farm, also, improving seventy-five acres. After making this his home for twelve years, he sold it in July, 1889, for a consideration of \$3,000, and now thinks of giving up farm life, and engaging in mercantile pursuits. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has given his children good educational advantages, and they are now well qualified for any commercial position or pursuit. The youngest son, Jesse, has for some years been engaged as clerk in the mercantile house of a Mr. Van Ronkle, of Newport, Ark., and is now the trusted manager of his employer's business. With this son, Mr. Carpenter contemplates embarking in business. Richard, the eldest son, is a successful farmer of Jackson County; Margaret is the wife of W. P. Young, and resides in the county; Polly A. is still at home.

Thomas E. Carter, an extensive property owner of Sulphur Rock, was born in Prince William County, Va., at the mouth of Bull Run, on the 3d of October, 1824, and is a son of James P. and Elizabeth (Davis) Carter, both of whom were also born in Prince William County, Va., the former's birth occurring on the 23d of May, 1785, and the latter's on the 23d of October, 1786. The father died in 1860, and his wife at the age of eighty-five years. They were married in their native county, and there resided until 1838, when they came to Arkansas and located in Independence County, where both spent the remainder of their days. Mr. Carter was a carpenter and house-joiner, at which he worked, in connection with farming, all his life. The farm on which he located on coming to Independence County is situated three miles northeast of Batesville, and is known, far and near, as the old

Carter place, and is noted for chalybeate springs located thereon. The paternal grandfather was born in England, and came to the United States before the Revolution, in which war he served on the side of the colonists. The maternal grandparents were William and Elizabeth Davis, and were extensive planters of Virginia. Mrs. Davis was a native of Scotland, and lived to be one hundred years old. When the Carter family first came to Arkansas, Independence County was very thinly populated, and the farm on which they settled was an immense canebrake. Schools and churches were very few and far between, but our subject, Thomas E., acquired a fair education, his teachers being U. E. Fort and Burr Lee. At the age of twenty-one years he commenced to clear a farm near Batesville, but sold out in 1856, and moved to Big Bottom, where he opened a mercantile establishment on the plantation owned by Col. Morgan Magness, where he continued his enterprise until the breaking out of the war. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate service, and after the close of hostilities returned home and resumed his mercantile enterprises at Akron, as a member of the firm of Owen, Moore & Co., but in three years sunk \$150,000. He then retired to his farm and took up agriculture and stock raising as an occupation, in which he has amassed another large fortune. His first business transaction in life was to purchase a farm for \$600, on credit, and he now owns 800 acres of some of the finest bottom land in the State, besides other valuable property. Mrs. Eliza (Adams) Hulsey, a native of Fayette County, Tenn., born in 1825, became his wife in 1856, but her death occurred three years later, she having borne a family of two children: Susan, wife of Allen Bradford, and Elizabeth, who died when quite young. On the 15th of August, 1860, Mr. Carter wedded Miss Mary Adams, a sister of his first wife. She too was born in Fayette County, Tenn., and died the year after her marriage. In 1863 Nancy Ann Magness became his third wife. She is a daughter of Josiah Magness, and was born in Fayette County, Tenn., October 23, 1834, and, by Mr. Carter, is the mother of four children: Mary, wife of Thomas Nisbett; Noah, Alice and Eddie. Mr.

Carter has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-nine years, and in his political views is a Democrat. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and has become a prominent citizen of the county, owing to his sound judgment, progressive ideas and unimpeachable honesty.

Christopher Case, farmer, Batesville. No name is justly entitled to a more enviable place in the history of Independence County than the one which heads this sketch, for it is borne by a man who, though young in years, has yet been honorably identified not only with the agricultural interests of this county, but with its advancement in every worthy particular. He was born in the city of Batesville, Ark., on the 4th of December, 1851, received his education, and passed his youth in that city. He learned the harness-maker's trade, and followed this in Batesville until his marriage, after which he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1883 he moved to where he now resides, and has since been engaged in tilling the soil and stock dealing quite extensively. He owns over 268 acres of good land, with 200 under cultivation. He deals principally in cattle, is at present engaged in the dairy business, and has forty head of good milch cows. He makes two trips a day into Batesville, and is doing a good business. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Cora Knowles, a native of Missouri, and they are the parents of three children: Eva, Henry K. and Robert R. Mrs. Case is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Case's parents, George and Sarah (Ridgeway) Case, are both natives of Pennsylvania. The father emigrated to Mansfield, Ohio, thence to Illinois, and to Independence County, Ark., in about 1837. While in Illinois he met and married Miss Ridgeway, who had moved with her parents to that State. After coming to Arkansas, Mr. Case located in Batesville, where he carried on the mercantile business for some time. He died at Hopefield, Ark., in 1864. The mother is yet living, and resides in Batesville. They were the parents of seven children, now living: Mrs. Eliza Joblin, Mrs. Mary Maxfield, Mrs. M. A. Joblin, Robert R., Christopher, Dr. J. W. and George R.

Simeon Cason is an enterprising farmer of In-

dependence County, Ark., and the energetic manner in which he has ever taken advantage of all methods and ideas tending to enhance the value of his property has been the means of obtaining the competence he now enjoys. His farm consists of 117 acres of excellent land, of which sixty-five acres are in a high state of cultivation. He was born in Georgia, August 25, 1823, and is a son of Hillary and Mary (Smith) Cason, natives of the "Old North State," the former's birth occurring April 3, 1779. Their marriage took place about 1803, and of thirteen children born to them (seven sons and six daughters) only two are living: Simeon, and a daughter, who is the wife of Jesse Ward, and now a resident of Washington. Hillary Cason was a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife was a Methodist. Simeon Cason was educated in the common schools of Madison County, Ill., and, after attaining manhood, was married to Miss Sarah J. Leggett, a native of Arkansas, who died on the 6th of November, 1887, leaving him with a family of six children: George, John B., who died November 9, 1867; Zachariah, Henry Clay, James Y. and Mary V. Mr. Cason afterward married Mary A. Swan, and to them were given seven children, three of whom subsequently died. Those who survive are: Mary A., Drucilla, William T. and Benjamin F. Mr. Cason has held the office of justice of the peace and constable for the past fourteen years, and has been junior warden in the Masonic lodge. He and Mrs. Cason have long been members of the Methodist Church, and have always liberally contributed to churches and schools. In 1861 he joined the army, and was in a number of hotly-contested engagements. He was also a soldier in the war with Mexico, being first sergeant in Capt. A. R. Porter's company, First Regiment, Arkansas Cavalry, commanded by Col. Archibald Yell. He was captured with Maj. Bourland, Maj. J. P. Gaines and Capt. Cassius M. Clay, at Incarnation, Mexico, and taken from there to the City of Mexico, remaining until the city was captured by Gen. Winfield Scott.

W. E. Chambers, merchant, Batesville. That the city of Batesville has a bright future before it is beyond all question. Situated as it is, with

excellent railroad facilities, it could not be otherwise: noting this fact many wide-awake merchants are locating in this town, which affords the best inducements to energy and enterprise. Among those recently established may be mentioned Mr. Chambers, who, although a young man, is old in his mercantile experience. He was born in Harde-man County, Tenn., July 24, 1866, and his parents, William C. and Fannie M. (Moore) Chambers, are natives of Mississippi and Tennessee, respectively. The father carried on the mercantile business the most of his life at Saulsbury, Tenn. In 1886 he came to Batesville, Ark., and died there January 17, 1887. The mother is still living. Their family consisted of two living children—Mrs. Ella Beane, of Newark, Ark., and W. E. The latter was favored with good educational advantages in Tennessee, and in 1886 came with his parents to Batesville, Ark., and engaged in the insurance and real estate business with T. B. Padgett for some time. He subsequently clerked a short time for O. P. Moore & Bro. In December, 1887, he engaged in merchandising, and has since carried it on. He has a select line of merchandise, and is doing well. He was married, December 14, 1887, to Miss Mattie M. Colton, of Ripley, Miss. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers are members of the church. Mr. Chambers is the owner of considerable property in the State of Tennessee.

Robert A. Childress, a prosperous farmer of Independence County, was born in Franklin County, Va., in 1813. He is a son of John W. and Sarah (Ferguson) Childress, both native of Virginia. The Childress family are of English origin, but the family has lived in the State of Virginia for several generations. The grandparents, Robert and Rachel Childress, both lived and died in that State. John W. remained in his birth place until the year 1817, when he moved to Missouri, and in 1819 again changed his location, settling in Randolph County, Ark. In 1829 he came to Independence County, and was one of the earliest settlers of that section, where he made his residence until old age began to creep upon his shoulders, when he went to live with a son in Galveston, Tex., where he died. His wife resided in Inde-

pendence County up to the time of her death, in 1840. Robert A. was the oldest child of this couple, and in his youth received a somewhat limited education in Independence County, on account of the very meager facilities for learning offered in that State. But after reaching his majority he returned to Virginia, where the educational advantages were greater, and attended some of the higher schools of that State until he had procured a satisfactory education. In 1841 he was married to Miss Martha A. Waugh, who was born in Virginia in 1823, and died in 1860. This marriage gave them nine children, of whom four are yet living: Thomas B., Julia C. (wife of Joseph B. Pritchett), Lewis W. and John W. In 1862 Mr. Childress married again, his second wife being Mrs. Josephine Sullivan, an amiable and pleasant widow lady, raised in Mississippi, and a daughter of Dr. Samuel Halliburton, who has also passed away. This union gave them four children, of whom two lived to maturity, and those yet living are Samuel K. and Sarah J., wife of J. E. Moore. His third wife was Mrs. Lucilla J. Cross, a widow, youngest daughter of Col. John Miller, an influential and prominent citizen of Independence County. Mr. Childress has resided at his present home since 1840, excepting five years spent at Batesville, where he was engaged in business. He owns 642 acres of land, and has about 325 acres under cultivation, all of it comprising some of the richest land in the State. He has held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years, and has proven himself to be an efficient officer, and a valuable man for the position. He is held in high esteem by the entire community, and enjoys that distinction which an old settler is entitled to. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity until the war, but since then has not been identified with any secret society. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1833, and an elder for over forty years. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church, and the children, excepting two, belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Childress is a staunch Democrat.

J. N. Churchill, farmer and merchant, of Black River Township, and postmaster at Charlotte, Ark.,

is one of the representative citizens of Independence County, and is a recognized leader in the public affairs of his locality. He was originally from North Carolina, born in Iredell County, in January, 1835, and the son of Charles C. and Matilda (Johnson) Churchill, natives, respectively, of Connecticut and North Carolina. The former was a relative of the three Churchill brothers, who came to one of the early colonies of Connecticut. Charles C. Churchill was born in 1791, and emigrated to North Carolina in 1829, where he met and married Miss Johnson. His principal vocation was tilling the soil, but he was well educated, and his true worth was soon appreciated. He was elected sheriff of his county, and served with credit in that capacity for some time. In 1842, he removed to Tennessee, bought a plantation, and successfully tilled the soil until his death, which occurred in 1845. He was an old-line Whig, and exerted quite an influence in the politics of his county. He was a Mason, and a man universally respected. His excellent wife survived him until in April, 1887, and then died at the ripe old age of seventy-four years. She was for sixty years a devoted Christian, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. J. N. Churchill is the third of a family of seven children (five of whom are living): Samuel B., died at the age of fifty-four years (1885), and was a farmer and stock raiser of Texas; Harriet J., consort of one Grady Pickens, who was killed in Hood's retreat from Nashville; J. N. (subject of our sketch); W. P., a farmer, married, and is living in Independence County; Curtis J., died on the 7th of April, 1877, at the age of forty-five years, a farmer and justice of the peace; Mary A., widow of William Hammond, who was a farmer of Black River Township; Marcia M. V., wife of W. H. Walden, a merchant and farmer of Black River Township and postmaster of Hazel Grove. J. N. Churchill was reared from early boyhood to the arduous duties of the farm, and secured his education in the common schools of North Carolina and Tennessee. At the age of nineteen, or in 1852, he came to Independence County and joined his brother, who had made his appearance in that county the year previous. In 1854 J. N. returned

to Tennessee, and spent one year in Oak Grove Academy (Fayette County), having earned the money in Arkansas which enabled him to obtain that part of his education. Having completed the year at school, he returned to Arkansas in 1855, and spent the ensuing four years in wielding the ferrule, conducting private schools in that State. On May 12, 1858, he wedded Miss Charlotta T. Hogan, daughter of Elijah Hogan, one of the first settlers of Arkansas. Heaven blessed this union with four children, all of whom are living: Charles D., born August 1, 1859, is a merchant of Charlotte, but contemplates merchandising in conjunction with his brother, Curtia J. (who was born in 1860), under the firm name of Churchill Bros., in Sulphur Rock; Mary M. was born on the 11th of March, 1861, and is the wife of W. H. Ward, a school teacher and farmer of Black River Township; and Lucy, wife of Dr. Robert C. Door, a successful physician of Black River Township. Mrs. Churchill departed this life on the 23d of March, 1889. She was a model mother and wife, and had long been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since his marriage, Mr. Churchill has followed the different avocations of teaching, cotton ginning, threshing grain, and has also been engaged in merchandising. He built the first steam gin in Independence County, reduced the toll of ginning, and brought the second separating thresher into the county. In 1872, he embarked in the mercantile business on his farm, the present site of Charlotte postoffice, and established a branch store at Sulphur Rock, which he conducted for five years. At present he is erecting a large store building in Sulphur Rock, in which to do a general mercantile business. The first land Mr. Churchill ever secured was from land bought with wages received in compensation for teaching his first school in Arkansas (\$80 in gold), with which he purchased eighty acres of land. This policy he followed for several years, or until 1859, when he bought 320 acres, and lived on the same for fifteen years, clearing about seventy-five acres. He then bought 160 acres, cleared forty acres of the same, and in 1873 moved to that place (Charlotte), where he has ever since lived. He now owns about 3,000 acres of

land, and has cleared over 200 acres. He served in the late war about six months, but having been elected justice of the peace, and being a teacher, he was allowed to remain at home unmolested. However, he lost most of his personal property, and so, like a number of the old citizens of this county, had to begin anew when the war was over. In addition to his own family, Mr. Churchill has reared, and given the same opportunities in the common schools as his own children, ten orphan children. He votes with the Democratic party, and has a great deal of influence, politically. He holds a membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He was W. M. of Bayou Dota Lodge No. 126 for twenty years, and is the only charter member left of that lodge. He is a member of the Chapter and Council at Sulphur Rock. Mr. Churchill has always taken an active interest in and given his support to all public enterprises for the good of the county, and is now chairman of the executive committee on removal of county site from Batesville to Sulphur Rock.

Churchill Bros., general merchants, Sulphur Rock, Ark. The above mercantile firm, successors of J. N. Churchill & Sons, consists of these brothers, C. D. and J. C. Churchill, who succeeded their father in the business at Charlotte, Black River Township, Independence County, on the 15th of February, 1889. C. D., the senior member of the firm, is a native of Independence County, Ark., and was born on the 1st of August, 1859. He is the eldest child born to J. N. Churchill, whose sketch may be seen preceding this, and was reared to the duties on a farm. He was educated in Bayou Dota Academy, and later spent one year at Mountain Home Male and Female Academy, at Mountain Home, Baxter County, Ark. During the winter seasons, when not attending school, he spent his time in his father's store as salesman, there learning the principles of the business which have since made him a successful merchant. He was married, on the 16th of December, 1880, to Miss Callie Linn, daughter of J. H. Linn (deceased), who was a farmer, and also filled the position of county judge of Baxter

County, Ark. By this union two children were born: Daisy P., eight years of age, and is now living with her grandmother Linn, and attending school at Mountain Home, and Osear Linn, who is six years of age, lives with his father, and attends school at home. Mrs. Churchill's death occurred on the 31st of October, 1887. The early training of Mr. Churchill fitted him for a commercial life, and his future prospects are indeed bright. J. C. Churchill, the junior member of the same firm, was born in this county on the 11th of September, 1863, and he, like his brother, was reared to farm life, and was educated in Bayou Dota Academy, where he spent ten months in the study of dentistry, under the tutelage of Dr. W. G. Roseborough, of Batesville. He was obliged to abandon the study of dentistry from the fact that one of his eyes was injured from the accidental discharge of a gun. Since then his entire time has been directed to commercial pursuits. On the 22d of January, 1885, his marriage to Miss Amanda Sorrells was consummated. She was the daughter of R. L. Sorrells, a native of Illinois, and a farmer of Black River Township. C. D. Churchill first engaged in business at Sulphur Rock, in the spring of 1879, under the name of Churchill & Son, and in the spring of 1880 the title was changed to C. D. Churchill. In September of the last mentioned year he removed to Hazel Grove, where he continued until the summer of 1887, when he removed to Charlotte; then, in January, 1888, he became a member of the firm of Churchill & Sons, composed of J. N. Churchill and the subjects of this sketch. Under this name they continued business until the 15th of February, 1889, when the present firm was formed. They recently erected a large store-building at Sulphur Rock, 32x60 feet, consisting of three large commodious rooms, in which they became located about the 1st of September, and now carry on a general mercantile business. Both are members of Bayou Dota Lodge No. 126, A. F. & A. M., and also hold membership in Council U. D. and Danley R. A. Chapter No. 59, at Sulphur Rock. C. D. Churchill is a member of Walnut Grove Church, Methodist Episcopal, South. They vote with the

Democratic party, and exert quite an influence in local politics. J. C. Churchill is notary public for Independence County. They take an interest in all improvements for the public good, and contribute liberally to their support.

J. C. Cobb, an honored ex-Federal soldier of the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, was born in Fulton County, Ky., in 1838, and grew to manhood on Blue Grass soil, but his educational advantages in his youth were of the most meager description. He was left an orphan when a small lad, and was reared by strangers, but left the family with whom he made his home, before he attained his majority, on account of ill treatment, and started out to seek his own fortune. He first went to Mississippi County, Mo., where he found a home with Dr. Snuzer, near Charleston, and remained with him until the war became an assured fact, when he joined the Federal forces at Indianapolis, Ind., being a member of the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, and served honorably and well throughout the war, and was mustered out of service at Bull's Gap, in East Tennessee. He participated in the engagements at Elizabeth (Ky.), Franklin, Hartsville, Galena, Clarksville, Knoxville, Jonesboro, and Bull's Gap, Tenn. At the latter engagement he was quite severely wounded, being shot from his horse and having his jaw broken. He served in Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. In 1883 his application for a pension was recognized, and he received back pay to the amount of \$1,233. He returned to Kentucky at the close of the war, and was married four months afterward, to Miss Nancy Whitlock, who was born in Kentucky, in 1841, and by her has a family of three living children: Martha A., wife of Walker Dunnagan; Mary L., and Myrtle May. Those deceased are John J., who died when eight years of age; Elizabeth, at the age of six months, and Emma J., when ten months old. About one year after the war Mr. Cobb removed with his wife to Arkansas, but only remained a short time; then they returned to Kentucky, and remained six years. Since that time they have been residents of Arkansas, and up to January 1, 1889, resided five miles from Sulphur Rock, but at

that date moved to the town, where they have since made their home. They are quite well-to-do, and each of their children owns forty acres of land, which was deeded to them by their parents. Mr. Cobb is a son of Amsy and Lettie (Ryan) Cobb, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina, and at an early day became a citizen of Kentucky, and lived and died in that State. The mother was born in Newcastle, Ky., and of their five children, four are still living: J. C., Anna, wife of A. McNutt; Elizabeth, wife of Bert Watton, and ———. The maternal grandparents were John and Alsie (Smith) Whitlock. John was born in North Carolina, but was left an orphan in his youth, and ran away to Kentucky. He lived in Monroe and Phillips Counties, but died in Crittenden County, at the age of seventy-six years, followed by his wife, who was of Kentucky stock, at the age of sixty-six years.

William L. Coble, a highly-respected and well-known farmer and stock raiser of Independence County, is a son of Anthony and Nancy (Burris) Coble, of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively, whose marriage occurred in the latter State. The parents emigrated to Indiana about the year 1820, where their children were born, and in 1849 moved to the State of Arkansas, locating near the town of Sulphur Rock, in Independence County, where the father purchased a small tract of land and commenced farming in connection with his trade as a carpenter. He remained here until 1860, contracting for and building a great many houses in that time, and then sold his farm and moved to Jackson County, where he rented some land. He resided in Jackson County for three years, but finding the desire to return to Independence County too strong to resist, he moved back to that place and purchased 160 acres of land, upon which he erected a dwelling, barns and all necessary adjuncts to a well-regulated farm, and resided there until his death, January 8, 1881, at the age of ninety-one years. Mrs. Coble died in 1866, and was buried in what was then McGuire's cemetery, while her husband lies in Surrounded Hill cemetery. His son, William L. Coble, was educated at private schools in Sulphur Rock, and in connec-

tion with his brother, F. A. J. Coble, cleared, improved and put the farm on a paying basis long before the father's death. In 1864 he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, Col. Baber's regiment, and served as a courier for almost the entire time. After peace had been established, in 1865, he returned to his home, and was shortly afterward married to Miss Mary J. Hinkel, a daughter of Selsor and Sarah E. (Hopkins) Hinkel, of Missouri. Nine children were born to this union, which was a very happy one in every way, and four are still living: Laura, born March 2, 1875; Cordelelia, born September 4, 1879; Edna Asia, born July 13, 1883; William L., born November 7, 1888; all of whom are bright children, and Mr. Coble intends to give them the best education obtainable. At the time Mr. Coble came in possession of his farm, it consisted of 320 acres, with 160 acres under cultivation. He now owns 480 acres, with 200 acres cleared, and under good cultivation. He is a Democrat in politics, and a strong supporter of that party and its men, and in religious and educational matters he is one of the county's most liberal contributors, as also one of its most progressive. Mr. and Mrs. Coble are both members of the Christian Church.

George Cook, farmer, Independence County, Ark. Mr. Cook's birth occurred in Tennessee, on the 28th of August, 1826, and he was reared and educated in his native State. He was also married there, on the 26th of November, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Haskins, who was also born, reared and educated in Tennessee. His parents, John D. and Mary (Montgomery) Cook, were both natives of Tennessee, in which State they were married. George Cook came to Arkansas in 1849, locating near Sulphur Rock, Independence County, where he farmed for one season. He then moved to a farm west of Batesville, where he entered forty acres of land, and cleared about five acres, erected a single log house, etc., but in 1854 sold this. He then moved to a farm on White River, Washington Township, where he has resided for the past twelve years. His children were all born in Arkansas, except John D. Cook, his eldest son, who was born in Tennessee. The latter was married in Arkan-

sas, and is now living on a farm in Oil Trough Bottom, where he rents a farm and carries on the business of general merchandising in connection with farming. Another son, William Thomas Cook, is deceased; Mary Ann Cook married Mr. John Morgan, and now resides in Oil Trough Bottom; J. H. Cook married Miss Mattie Glover, who is now deceased (J. H. resides on the farm with his father); B. A. Cook married Miss Rebecca Holloway, and now resides in Oil Trough Bottom; Jane M. Cook married Mr. G. F. Mannz, and now resides in Christian Township, Independence County; Martha Price Cook married Mr. Thomas Glover (deceased), and is now residing with her father; George M. Cook resides at home with his parents. Our subject's education was obtained in the subscription and public schools of this county. When he first came to Arkansas all was wild and unsettled, wild animals abounded, and all the hardships necessary in a new country were experienced by this pioneer. He is a Wheeler in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as are also their daughters, Martha and Jane, and their son, J. D. Mr. Cook takes an active interest in religious and social progress, and has always been a liberal contributor to all such causes.

Virgil Y. Cook, one of Independence County's most enterprising merchants and farmers, and also one of its wealthiest men, is a son of William D. and Pernecia (Dodds) Cook, the father a Kentuckian, and a son of John Cook, one of the pioneer merchants of that State. Mr. Cook was born in Boyds-ville, Graves County, Ky., on the 14th day of November, 1848, and received his education in the adjoining county, at what was then known as Spring Hill Academy, but previous to that he had attended the subscription schools of Boyds-ville. His life was uneventful until the outbreak of the war between the States, when he joined the command of Gen. N. B. Forrest. He enlisted in the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, and served twelve months, and at the end of that time was transferred to the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, formerly Seventh Kentucky Infantry, where he was in the capacity of a private soldier. Mr. Cook took part in the battles

at Okolona (Miss.), Paducah (Ky.), Tishomingo Creek, Harrisburg (Miss.) and a great many other engagements, and was in Gen. Forrest's Pulaski campaign, in the fall of 1864, after which that general was transferred to Gen. Hood's command, for the purpose of making the raid on Nashville, in the winter of 1864. He also took part in the battles at Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, and later, in the spring of 1865, was with Gen. Forrest on his Alabama campaign, which terminated at Selma, on the 2d of April, 1865, and then surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., on May 16, 1865. Though serving as a private, Mr. Cook's record through the war would put to blush the actions of many men who held superior rank. He has in his possession yet the parole record received at Gainesville, on the occasion of his surrender, and values it highly, simply as a relic of those days. The brigade to which he belonged was the famous Kentucky brigade organized and commanded by Gen. Abe Buford, who afterward commanded the second division of Gen. Forrest's cavalry corps. After the surrender Mr. Cook returned to his home in Kentucky, where he remained until the year 1866, and then moved to Grand Glaize, Ark., where his father, previous to the war, had carried on business in partnership with Mr. M. F. Thomason, under the firm name of Cook & Thomason. Upon his arrival Mr. Cook, in company with Mr. Thomason, re-organized the firm and did business until the year 1874, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Cook went to the town of Olyphant, on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, where he conducted a large business, with fair success, until 1884. He then came to Oil Trough Bottom, and located on his Midland farm, about one mile and a half west of Elmo, where he established himself in business, and still remains. He is one of the most successful merchants and planters in that section, and his actions have always been characterized by an energy and enterprise that could not end otherwise. He owns 2,300 acres of land in Oil Trough Bottom, of which 1,600 acres are under cultivation, which he leases annually for a stipulated sum. Altogether Mr. Cook owns about 8,000 acres in Independence, Jackson,

Clay and Greene Counties, and the total amount that he has under cultivation is 2,000 acres. He was united in marriage to Miss Ophelia Lamb, a daughter of Enos and Frances (Parish) Lamb, of Tennessee, his wedding taking place at Jacksonport, Ark., on June 29, 1871. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cook: Neva, Whitfield, May, Jennie, a baby who died in infancy, and Varina. In business Mr. Cook carries a large line of general merchandise, in fact everything that is to be found in a first-class establishment, besides dealing in lands and having an interest in one of the finest ranches in Texas. He has erected a splendid dwelling and several buildings on his Midland farm, and owns a cotton-gin on the same farm that has no equal in Arkansas. His brother, Barnett M. Cook, is associated with him, but gives his attention, specially, to dealing in stock, cattle and horses, of which he has quite a herd. Barnett M. was also in the Confederate army, serving as a private soldier in the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, and took an active part in all the engagements and campaigns in which his regiment participated. He is a bachelor of forty-three years of age, having been born on the 18th of September, 1846, at Boydsville, Graves County, Ky. The maternal grandfather, Capt. John C. Dodds, commanded a company of soldiers in a Kentucky regiment under Gen. Jackson, in 1814-15, and participated in the battle of New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815. His father took an active part in the Revolutionary War, serving with the South Carolina troops, of which State he was a native, and died after that war on his way with his family from South Carolina to Kentucky, whither his widow with his children proceeded, settling in Caldwell County, near Princeton.

A. J. Craig, probate and county court judge of Independence County, was born on the farm upon which he now lives, one mile east of Jamestown, in 1844. He is a son of John L. and Margaret A. (Hardin) Craig, the former of whom was born in Alabama, in 1801, and the latter in Lawrence County, Ark., about 1817. When a young man Mr. Craig removed to Independence County, Ark., where he married, and spent the remainder of his

life, his death occurring in 1864; he was one of the earliest settlers of the county, locating in the dense woods, where he cleared a farm and reared his family. Mr. Craig was a member of the Methodist Church, of which church his widow, who is still living, is also a member. The latter is a daughter of Joseph Hardin, who was one of the pioneers of what is now Lawrence County. A. J. Craig was the fourth child in a family of five sons and three daughters. He received a common-school education, and during the last two years of the late war, served in the Confederate army, in Company C, Morgan's regiment, Price's cavalry troops; he was at the battles of Cape Girardeau, Helena, Pilot Knob, and many skirmishes, operating in Missouri, Kansas and Indian Territory, until the surrender at Jacksonport, in June, 1865, when he returned home. In 1867 Mr. Craig married Louisa, daughter of Cary and Margaret Simms, who came to Independence County, when she was a little girl. Mrs. Craig, who was a native of South Carolina, died in 1878, leaving one son and two daughters. In 1879 Mr. Craig married Dorcas Engles, of Independence County. She is a daughter of William D. and Margaret Engles, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Missouri, who removed to Independence County, Ark., when young. Mr. Engles died in 1845; he was a member of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Engles is still living, aged seventy-one years; she is a daughter of Job and Elizabeth Stark, who both died in Independence County, as did the parents of Mr. Engles. One son and one daughter have blessed the second marriage of our subject. Judge Craig has spent his entire life on the farm of his birth, which contains 127 acres, about eighty acres of which are under cultivation; forty acres he inherited from his father, and the balance he has earned. From 1878 to 1886 he served as justice of the peace, being elected to the office of county and probate judge in 1886, serving in that capacity with much ability, and was re-elected to the same office in 1888. He is a Democrat politically, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

M. R. Craig, proprietor of meat market, Bates-

ville. Dealing in articles necessary for our daily sustenance, it is not surprising that the number of those engaged in the butchering business should be large, but this field of enterprise is also a large one. Among those engaged in this pursuit is Mr. Craig, a native of Greenbriar Township, Independence County, Ark., born on the 16th of March, 1851, and the son of John L. Craig, who was a native of Tennessee. The father came to Batesville when a young man, taught school for several years, and was married in Independence County, to Miss Margaret Harding, a native of Arkansas. They then located in Oil Trough Bottom, and afterward moved to Greenbriar Township, where he purchased a farm, and there died in 1864. The mother is still living, and resides on the old homestead, in Greenbriar Township. They were the parents of eight children, seven now living: John, was killed in Tennessee, while serving in the army; Lizzie, wife of P. Tucker; Joseph, Andrew, James, Mark R., Laura, wife of W. L. Dunaway, and Jane, wife of William Cullens. M. R. Craig attained his growth in Greenbriar Township, and assisted on the farm until twenty-one years of age. At about 1875 he engaged in the butcher's business in Batesville, and has since carried it on. He owns a timber tract of land of forty acres, and is also the owner of town property in Batesville. He has been a member of the council of Batesville. In the year 1871 he selected Miss Sarah Elms as his companion in life, and the fruits of this marriage are four living children: Baswell W., Maggie, Andrew J. and Abernathy. One, deceased, was named Robert Henry. Mr. Craig is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of H.

George Washington Crow, a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, of Independence County, is a son of Robert and Margaret (Killinger) Crow, and was the fourth in a family of eight children born to the parents, his birth occurring April 8, 1819, in what is now Smyth County, Va. The grandfather, George W. Killinger, was a private soldier in Gen. George Washington's army, and fought in many of the battles under that famous hero. The family on both sides are descendants of old Virginians. In 1823 Robert

Crow emigrated to Roane County, Tenn., and located near Kingston, the county seat, where his son, George W., grew to manhood and received his education. In 1837 the father moved to the State of Alabama, which place he made his residence until his decease, and is now buried at Gravel Hill, De Kalb County, in that State. Two years later his son, George W. Crow, was married to Miss Sidney Hines, of Tennessee, by whom he has had four children: William Harrison, who was killed in the battle of Seven Pines, in 1862; Eliza A., who was married to Mr. H. Fike, of Alabama, at the residence of the bride's father, in 1859, but lost her husband in 1871; Palestine, who was married to Mr. Joseph Wilburn, of Alabama, but now residing in Stone County, Ark., and the last child dying in infancy. In 1847 Mr. Crow lost his first wife, who was buried in Garrett Cemetery, De Kalb County, Ala., and in 1849, he was married to Miss Avadney J. Dutton, of Alabama, by whom he had eight children, all living until they had reached their maturity excepting one; Mary, wife of William Tate; Nancy E., married to Mr. Newton Cooper, and now residing near Mr. Crow; Edmond Thomas, who was married to Miss Amanda Cooper; Bankston W., who was married to Miss Fannie Ellis, and residing near the father's home; Margaret Spurgeon, wife of Rev. James L. Brown, this daughter dying in 1879; Jane, who was married to John Tate, and John D., at home. Mr. Crow was ordained by the Missionary Baptist Church, in 1869, at Gravel Hill, De Kalb County, Ala. That year he moved to Arkansas and located near Sulphur Rock, where he purchased the farm upon which he still resides. He owns 356 acres of land, with about ninety-five acres under cultivation, and in partnership with his son, Bankston W., owns 160 acres, with twenty-five acres under cultivation, and good buildings and improvements. Mr. Crow has worked faithfully in the interests of the church, and many times has contributed to its support from his own private means. In 1887 the congregation at Maple Springs attempted to erect a church to be paid for by subscription, and Mr. Crow came nobly forward with \$112.00 for that purpose. He is at present the pastor at Maple

Springs, but formerly was occupied a great part of the time in filling such vacancies as occurred in that section. Four of his children also attend the father's church. In politics Mr. Crow is a Democrat, and previous to coming to Arkansas, had held the office of treasurer of De Kalb County, Ala., for two years. He has always been to the front in any enterprise for the advancement of religious and educational matters, and is a citizen of whom the county may and does feel proud.

Capt. John W. Cullins, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Greenbriar Township, Independence County, purchased his present farm of 320 acres, which is situated near Jamestown, in 1855; there was at that time little improvement on the land, which is now one of the best farms in the county. Mr. Cullins was born in Abbeville County, S. C., in 1828, and, receiving a limited education, he hired out on a farm at the age of fifteen, in which capacity he was employed until 1846. In the latter year he enlisted in Company C, Col. Coffee's regiment of Alabama Infantry, and served twelve months in the Mexican War, participating in the battle of Vera Cruz; he was honorably discharged at New Orleans in June, 1847, and after spending some time in Alabama, went to Mississippi, two years later returning to South Carolina, where he married and lived until his emigration to Independence County, Ark., in 1855, where he has since made his home. He devoted his entire attention to farming until 1867, when he built a store on the present site of Jamestown, and for twelve years engaged in merchandising in partnership with Jacob Pate. Mr. Cullins has accumulated considerable property, owning in all 540 acres, about 220 acres of which are under cultivation, beside real estate in Jamestown. During the Civil War Mr. Cullins served about four years in the Confederate army; the first year as captain of Company C, Desha's battalion, operating in Alabama and Mississippi, and subsequently assisted in organizing Company C, Arkansas Cavalry, of which he was appointed captain, in which capacity he served until the close of the struggle. He was in the battles of Marks' Mill, Big Blue, with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri and Kansas, surrend-

ering at Jacksonport in June, 1865, after four years of the hardships of war. Mr. Cullins first married in 1851, Mary Ann, daughter of Johnson and Margaret Simms, of South Carolina, who moved to Tennessee, in 1852, and three years later to Independence County, Ark., where Mr. Simms died before the war. Mrs. Cullins, who was also a native of South Carolina, died in 1856, leaving two sons, John S. and William S. In 1857 Mr. Cullins married Mary, daughter of Job Starks. Mrs. Mary Cullins was born in Independence County, where she died in 1867, the mother of three children, Henry N., Francis M., and Estella, wife of William D. Hatton. Mr. Cullins next married, in 1868, Martha M. Davis, daughter of Jesse and Margaret Flinn. She is a native of Guilford County, N. C. One daughter, Ida, has blessed this union. Mr. Cullins was the only child of Elijah and Mary (Swain) Cullins, both natives of Abbeville County, S. C., who removed to Georgia when he was only a year old. There the mother died soon after, and the father was subsequently twice married, having three children by his second wife and three by the third. He was a farmer by occupation, and spent the latter part of his life in Alabama, where he died soon after the war, a member of the Baptist Church. Capt. Cullins belongs to the Neill Lodge, of Jamestown, of the A. F. & A. M., and he and wife are members in good standing of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Hon. F. D. Denton, of Batesville, is a native of that town, born there on the 23d of November, 1841, and is one of the representative citizens of the county. His father, William F. Denton, was a native of Tennessee, and when a young man was united in marriage to Miss Margaret F. Desha, a native of Washington City, D. C. William F. Denton emigrated with his father, John Denton, to Washington County, Ark., in early territorial days, and there the latter died. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, and had followed agricultural pursuits all his life. The maternal grandfather, Robert M. Desha, was captain in the United States marine service, at Washington. He emigrated to Arkansas, and located at Helena, and

subsequently, leaving his wife and two children there, while on his return to Washington, was stricken down with yellow fever, and died at New Orleans, in 1822. The great-grandfather, Gen. Jo. Desha, was governor of Kentucky from 1824 to 1828, and was the first Democratic governor of the State. He commanded a division of Kentucky troops under Gen. Harrison. He died in Kentucky. William F. Denton came to Independence County, Ark., in about 1835, and one year later was made prosecuting attorney of this county. He was a lawyer by profession, and died in August, 1845. The mother is still living. Of the four children born to their marriage, two only are now living, Frank D. and Elvira F., wife of J. P. Boyd. One son, William F., was killed during the war, when only eighteen years of age. The other child, was Frances J. Mrs. Denton's brother, Capt. F. W. Desha, for whom our subject is named, was a captain in Yell's Arkansas regiment, in the Mexican War, and lieutenant-colonel commanding the Seventh Arkansas Battalion, C. S. A., in the Civil War. F. D. Denton attained his growth, and received a fair education in Batesville, but subsequently pursued his studies at Fayetteville (Ark.), College and Center College, at Danville, Ky. He was attending the last named institution, and was deeply immersed in his studies, when the breaking out of the war caused him to abandon his books and seek his home. Soon after he enlisted in Company C, Desha's battalion, and served until the close of the war. He was in Gen. Johnston's army, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamanga, and was in Johnston's campaign through Georgia. He was wounded at Murfreesboro, by a gun-shot in the neck, cutting his windpipe, and lay on the battlefield two days. He was also wounded at the battle of New Hope Church, Ga., by a gun-shot in the side. He was then captured, and left in a hospital. He was carried to Nashville, where some ladies took care of him. He was exchanged in 1863, and again joined his regiment in Tennessee. After the surrender he returned to his home, arriving there in August, 1865, and engaged in tilling the soil. In 1866, he was elected sheriff, which position he

held until the reconstruction. In 1870, he engaged in merchandising, but carried this on for only about two or three years, as he was quite unfortunate in this business venture. In January, 1877, he established the Batesville Guard, and ran this paper in an able and capable manner until in July, 1885. In October of the same year he was appointed postmaster, and confirmed in January, 1886. Mr. Denton was married, in 1868, to Miss Mattie A. Lewis, a native of Holly Springs, Miss., and to them were born seven children, four now living: William F., Desha, Estella, and Rosa. Mr. Denton is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., K. of H., and K. and L. of H. He was elected to represent his county in the legislature, in 1881, and re-elected in 1883, serving two terms.

Col. Robert M. Desha, a prominent farmer of Independence County, was born in that county in the year 1847, and is a son of Col. Franklin W. and Elizabeth (Seavey) Desha, of Washington, D. C., and Independence County, Ark., respectively. The parents were married in Independence County, and settled upon the land now occupied by the Desha family, and where the father died April 30, 1869. He was a graduate from the law and literary department of the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., and became a successful lawyer as well as one of the most influential men in this county. He was prosecutor of his district at the outbreak of war, and was also a member of the convention that declared the State of Arkansas out of the Union. Upon reaching his sixteenth year he entered a business house at Clarendon, where he occupied a position of trust for some time, and then went to Kentucky, to attend college. He commenced to practice his profession at Batesville, and continued in the law at that point for twenty-five years. At the outbreak of war between this country and Mexico, he enlisted in Company D, First Arkansas Mounted Infantry, in which he held the rank of lieutenant, and on the occasion of the captain's death, at the battle of Buena Vista, Lieut. Desha was promoted to fill his place. During the Civil War he again enlisted and organized what was known as Desha's battalion, which he commanded until after the battle

of Shiloh, when he resigned on account of ill health, and returned to his home. Mr. Desha was at one time a member of Capt. Rutherford's company in Price's raids through Missouri, and was afterward severely wounded at the Fitzhugh fight, in Arkansas. After his return home he again resumed his practice and became one of the most promising men of Arkansas, as also one of the wealthiest. His father was Robert Desha, a son of one of Kentucky's most famous governors in the early days. Robert Desha entered the United States marine service, and was for a good many years a captain in that body. Col. Desha's mother was a descendant of the famous Bledsoe family, whose name figured so prominently in the early history of Tennessee; while the Desha family are of French descent, the name being formerly De Shaze. The mother was a daughter of James and Martha Seavey, of Virginia, who were married in Alabama, and moved to Batesville, Ark., in 1829, being then among the first settlers of that country. Mr. Seavey was of Scotch descent, and served under Gen. Jackson in the War of 1812. He afterward became a prominent farmer in Independence County, where he resided until his death, in 1835, his wife following him the same year. Their daughter, Mrs. Desha, is still living, and has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for over forty years. She was the mother of eleven children, of whom two sons and two daughters are yet living: Robert M., Benjamin, Mary and Lizzie. Col. Robert M. Desha, the oldest, now owns about 700 acres of land, and has some 250 acres under cultivation in valuable bottom land. In politics he is a strong Democrat, and from 1882 to 1886 he was one of the best sheriffs Independence County could ever boast of. He is very largely interested in stock dealing, ginning, milling and farming, and is a model and influential citizen. He belongs to Mill Lodge No. 285, A. F. & A. M., and has held all the offices except master. As far as popularity is concerned, Col. Desha has a host of friends in Independence County. He is an active politician and of value to his party, his services being well appreciated. He also belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter and Eastern Star.

Dr. Lycurgus A. Dickson, a prominent physician and surgeon, of Desha, Independence County, is a native of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and was born in 1827. His parents were Enos H. and Cynthia (Howell) Dickson, both of Tennessee. Enos H. Dickson was a cabinet-maker by trade, and was a son of William Dickson, a native of North Carolina, who died in Tennessee; the latter was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, participating in the battle of King's Mountain. Lycurgus A. was next to the youngest of a family of seven sons, and is the only one now living; he was left an orphan at the age of fourteen years, and lived with an uncle, G. B. Lanham, till nearly grown. His education was that which he could obtain in the common schools, and at the age of nineteen he engaged in teaching, which profession he followed several years. In 1851 he began the study of medicine, in Gibson County, Tenn., and in 1853-54 attended the medical department of the University of Nashville, Tenn., graduating from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1855. He began the practice of his chosen profession in Gibson County, Tenn., where he remained until 1856; in the latter year he removed to Independence County, Ark., where he has ever since been actively engaged in practice, with remarkable success. During the war he served two years as surgeon of the Eighth Arkansas Infantry, operating in Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee. In January, 1863, Dr. Dickson married Elizabeth G., daughter of Judge Henry Neill. Mrs. Dickson was born not far from where she now lives. Their children are: Maude M., wife of Dr. F. E. Jeffery; Dr. Henry N., a graduate of the medical department of Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, Tenn.; Robert L., Florence (deceased), Paul Lanham, Elizabeth Adair, and Enos H. The Doctor owns 280 acres of land, with 150 acres under cultivation. He is one of the oldest physicians in the county, and is a leader in his profession. His practice is large and remunerative, and he has the respect and confidence of a large number of friends and patrons. Politically, he is a Democrat. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Dickson is a member of the Methodist Church.



J. H. Musgrave

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

John H. Dickinson, clerk of the circuit court, Batesville. The public services of Mr. Dickinson, since 1880, have been characterized by a noticeable devotion to the welfare of Independence County, and his fidelity in his position of public trust has made a lasting impression upon the sphere of public duty. He was born in the city of Batesville, Independence County, on the 11th day of February, 1849, and is one of three children now living, born to the union of Benjamin and Maria L. (Slater) Dickinson, early settlers of Batesville. The father was a general business man, and kept hotel for several years. The three children now living are named as follows: Edward M., Elizabeth C. and John H. The latter was reared principally in San Joaquin County, Cal., and there he received a good practical education. At the age of twelve years he began learning the printer's trade at Stockton, Cal., in the office of the Stockton Independent, and there continued until twenty-one years of age. He then went to Delaware to visit his father, and subsequently came to Independence County, where he engaged as clerk in a country store. He continued in this business for some time, and in 1888 was elected to his present position. On the 31st of December, 1879, his marriage with Miss Virginia Byers, was consummated. Mr. Dickinson is a member of the Masonic fraternity; a member of the K. of H., and he also belongs to the K. of P.

William P. Dobson, a practicing physician and surgeon, of Union Township, Independence County, resides on a farm four miles north of Cushman postoffice. He was born in Surrey County, N. C., in 1846, and is one of two children born to John H. and Elizabeth Dobson, both natives of North Carolina. John H. was born in 1807 and died in his native State in 1866; he was of English-Irish descent. Mrs. Dobson, whose maiden name was Martin, was born in Wilkes County in 1817, and died in 1867; her ancestors were Dutch. William P. was reared in North Carolina, where he was given the advantages of a common-school education. He obtained his medical knowledge at the University of Louisville, Ky., and, since the year 1868, has been actively engaged in the practice of

medicine. He located in Independence County, Ark., in 1870, where he has ever since resided and devoted the greater part of his attention to his practice, which is extensive and lucrative. In 1875 Dr. Dobson married Miss Kittie Williamson, a native of Arkansas, who was born in 1856. Their six children are: John R., William T., David E., Burrus C., Archibald H. and Mary E. The mother is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the family is one well-known and respected. The Doctor owns 480 acres of land, of which he cultivates 125 acres. His politics have been Democratic ever since he cast his first presidential vote for Seymour and Blair.

John S. Dodd, a well-known resident and farmer of Independence County, was born in that county on the 17th of May, 1841, and is a son of Abner H. and Mary Jane (Martin) Dodd, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively, the latter coming to Arkansas, with her parents, when only three years of age. The father moved to that State with his father, in 1812, when the country was very sparsely settled. At that time, as well as John S. Dodd can recollect from his father's account, there were but one or two families in Greenbriar Township, and a few in Oil Trough. There was also a settler living at what is now known as Magness Ferry, from whom that place received its name. John S. Dodd received his education in Independence County, and grew to manhood in that place. It was here he met and won his wife, and also where he enlisted in the army, when the Confederacy's call to arms was heard. He became a member of Company D, Eighth Regiment, Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and served until December of the same year, when he was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., and returned home. In 1862 he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Col. Ganse's regiment of infantry, and remained with that regiment until 1864, but having only one opportunity to engage in battle, and that at Helena, Ark. He was afterward detached from his regiment and served in the engineer corps until the army disbanded, in 1865, when he returned home. Mr. Dodd was united to Miss Mary Ann Wood at the home of the bride's parents, in Independ-

ence County, on September 26, 1867, and this happy marriage has given them seven children, of whom six are still living: Mary Ann, born November 3, 1869; Joseph Abner, born March 21, 1871; William M., born February 21, 1873, (deceased); Melville J., born April 10, 1876; Benjamin Hardin, born November 17, 1878; John H., born June 20, 1880; Edna E., born May 22, 1880. Mrs. Dodd was a daughter of William M. and Lydia A. Robertson, who moved to Arkansas in 1851, where the father carried on his trade of wagon-making in connection with his farming interests. From his father's estate Mr. Dodd inherited eighty acres of land in Christian Township, with about twelve acres under cultivation. He now has 150 acres under cultivation, besides owning considerable more, and has erected some good buildings, barns and cribs upon the land. He also owns a grist-mill and cotton-gin, and is looked upon as one of the most progressive men in that section. He is certainly deserving of success for the enterprise displayed to make his community the foremost in that county. His children are being educated at the public schools, although the eldest children have attended the subscription schools principally. Mrs. Dodd and her eldest daughter are members of the Missionary Baptist Church and devout Christians, while Mr. Dodd, although not a regular attendant, is one of the most liberal and open-hearted men in the community toward religious and educational matters.

John G. Dodd is one of the successful small farmers of the county, and although his property only comprises eighty-seven acres of land, it is exceedingly fertile and well tilled, and consequently yields a larger annual income than many larger farms. He, like his father, John Dodd, was born and reared in Greene County, Tenn., the latter's birth occurring on the 15th of April, 1801, and his on the 16th of June, 1841. John Dodd was reared and educated in his native State, and was there married to Miss Catharine Girdner, who was also a Tennessean, and to them a family of four sons and four daughters was given. The living members are: Martha M., William W., John G., Mary L., Catharine L. and Samuel R. Mr. Dodd was a

successful farmer, and continued to follow that occupation until he was called to his long home, on the 12th of March, 1860, followed by his wife on the 18th of January, 1878. The elementary schooling of John G. Dodd, our subject, was received in Greene County, Tenn., and he was there also initiated into the mysteries of farming on his father's plantation. Concluding that he could do better at that occupation in some other locality, he moved to Independence County, Ark., in 1870, and here he has continued to make his home, his land, which is not under cultivation, being devoted to propagating the usual farm stock. He was married in Baxter County, Ark., August 16, 1875, to Miss Juliette S. Horton, also a native of Greene County, Tenn., and the two children which have been given them are William E. and Orpha C., both of whom reside with and assist their parents. Mr. Dodd has manifested his social spirit by joining the Masons, and has served as secretary of his lodge for about six years. He was president of the Agricultural Wheel one year, and has held the office of justice of the peace six years. He and wife are connected with the Baptist Church, and he has been a liberal contributor to all worthy enterprises, and is especially interested in the cause of education. In 1862 he joined the Confederate army, and served under Gens. Wheeler, Pegram, Vaughn, Morgan, Breckinridge and Early until he was honorably discharged, on the 27th of April, 1865.

James P. Dorr, M. D., one of the progressive citizens of Black River Township, and an eminent physician and surgeon of the same, is the son of Dr. Francis A. and Mary J. (Powell) Dorr, natives of Selsea, Germany, and Ohio, respectively. Dr. Dorr, Sr., came to Ohio at the age of twelve years, and spent his boyhood days in musical and literary studies. In his early manhood he entered a medical school in Cincinnati, and later graduated at Keokuk Medical College, Iowa. He was then married, and after living several years in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, in 1870 moved to Jacksonport, Jackson County, Ark., and there practiced his profession. He remained there until the spring of 1889, when he went to Hot Springs, opened an office, where he is at present practicing. Dr.

James P. Dorr was born in Iowa on the 6th of December, 1856, and spent his school days in that State and in Arkansas. He began the study of medicine in 1877, his father and Dr. Strauss (a doctor of natural sciences) being his instructors. During the years of 1879, 1880 and 1881, he attended the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1881, but had practiced, however, several months prior to his graduation. In the spring of the last mentioned year, he located where he now lives, and has since been practicing in this section. He has built up one of the largest practices in the county, and has been very successful, as his many patients, yet living, can testify. He is the owner of eighty acres of land on Dota Creek, but gives his entire time to his practice. He is the fourth of a family of eleven children, nine of whom are living: J. F. Dorr (merchant, whose present location is not known), Hattie (deceased, wife of Marion F. Israel, a merchant of Richland and Keokuk, Iowa), T. B. R. (a farmer of Black River Township), Samuel Ashton (a saddler, lives at Hot Springs), James P., R. C. (an M. D., of Black River Township, and enjoys a lucrative practice), A. P. (is a successful practicing physician, at Sulphur Rock), B. J. (is also an M. D., and is practicing his profession at Tupelo, Jackson County, Ark.), Grace G. (lives with her mother at Sulphur Rock). Mary and J. P. (the eldest of the family) died in childhood. James P. came from a long-lived people, his parents both surviving, his father nearly seventy, and the mother sixty-five years of age. The latter's parents both lived to the extreme age of one hundred years. Dr. Dorr, Sr., was an active Democrat, and his son, Dr. James P. Dorr, is also a Democrat, and is quite an influential citizen in his county, politically. On the 15th of November, 1888, the latter married Miss Mary E. Haddock, daughter of Jordan Haddock, of Independence County, Ark. The Doctor takes a great interest in the building of schools, and, in fact, in all public enterprises.

Richard Madison Duck, farmer and stock raiser, Oil Trough, Ark. Prominent among the many enterprising and industrious farmers of In-

dependence County appears the name of Mr. Duck, whose birth occurred in Rutherford County, N. C., on the 2d of November, 1816. He is the son of Robert and Margaret (McClure) Duck, both natives, also, of North Carolina. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and the maternal grandfather was a captain in the Continental army, and participated in the battle of King's Mountain. Richard Madison Duck received his education in his native State, and, after remaining upon a farm until about seventeen years of age, sought employment at the carpenter's trade. At the end of a year he found work with a carpenter and cabinet-maker by the name of Smith, a New Englander, with whom he worked about one year, receiving all his instruction from this man. The thorough drilling he obtained enabled him to become very proficient in his trade as a carpenter, and this business he followed until he came to Arkansas, which was in the year 1850. Mr. Duck selected as his wife Miss Martha Jane Redwine, of Chattooga County, Ga., and was united in marriage to her on the 22d of December, 1842. They became the parents of nine children, five daughters and four sons: Olivia D., born on the 15th of January, 1844, and the wife of John Bratton, of Searcy County, Ark.; George A., born August 19, 1845, and died May 13, 1886; Melvin Lafayette, born August 17, 1847, married, and now resides in the Lone Star State; James B., born August 23, 1849; Robert D., born on the 29th of December, 1851, and now resides with his parents; Nancy A. married Jesse McCroskey, who died in February, 1885; Mary S. married Elijah Nichols, and now resides at Oil Trough; Martha Jane resides at home, and Margaret O. married Alfred P. Aydelott, of Independence County, Ark., and now resides on a farm in Christian Township. After coming to Arkansas Mr. Duck purchased a tract of land in Searcy County, in partnership with Samuel P. Williamson. This tract consists of about 300 acres, some fifty-five acres under cultivation, and Mr. Duck soon became the owner of 260 acres. Later he sold this tract, and in 1860 moved to Independence County, bought land in Liberty Township, and there lived until after the

war. He was in the Confederate service, enlisting in the latter part of 1861, in Col. Crabtree's regiment of Arkansas Volunteers, and served principally on detached service, as tanner and shoemaker for the army of the Confederacy. In 1865 he was mustered out, and in 1869 he bought the farm upon which he is now living. There were at that time 113 acres in the lot, but at present he has 233 acres, with about 100 acres under cultivation. He has a fine orchard, with fruit of all kinds in abundance. Mr. and Mrs. Duck have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1845, and he has contributed liberally to the support of the church. Mr. Duck is also a member of McGuire Lodge No. 208, Oil Trough, Independence County, Ark., of which he was one of the charter members, and the only one now living. He is Democratic in his political views, and is a friend to progress.

N. E. Duffey, deputy circuit court clerk, and one of the representative men of the county, was born in Bristol, Conn., on the 12th day of August, 1849, and is the son of Nicholas and Mary (Hogan) Duffey, natives of County Westmeath, Ireland. The parents emigrated to America at an early day, and located in Connecticut. From there they removed to Illinois, in 1859, and settled in Madison County, near Edwardsville, where the father followed agricultural pursuits, and where he remained for several years. The mother died in 1851. Of their family there are three children now living: James, Owen, and Nicholas E., who is the youngest of the family. He was principally reared in Illinois, and there received his education. At once, with the energy and industry of his forefathers, he devoted himself to tilling the soil, and this continued until in April, 1872, when he came to Arkansas, and located at Batesville. He first engaged in the livery business, which he continued for a number of years, and then embarked in merchandising. This he carried on in Oil Trough Bottom for about five years, and three years in Batesville. The last few years he has been practically retired, with the exception of settling up his business. Since January, 1889, he has been acting as deputy circuit clerk. He is the owner of about 600 acres of land, with 240 under cultivation.

By his marriage, which occurred in 1878, to Miss Eglantine Gainer, a native of Arkansas, he became the father of three children: Mollie, Gainer and Nora. Mrs. Duffy is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is a very public-spirited citizen, and is always ready to assist any public enterprise. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of the K. of P.

Thaddeus W. Dumas, business manager of the Co-operative Wheel Store, Pleasant Plains, Ark. The mercantile interests of this portion of Independence County, have been ably represented for several years by Mr. Dumas, who is a pleasant, genial gentleman, and a good business man. His birth occurred in Lowndes County, Miss., on the 20th of November, 1837, and he was one of six interesting children born to Winchester and Louisa (Jenkins) Dumas, both of whom were natives of South Carolina. They removed to Tipton County, Tenn., in 1864, and there the closing scenes of their lives were passed. Thaddeus W. Dumas came to Arkansas in 1873, and settled in Independence County, where he has since remained. He received his education in the Manual Labor School of Franklin College, Tenn., under the management of Tolbert Fanning. During the late conflict he served in the Third Kentucky Regiment, and participated in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Port Hudson, Jackson, and several less important engagements. He chose for his companion in life, Miss Phoebe James, whom he married in 1878. They have no children. Mr. Dumas possesses 160 acres of mountain land, and on the same are several fine mineral springs. He is a Jacksonian Democrat in politics, is a member of the Wheel, and in religion a Baptist.

Robert W. Earnheart is one of the leading farmers and business men of Washington Township, Independence County. He owns over 1,000 acres of land, of which only about 225 acres are cultivated, but comprise one of the finest farms in the vicinity. Mr. Earnheart is also the proprietor of a distillery, which has a capacity of ten gallons of whisky per day, and is situated on his farm, seven miles west of Batesville. Mr. Earnheart is a native of North Carolina, and was born January 25, 1849. His parents were Edward and Sarah (Mull)

Earnheart, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, May 10, 1811, and died in 1850; the latter was born March 2, 1819, and died in Arkansas, June 28, 1859. In 1853, after the father's death, the family removed to Arkansas. There were six children, only three of whom are now living. Robert W., who was the youngest child, was reared in Independence County, Ark., and his education consisted of but four months' attendance at the common schools. At the age of twelve years he began providing for himself, and has principally devoted his attention to farming, at which he has been very successful. December 29, 1869, Mr. Earnheart married Miss Martha E. Harmon, also a native of Independence County, who was born October 23, 1850. Mrs. Earnheart died January 15, 1886, the mother of six children, viz.: Lee Edward, Joseph W., Robert S., Emma L., Jefferson B. (deceased) and Martha P. February 9, 1887, Mr. Earnheart married Miss Mattie Winston, and their union has been blessed with one child. Mrs. Earnheart was born in Independence County, May 12, 1867. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the former is also a member of the Masonic order. He is politically a Democrat, and is one of the most extensive farmers in Washington Township.

William J. Erwin, an enterprising and prosperous farmer of Independence County, was born in Maury County, Tenn., on October 22, 1833. He is a son of Alexander K. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Erwin, of the same State. The paternal grandfather was an early settler of Tennessee, and a soldier in the War of 1812. His son, Alexander K., was reared in that State, and followed the occupation of a farmer until the spring of 1840, when he emigrated to Independence County, Ark., making the entire journey with his family in wagons. He located in Washington Township, where he entered a tract of land in the woods, upon which he lived until 1870, when he moved to Batesville, where he lived up to the time of his death, in 1872, his wife following him six years later. They were the parents of seven children, of whom three are still living: William J., Laura, wife of Dr. D. C. Ewing, and Martha, wife of Clinton McGuire. William

J. Erwin was only seven years of age when his parents arrived in Independence County, and he remained on the farm until he had reached his maturity, receiving in that time a fair education. In 1862 he enlisted in McCauley's cavalry company, Seventh Regiment, and served in that body until the surrender. Mr. Erwin took part in all the principal engagements west of the Mississippi River, and, although displaying a recklessness in battle sometimes that was marvelous, he was never wounded or captured. After the surrender he came home and resumed his work on the farm, starting in with a determination to make that his business and to be successful at it. He has never aspired to be a politician, and rather shuns the notoriety that public office would bring the only position he would ever consent to filling being that of judge of election. In 1871 he moved to where he now resides, within one mile of Batesville, and in 1873 built a fine residence. He owns altogether about 1,000 acres, and has some 650 acres under cultivation, of which 550 acres are situated in Oil Trough Bottom, being some of the most valuable land in that section, and adapted to any growth. Mr. Erwin raises corn, cotton and hay, also cattle, sheep and hogs. In 1866 he was married to Miss Cornelia Glenn, by whom he had six children, three of them yet living: William A., M. E. and Nellie. His wife died after a happy married life of fourteen years, and he was united to Miss Ida Lipscomb, of Maury County, Tenn., on June 26, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin are members of the Presbyterian Church, and the former belongs to the Royal Arch Masons, and in politics is a Democrat.

D. C. Ewing, M. D., a well-known physician of Batesville, was born in Madison County, Tenn., on November 7, 1846, and is a son of David C. and Sophia (Dixson) Ewing, of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The elder Ewing immigrated to Tennessee about the year 1819, and settled in Madison County, where he died in 1858, his wife following him in 1888. They were the parents of ten children, of whom six are yet living: Elizabeth C., wife of W. S. Carson, a grand-nephew of the celebrated scout and Indian fighter,

Kit Carson; Jane W., who was married to James Steed, and died in 1871; Adeline E., wife of James F. Bray; Newton A.; the Doctor; Joseph D., who died in Los Angeles, Cal.; Fannie, wife of Granville Ingram, and Margaret, wife of Robert Davis, deceased. The Doctor was reared on his father's farm, in Madison County, Tenn., and received his education at the Madison Academy. On September 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-first Tennessee Infantry, and served sixteen months, afterward joining Company B, Twenty-first Tennessee (Forrest's) Cavalry, in which he continued until his surrender at Gainesville Junction, Ala., to E. R. S. B. Canby, who was killed by Capt. Jack, a celebrated Indian chief. The Doctor served in a number of the most important battles, and, though one of the foremost in the ranks and in the thickest of battle, he was never once wounded nor captured. After the war was over he remained in Madison County, Tenn., where he read medicine under Dr. D. M. Spencer, at the same time obtaining a knowledge of the drug business in a store at that place. In 1869 he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, and upon graduating, in 1871, came to Arkansas and located at Batesville, where he has been a resident and practiced medicine ever since. He has built up a large and lucrative practice, and is well known throughout this section, not only for the skill displayed in his profession, but also for his personal qualities. The Doctor is a member of the Arkansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Honor, and was an alderman of Batesville for four years. On July 2, 1874, he was married to Mrs. Laura A. Cox, of Mississippi, but reared in Arkansas. He has made his home one of the most attractive in Batesville. The Doctor owns considerable town property, and his residence is unsurpassed.

Elisha M. Flinn is a native of Guilford County, N. C., and was born in 1828. He is a son of Dr. Jesse W. and Margaret (Bowen) Flinn, both of North Carolina. Dr. Jesse W. Flinn was born September 4, 1801, and lived in North Carolina until our subject was three or four years of age,

when he removed to Madison County, Ky., and thence, in 1839, to McMinn County, Tenn., where Mrs. Flinn died in 1844. Mr. Flinn married again, and in 1857 located in Independence County, Ark., where he spent the remainder of his life as a farmer and stock raiser, also practicing medicine to some extent; when young he was for several years engaged as a circus performer; his death occurred in Greenbriar Township in 1873. John Flinn, paternal grandfather of Elisha M., was of Irish descent, and served as a soldier in the Revolution; he died in North Carolina at the advanced age of one hundred and four years, still retaining his eyesight. The maternal grandparents of our subject died when Mrs. Flinn was quite small. To Jesse W. and Margaret Flinn were born three children. Elisha M. received his early education in the common schools, and afterward attended for eighteen months Eastmalla Academy, Eastern Tennessee, which qualified him to teach, which profession he followed only one term as assistant. In 1852 Mr. Flinn married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Tempie Moore, natives of North Carolina, who spent the latter part of their lives in Independence County, Ark. Mrs. Flinn was born in McMinn County, Tenn., and died in 1864, leaving one daughter, Mary, now the wife of Jefferson Porter. In 1866 Mr. Flinn married Anna Todd, a native of Randolph County, who died in 1872. Three children were born to the latter union, viz.: James R., Emma Vernettie, and Jesse Lee (deceased). Mr. Flinn located on his present farm in Independence County in 1856, and for the past thirty-three years has made his home there. He has 200 acres of fine farm land, of which 140 acres are under cultivation. He traded extensively at one time, driving stock to Georgia and Florida. In the latter part of 1861 he enlisted in Company C, Col. Newton's regiment of Arkansas cavalry, and served as orderly sergeant, and quartermaster three and a half years; he was in the battles of Little Rock, Cape Girardeau, Jefferson City, and others, and was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri and Kansas. During service he was twice slightly wounded. After the war he returned to his farm, to which he has since devoted his entire attention.

He is politically a Democrat, and for fifteen years has been a member of the A. F. & A. M., Neill Lodge, of Jamestown.

Robert Gardner. Independence County, Ark., has won an enviable reputation as a prosperous farming country, and this reputation has been acquired through the enterprise and energy of such agriculturists as Mr. Gardner. He is now residing one mile southeast of Elmo. He was born in Gibson County, Ind., on the 3d of October, 1843. He received an excellent common school education in his native county, but in 1873 emigrated to Arkansas and located in Independence County, where he continued farming, having learned the details of this work in his youth of his father, who was a successful agriculturist. Off and on, for the first ten years of his residence here, he rented land of W. D. Hodges. Mrs. Mary L. Bennard became his wife in February, 1874. She was born in Arkansas, and died on the 18th of January, 1882, being buried in the Kirk family cemetery. She left four children: John and Sallie (twins), who were born on the 4th of July, 1873; Mary, born August 22, 1879, and Edna, born October 29, 1881. Mr. Gardner's second union was to Mrs. Minerva Scanlan, a native of Arkansas, their union being consummated January 6, 1882. He has always been a warm friend of education, and has kept his two eldest children in school for the past eight years, their attendance being ten months out of the year. He is one of the trustees of the school, and prides himself upon the fact that their school is one of the best in the county, and that none but the best teachers are employed, the salaries they offer being sufficiently large to command only the best educators. While in Indiana he was a member of the Masonic order, and belonged to Gibson Lodge No. 420, of Hazleton. His parents, John and Mary (Nixon) Gardner, were born in Indiana.

W. A. Glass. The manufacturing industries of Independence County, Ark., are ably represented by the pottery establishment belonging to Mr. Glass, which is located at Sulphur Rock. Mr. Glass was born in Texas, in 1858, and came with his parents to Saline County, Ark., where he grew to manhood and was educated. At the early age

of fourteen years he commenced learning the potter's trade, serving an apprenticeship under his father, and at the age of about twenty years began working on his own account, and operated a pottery establishment in Benton for some time, and then followed the same occupation in Bradley County for about one year. Since that time he has been in Sulphur Rock, with the exception of three years, when he returned to Benton, and since June 19, 1888, he has had a permanent pottery establishment at this place, which he considers a fine location, as the clay is of a superior quality, and the advantages for shipping are good. He has a very large trade, and although his establishment turns out 3,000 gallons per week, he can hardly supply the demand. He was married in Saline County, Ark., to Miss Mary Glidewell, who was born in Tennessee, but was reared in Arkansas. To them have been born four children: John C., William A., and Lula. Frederick died at the age of two years. Mr. Glass is a son of Lafayette and Eliza H. (King) Glass, the former of whom was born in Tennessee, on the 5th of July, 1830, and the latter on the 5th of December, also of that year. The father lived for many years in Saline County, but died in Mississippi. He and wife were the parents of seven children, W. A. being the third of the family. Grandfather Glass was born in Tennessee, emigrated to Texas at an early day, then came to Arkansas, and made his home in Sebastian County until his death. He was a hatter by trade, and was a Master Mason, as was his son Lafayette.

John W. Glenn, a retired merchant, and one of Batesville's leading citizens, was born in Independence County, on April 29, 1850. His parents were William W. and Martha E. (Hassell) Glenn, of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The father emigrated to Tennessee at an early period, and met and won his wife in that State. In 1828 or thereabouts he moved to what is now Independence County, Ark., and located on the old homestead, where he now resides. The Indians were still here when he arrived, and all the dangers of a pioneer's life were fully experienced. Wild game of every description abounded in plenty, and in return for the warfare made upon his stock by

the savage animals in that country the elder Glenn hunted considerably. His first residence was a little log cabin covered with clapboards, and this section was chosen on account of his wagon breaking down at that point. After stopping awhile and looking over the country, he concluded that it would be about the right place to locate, and immediately commenced building a home. Jeanette Hassell, Mr. Glenn's father-in-law, came with them, and built a home near by. He had but two children with him, Martha E. and Mary, the latter shortly after being married to James Wilson, a Presbyterian minister, who emigrated to Arkansas with them, and after the war removed with his wife to Arkadelphia, where he resided until his death. Mr. Wilson was an officer in the late war, and served with distinction throughout the entire fight. Mr. Hassell died from a stroke of paralysis, at the home of his son-in-law, W. W. Glenn, in this county. He was a large slave-owner, and had accumulated a fortune in real estate. W. W. Glenn was born in 1808, and came to Independence County when in his thirty-second year. He passed through all the trials and obstacles of a new country with a determination of purpose that eventually made him a successful man, and he is now very wealthy. He is in his eighty-first year, but is still as active as a man with twenty years' less weight on his shoulders, and has been a resident of Independence County for over sixty years, watching it grow from infancy to a thriving and populous center of civilization. Five children were born to the elder Glenn and his wife, four of whom grew to maturity, and three still living: John W., Mrs. A. M. Hickerson, and Mrs. T. R. Taylor (whose husband is the owner of the Arlington Hotel). Those deceased were the first child, who died in infancy, and Mrs. Nellie Irwin, the latter, a noble woman and loving sister. The father, W. W. Glenn, was sheriff of Independence County for a number of years, whose name was a terror to evil-doers, and it was through his efforts that a great many of the desperate characters of earlier years were run to earth. He also held the office of county judge, besides a number of minor positions, all of which he filled honorably. John W. Glenn

was educated in Batesville, and at various other places, and upon finishing his college life commenced merchandising at the former city in 1872. He carried on this business until 1886, when he was burned out, causing a loss of \$15,000. Since then he has been winding up the affairs of his old business and dealing in real estate. He owns between 2,000 and 3,000 acres of land, some of it lying in the river bottom, and very valuable, and has a large amount of it under cultivation, one farm of 400 acres producing some of the best crops in that section. He also deals extensively in horses and mules, and owns some of the best animals in Arkansas. In 1875 Mr. Glenn was married to Miss Sarah E. Maxfield, a daughter of Uriah Maxfield, and sister of Maxfield Bros., prominent merchants of this locality. This marriage has given them five children: Edgar H., Nora A., Effie M., Nellie L. and June. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Glenn belongs to the K. of H. and K. & L. of H. Both parents have attended the Methodist Church for a great many years, and are held in high esteem by the entire community.

H. H. Goodwin. Among the representative farmers of Independence County, Ark., there are none more favorably known, or more highly respected, than Mr. Goodwin, for, like the majority of farmers, he has been sober, honest and industrious, and has won the property he now owns by the sweat of his brow. He is a native of the county, born in 1844, and is a son of O. P. Goodwin, a Virginian by birth, born in Hanover County, in 1810. When about twenty-five years of age he moved to the State of Arkansas, and has since been a resident of Independence County, where he is well and favorably known. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Hotchkiss, was born in Roane County, Tenn., in 1817, and bore him fifteen children, the following of whom survive: O. P., who married Miss Carrie Bryant, a native of Mississippi; J. W., who wedded Miss Bettie Searcy, a native of Arkansas; P. J., who married Miss Emma Gibson, an Alabamian by birth; Martha G., who wedded William Hurt, a native of Arkansas;

Emma G., the wife of Richard Lee, of Arkansas; O. P. and H. H. The latter, like the majority of farmers' sons, devoted his time and attention to farming as he was growing up, and in the meantime acquired a good, common-school education. After reaching mature years he was married to Miss Mary Pope, a Georgian by birth, their nuptials taking place March 6, 1876, and to their union have been born six children: Albert S., Robert E., Elizabeth M., Kirby A., Hattie, and an infant unnamed. Mr. Goodwin is a Mason, and has held the office of treasurer of his lodge for three years. During the Rebellion he joined McBride's forces in August, 1862, and his first hard fight was at Prairie Grove. After receiving his discharge on the 16th of May, 1865, he returned home, and resumed the peaceful pursuit of farming, which occupation he has since industriously followed. He is an enthusiastic patron of education, and for five years has served in the capacity of school director. Mrs. Goodwin is a daughter of M. L. and Melvina Pope, who were native Georgians. The father was killed at the battle of Baker's Creek, Miss., May 16, 1863, and was followed to his long home by his wife in 1867. Mr. Goodwin owns a good farm of 120 acres, of which about fifty are under cultivation, and since his marriage has cleared fifty acres of woodland.

E. R. Goodwin, druggist, Batesville, Ark. There is no branch of business more important in the whole list of occupations than that of a chemist and druggist. A prominent and representative establishment devoted to this branch of industry, is that of Mr. Goodwin, who, for a number of years, has been before the public in this line, and whose house is one of the best in the city. He was born in Panola County, Miss., on the 19th of December, 1845, and is the son of Albert G. and Maria A. (Moore) Goodwin, both natives of Suffolk, Nansemond County, Va. They were married in Virginia, and emigrated to Mississippi about 1838, locating in Panola County, where they remained until 1849. They then removed to Perry County, Ark., and in December, of the same year, moved to Batesville, of the same State. While living in Perry County the mother died, in

1859, and ten years later the father died in Batesville. He was a merchant by occupation, but the war almost ruined him financially. They were the parents of eight children, only three living: Albert F., Charles E., and Eugene R., who is the youngest of the three living. He was but four years of age when he went to Memphis with his parents, and was but fourteen when he came to Batesville. He received the principal part of his education in Memphis, Tenn., for after coming to Batesville he remained in the store with his father until the opening of the conflict between the North and South. In 1862 he enlisted in Capt. McGuffin's company, and served until the surrender, in June, 1865. He was with Price's raid through Missouri, and was in almost a continuous fight. At the close of the war he returned to Batesville, and began clerking in a dry-goods store. In October, 1868, he started clerking in a drug store, and in 1872 he entered in partnership with A. W. Lyon, continuing until March, 1875, when Mr. Goodwin engaged in the business for himself, and this has since continued, a period of seventeen years. He carries a general line of drugs, stationery, etc. He was married in 1871 to Miss Louisa F. Davies, a native of South Carolina, who bore him four children: Lillie F., Cora D., Mabel T., and Lula H. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the K. of H., and also the Legion of Honor.

Abraham Gossett is the proprietor of Distillery No. 154, at Newark, Independence County, Ark., which was established in November, 1888, and has a capacity of fifty gallons per day, which, it is expected, will soon be increased to seventy-five gallons per day, consuming all the surplus corn raised in that portion of the county. Mr. Gossett is a native of Independence County, and was born February 2, 1862. His parents are Allen and Charlotte (Brannan) Gossett, both natives of Tennessee, who, in early life, removed with their parents to Arkansas, where they married. They are active members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and are among the most prominent residents of Independence County, where they now reside.

Allen Gossett was in the Confederate service four years during the late Civil War, serving a greater portion of the time as orderly sergeant; he has been a farmer all his life, and has been most successful in his chosen occupation. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his political sympathies are with the Democratic party. Nine children have been born to the parents of our subject, viz.: Abraham, Robert M., Cassandra, Florence (wife of William Kenman, a farmer of Independence County), Williamson and John (twins), Madison, Lena and Sarah (deceased); the latter was married to William Bruce, and died at the age of twenty-two years. Abraham Gossett received a common-school education, and at the age of twenty-one years began farming for himself, but after one year, abandoned the farm, and engaged in trading, in which he was successful for a time. In 1881 he turned his attention to the mercantile business in Johnsonville, Humphreys County, Tenn., and two years later removed to Newark, Ark., where he engaged in the same business, and built the second business house in that place. He continued merchandising until January 1, 1889, when he determined to devote his entire time and attention to distilling, of which he is making a great success. April 22, 1885, Mr. Gossett married Miss Blackhead Tomblinson, a daughter of John N. Tomblinson. Mrs. Gossett is a native of Independence County. They have two children: Owen and Newel. Mr. Gossett is a member of the Baptist Church, the I. O. O. F., and Masonic fraternity.

Capt. Hiram Vardeman Gray (deceased). The above name is familiar to all the old citizens of Independence County, for it was borne by a man who was honest and upright, and whose life was without reproach in his intercourse with his fellowmen. Capt. Gray was born on the 22d of April, 1822, in Graves County, Ky., and was the son of Capt. Gilson and Rachel (Hodge) Gray, natives of North Carolina, who were among the early settlers of Graves County, Ky. The father was a captain in the War of 1812. In their family were five children. George M., a school teacher by profession, who went to Illinois in 1849, was elected and served two years as sheriff of Massac County.

Later he represented a senatorial district in the Illinois legislature. In 1857 he contracted consumption and died at the age of thirty-nine years. Gilson, farmer and youngest son, on hearing that his brother Hiram had enlisted in the war, came to the home of his brother, and then, learning that the latter was at Helena, joined him there. He was his brother's nurse, remaining as such till his death, which occurred in Memphis in 1876, at the age of forty-eight years. Celia was the wife of Luke Ogden, a farmer of Kentucky, and her death occurred in 1852, at about thirty years of age. Malenia was the wife of Tillman H. Steele, a soldier of the Mexican War, and a farmer. She and her husband came to Arkansas in 1854, and here her death occurred in 1867, at the age of forty years. Capt. Hiram V. Gray was reared as all other farmers' boys, but was left an orphan when but a lad, and he and his brothers and sisters were left to look out for themselves. As might be supposed, his educational advantages were not of the best, but being naturally of a studious turn of mind he improved spare moments and became an average scholar. His early life on the farm gave him a strong constitution physically, and made him a practical, sensible man, and fitted him in an admirable manner for the public life he was destined to live. During his early manhood he followed agricultural pursuits, and in 1840 was married to Miss Mahala Sweeny, a daughter of David Sweeny, who was a school teacher and a native of Tennessee. After his marriage Capt. Gray lived in Kentucky and tilled the soil until 1852, when he came to Arkansas, and at first stopped in White County. Not being pleased with the country, he started to return to his native State, but when he reached Black River Township, and became acquainted with some of the people, he concluded to settle there. He at first entered eighty acres of land, which he improved, and later bought 400 acres of J. N. Tunstill, which he added to this tract. He erected good buildings on the same and cleared forty acres of the land. Subsequently he bought 160 acres about four miles from the first, which was woodland. In 1854 he was elected to the office of constable, which office included the duties

of deputy sheriff, in which capacity he served, having been re-elected twice, until the breaking out of the war, in 1861. Being a strong Union man and his politics well known, he found plenty of opportunities to argue his opinions. In the spring of 1862, while in Batesville, he was asked under what flag he would fight, and made this answer: "I will be found under the stars and stripes, battling for God and liberty;" upon which he was struck by a citizen and surrounded by 100 others, one of whom had a rope to hang him. Being a highly respected Mason, some of the members of that order interfered in his behalf, and this saved his life. Later, in May, 1862, Mr. Gray organized a company of 100 men, and, on the 24th of June, he joined Curtis' army at Batesville, and was mustered in at Jacksonport. From there he went to Helena, where he remained stationed to await orders. While lying there one-half of his command, unused to malarial atmosphere, sickened and died. Capt. Gray, himself, took sick with measles, and after sixty of his men had died, he and the remnant of his command were sent to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, for their health. Capt. Gray was sent to the Fifth Military Hospital, and, notwithstanding that he was attended by the best medical skill that could be procured, and the most careful nursing, he continued to decline until December 2, 1862, when death came to his release. At present there are but eleven of his company of 100 men living, seven in Independence County. In this brief memoir it is impossible to do justice to the person whose memory it is designed to commemorate. His memory is perpetuated in Independence County by having his name given to the G. A. R. Post at Sulphur Rock, No. 33. His premature death left Mrs. Gray a widow with six children in the country of the enemy, and in the midst of the greatest fratricidal contest the world has ever known. Her oldest child was twenty years of age and the youngest six. Mrs. Gray soon lost all her property, and was so harassed by the soldiers that she had to take refuge in another State, going to St. Louis in the spring of 1863. In 1864 she moved to Illinois, and, after a short residence in that State,

moved to Potosi, Washington County, Mo., where she met Gen. Price's army, and was robbed of her all. Thus she was left entirely without funds, and, to add to her trouble, her eldest son was taken prisoner. However, on account of physical disability, and at the instance of some of his friends in the Confederate ranks, young Gray was released after a short time and allowed to return to his home. The subsequent trials of Mrs. Gray would fill volumes, and this continued until the close of the war, or in the fall of 1865. They then returned to their home in Arkansas, to find that the ruthless hand of war had taken everything movable away, the house alone remaining. Here she passed the remainder of her days, her death occurring on the 14th of October, 1884, at the age of sixty years. She was the widow of Capt. Gray, at her death, never having married again, and devoted her life to her children. Capt. Gray and wife were both Christians, he having received the ordinance of baptism on his death-bed. Mrs. Gray had been for forty years a member of the Baptist Church. They were the parents of seven children: Henry C., born in August, 1841, was reared to farm life, was unmarried, and when the war broke out joined his father's company. He was one of the unfortunates who died at Helena, his death occurring in August, 1862; Sally A. was born August 2, 1851, and died at Potosi, Mo., on the 30th of December, 1864; William C. was born on the 2d of December, 1842, in Marshall County, Ky., and was reared to farm life. His education was limited, but through his own efforts he is a good practical scholar. He came with his father to this State in 1852, and his career up to 1865 has been given. On the 31st of January, 1867, he married Mrs. Martha (Edwards) Burt, a native of Tennessee, and by her he has one child, Lydia A., who was born on the 5th of February, 1868, and is at present her father's housekeeper. Mrs. Gray died of consumption on the 30th of June, 1870; and, May 2, 1875, Mr. Gray married Miss Amelia A. Anderson, a native of Arkansas. Three children were born to this union: William C., born on the 9th of February, 1876; Thomas B., born on the 15th of September, 1877, and John H.

born on the 20th of September, 1879, and died in November, 1880. Mrs. Gray died on the 4th of October, 1879. She was an excellent woman, and a devoted member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gray continued farming until his thirty-fourth year, when, on account of bad health, he picked up the basket and chair-making trade, which occupies his attention at the present time. He votes with the Republican party, and is a member of the Wheel. Capt. Gray's next child was Mary A., wife of W. H. Gires, a farmer of Black River Township; Benjamin J., was born on the 14th of January, 1847, and was married on the 6th of November, 1869, to Mrs. Margaret (Alexander) Hall, and has the following family: Hiram V., born January 3, 1871; James W., born December 24, 1872; Sarah A., born October 15, 1875, and Robert B., December 30, 1878. Mr. B. J. Gray and his three sons are all natural musicians, all playing the violin. His principal occupation is that of a farmer. He votes with the Republican party, and like his brother, W. C., is a member of the A. O. U. W. The next child of Capt. Gray is James G., who was born on the 7th of February, 1853, and on May 7, 1874, he married Miss Susan Kennedy, a native of Arkansas, and seven children were born to this union, five of whom are now living: Ida, born on the 21st of February, 1875; Joseph I., born on the 19th of March, 1881; Nellie Zora, born on the 19th of February, 1884; Elam, born on the 10th of February, 1886, and James G., born on the 16th of February, 1888. Those deceased are: Martha J., died on the 15th of May, 1878, at the age of one year, and the others were unnamed. James G. Gray has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and also votes with the Republican party. He is a member of the Wheel. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and are highly-esteemed citizens.

Hon. E. C. Gray, born in Guilford County, N. C., on the 9th of October, 1830, is a son of John Gray, a native of Randolph County, of that State, who was there reared to manhood, educated, and married, the latter event being to Miss Ver-linda Robbins, by whom he became the father of

two sons and four daughters. After following the life of a husbandman in his native State until 1850, he removed to Arkansas and settled in Independence County, where he became the owner of 500 acres of land, and died in 1878. His wife had previously expired in her native State, in 1844. They had been worthy members of the Methodist Protestant Church. E. C. Gray received an excellent education in Trinity College, North Carolina, but it was then known by the name of the Union Institute. After his removal to Arkansas with his parents, in 1850, he was married to Miss Ann S. Meacham, a native of Independence County, Ark., and their union resulted in the birth of eleven sons and six daughters. Of this large family fourteen are still living: Julius B., Aurelius G., Mary M., Sarah A., Dr. Christopher C., Dr. Elisa J., James E., William A., Queen E., Thornsberry A., John W., Virgil O., Aurora, and Lillie. Mr. Gray is a wealthy planter of Arkansas, being the owner of 1,300 acres of land, of which there are about 400 acres under cultivation. In 1877 he was elected to represent his county in the State legislature, and discharged the duties of this office in a manner very satisfactory to his constituents. He has also served as justice of the peace, and during the late war (in 1862) enlisted under Col. Dobbins, in a company of Arkansas cavalry. He was discharged at Jacksonport in 1865, and after his return home resumed tilling the soil. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and, although not a member of any church, he is a liberal contributor to churches and schools.

A. G. Gray. The subject of this sketch is a native-born resident of the county, and as such is looked upon with respect and esteem by his many acquaintances. His birth occurred on the 18th of December, 1854, and he is one of fourteen surviving members of a family of seventeen children, born to E. C. Gray and Ann S. (Meacham) Gray, his wife, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, in 1830, and was educated in Trinity College, of that State. He was a member of the Agricultural Wheel for about four years, but withdrew on account, as he thought, of the political sentiments which had crept in. He is one of the leading

farmers of this locality; was elected to represent Independence County in the State legislature in 1875 to fill the term of 1876, and received the largest vote of any man who ever ran for office in this county. He served faithfully and efficiently for one year, discharging his duties in a manner which needs no additional words of compliment. He has been justice of the peace for about eight years, and in this capacity also has been a faithful servant of the public. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army as a sergeant and served as such until the final surrender, when he returned home and again engaged in farming, and has become one of the most substantial husbandmen of the county. His wife has long been a member of the Methodist Church. From this sterling pioneer sprang the subject of this sketch, and, like his father, he has become an honored and respected resident of the county. His education was received in Independence and Sharp Counties, and his attention, while growing, was given to farming his father's land. He was married in Independence County to Miss Ella Albright, a native of the State, and a daughter of Alvis and Mary Albright, who are well-remembered pioneers of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Gray have been born five children: Bertha F., G., Stella, Justin and Albert. A. G. Gray, like his father, was a member of the Agricultural Wheel, withdrawing for a like reason. He is also a member of the Masonic lodge, in which he has held the office of senior warden for about three years. He is a Methodist in faith and his wife a Presbyterian, and both are deeply concerned in all good works, being especially interested in churches and schools.

Hon. Robert H. Griffin resides in White River Township, Independence County, Ark. He was born in Meigs County, Tenn., May 25, 1836, and is a son of William and Mary (King) Griffin, natives of Greene County, Tenn. William Griffin was a farmer by occupation, and was also a shoemaker by trade. He removed with his family to Roane County, Tenn., when our subject was young, where they remained until 1860, in the latter year locating in Independence County, Ark., which was his home until his death, that occurring Novem-

ber 25, 1863, at the age of sixty-four years. His first wife, the mother of Robert H., was a daughter of Robert King, a native of North Carolina, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Griffin died in Roane County, Tenn., a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which church Mr. Griffin was also a member. He afterward married Hannah Chauncy, who died in Texas; she was a member of the Baptist Church. Politically, Mr. Griffin was a life-long Democrat. To the parents of the subject of this sketch, five sons were born, viz.: John S., who is a farmer in Iowa; Robert H.; Joseph W., engaged in the livery business at Whiting, Iowa; Thomas M., and William; the last two died in childhood. Robert H. received his early education in his native State, and at the age of twenty-one began for himself. He married, August 5, 1856, Margaret Chauncy, daughter of John and Hannah Chauncy, of Roane County, Tenn. She was born January 13, 1834. Mrs. Griffin died in Independence County, Ark., July 21, 1877, the mother of seven children, viz.: Mary E., who died when quite young; James A., a farmer of Independence County; Lettie J., wife of T. J. Davis, of Texas; Sarah J., wife of Odell DeVaughan, also of Texas; John R., of Texas; William H., at home, and Joseph S., at home. In 1878 Mr. Griffin married Elizabeth Rice, of Independence County. She is a daughter of William Rice, and was born August 15, 1855. Four children have been born to this union: Eva, who died at the age of two years; Robert A., Ethel and Alda. Mr. Griffin has always been engaged in farming. In the fall of 1860 he located in White River Township, Independence County, where in a few years he purchased land, which has ever since been his home. He owns 415 acres, of which 100 acres are under cultivation. In 1872 he was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he served eight years; he was then elected county and probate judge, serving three terms. He afterward represented the county in the General Assembly. In August, 1862, he was mustered into Company A, Col. Shaver's regiment, and served until the surrender at Jacksonport, Ark., June 5, 1865, as second lieutenant, participating in many battles, among them Prairie

Grove, Pilot Knob, Trading Post and Big Blue. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. Judge Griffin is a Democrat, and is one of the most enterprising and influential citizens of the county.

McCurdy Hail, sheriff and collector of Independence County, was born in Greene County, Ark., on the 15th of September, 1851, and is the son of Dr. William P. A. Hail, a native of Tennessee, who, after growing to manhood, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Underwood, also a native of Tennessee. In 1851 the parents immigrated to Arkansas, locating in Greene County, at Greensborough, and here the father practiced his profession until 1852. He was a graduate of the Tennessee Medical College, and was a physician and surgeon of considerable note, having followed this business all his life. He was a surgeon in the Mexican War. At the above mentioned date he moved to Smithville, Lawrence County, where he received his final summons in 1857. The mother died in the spring of 1863, at Powhatan, the county seat of that county. They were the parents of seven children, only two now living: Stevadson A. and McCurdy. The latter passed his youth and early manhood in Lawrence County, but the only education he obtained was by self-application; and although reared in town, when old enough he engaged in agricultural pursuits, thus continuing for four years. He then embarked as clerk in a store, at Evening Shade, and remained there until 1871, when he moved to Hickory Valley, subsequently working on the construction of the Kansas City Railroad as a carpenter. In 1873 he engaged in merchandising at Hickory Valley, Independence County, but lost nearly everything by being burned out in 1879. In 1886 he was elected sheriff and collector of this county, and was complimented by being re-elected in 1888. It is but a statement of the truth when it is said that no man could be found more capable to fill that position than Mr. Hail. He was postmaster at Hickory Valley from 1873 to 1884. By his marriage to Miss Mary A. Meacham, in 1873, he became the father of five children: Willie A., McCurdy, Jr., Lizzie W., Nettie and Lena. Mrs. Hail is a mem-

ber of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and K. & L. of H. He is the owner of 300 acres of land, with eighty acres under cultivation, and he also has a house and lot in Batesville.

Mrs. Lou C. Hathcock (whose maiden name was Watts), the relict of Seaborn A. Hathcock, was born in Independence County, Ark., March 16, 1860, and is a daughter of Mrs. Manerva O. and William T. Watts, who were born February 24, 1812, and January 22, 1831, respectively. They moved from Perry County, Mo., to Independence County, Ark., in 1849, where the father is now making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Hathcock. Mrs. Watts died October 2, 1883, leaving one single daughter, also residing with her sister. Mrs. Hathcock was reared and educated in Independence County, Ark., and was here married, March 4, 1874, to Seaborn A. Hathcock, who was born in the State of Mississippi, November 20, 1847. He there acquired his scholastic training, and came to Arkansas May 24, 1873, here engaging in the mercantile business in Sulphur Rock. After a career which marked him as one of the successful and representative business men of the county, his death occurred on the 7th of January, 1888. He was always noted for his intelligence, energy and honesty, and won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he had business or social relations. He left a wife and four interesting children to mourn his loss, the names of the latter being Minnie L., Henry C., Eddis W., Virgie O. Mr. Hathcock was a Democrat in his political views. Mrs. Hathcock is residing at her home at Sulphur Rock, where her family and the duties attendant upon domestic life engage her time and attention. She is not a member of any church, but is a believer in the Christian faith, and supports the cause by precept and example.

C. R. Handford & Co., manufacturers of mountain red cedar, telegraph poles, railway piling, sawed and split fence posts, cedar shingles and pickets, oak, yellow pine, sycamore, walnut, ash and cottonwood lumber, have the largest enterprise of the kind in this part of the State, and do an immense business in the manufacturing line. This

business was established in 1884, and has been in successful operation since its organization. The firm employs a great many hands, and carries on business the year round. The senior member of this firm, Charles R. Handford, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1842, and was partly reared in that State, and in Philadelphia, Penn. He subsequently moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence to Kansas, leaving Philadelphia in 1854. In 1856 he arrived in Wyandotte County, Kas., just as the border trouble was beginning, and there he worked at the lumber business, and at farming, securing such education as the time afforded. He came to Arkansas in 1872, in August, before the Iron Mountain Railroad was built, and located in Pulaski County, going then to Saline County. He was married in Iowa, to Miss Sarah Brown, who bore him six children: Myrtle, Stanley, Charles, Jack, Willie and Frances. In 1884 Mr. Handford came to Batesville with his family, and in that year the present business was established. He owns a nice residence in that town, and is also interested as a stockholder in the Bank of Batesville. His parents, Joseph and Narcissa (Robertson) Handford, were natives of Philadelphia, Penn., and Ohio, and descendants of English and Scotch ancestors, respectively. Charles R. Handford enlisted in the Federal army while living in Wyandotte, Kas., in 1862, Company A, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, and served until August, 1865. He participated in all the principal engagements, and was never sick a day, nor was he ever wounded or captured. The junior member of the above-mentioned firm, J. S. Handford, was born in the city of Philadelphia, in 1854, and went to Kansas with his parents. He engaged first as a clerk in a dry goods store, and was thus occupied for a number of years. In 1876 he engaged in the saw-mill business in Arkansas, and carried this on for about twelve years, being interested in it at the present. He became a member of the firm at Batesville in 1884. He was elected president of the Batesville Bank on the 1st of July, 1889, at its organization, and now holds that position. He was married in December, 1879, to Miss Abbie J. Boyer, a native of Illinois, and to them were born five chil-

dren. Mr. Handford is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of the K. of P.

Anthony B. Harrelson, farmer and stock raiser, Dota, Ark. Mr. Harrelson is a native of Lawrence County, Tenn., born on the 30th of March, 1837, and when sixteen years of age, emigrated with his parents to Independence County, Ark., landing in Black River Township on Christmas day, 1853. His father, Vincent Harrelson, was a native of the Blue Grass State, born in 1800, and when a young man was wedded to Miss Mary Anthony, also a native of Kentucky, and born in 1802. After marriage they came to Arkansas, and there the father died in 1875, and the mother—previous to this—in 1861. The father tilled the soil successfully all his life. During his youthful days he was a playmate of David Crockett, of pioneer fame, and they were great friends. Both the parents were church members—the father a Baptist and the mother a Methodist. The maternal and paternal grandparents were natives of Kentucky, in which State they passed their last days. Anthony B. Harrelson passed his boyhood days on the farm, and not being favored with many opportunities for attending school, his educational advantages, in consequence, were quite limited. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-three, by following agricultural pursuits on his father's farm, and this continued until 1862, when he enlisted in the Union army, Company A, First Arkansas Infantry, for six months' service, and was discharged at St. Louis. He then moved to Illinois. Previous to this, in 1860, he led to the matrimonial altar Miss Phoebe A. McDonald, daughter of John and Jane (Brown) McDonald, natives of Mississippi. The McDonald family emigrated to Arkansas in the 50's, and after a few years' residence in this State, returned to their native State, where the parents passed the remainder of their days. To Mr. and Mrs. Harrelson were born nine children, seven of whom are living: William F., born in 1861, is now married, and engaged in tilling the soil near his father; Mary E., wife of W. D. Bowlby, a farmer of Black River Township; Laban V., married and engaged in farming on the farm of his father; John A. Logan (deceased); Burrilla (deceased); James El-

don, at home with his father, and eighteen years of age; Thomas Monroe, age sixteen, at home; Charles L., at home, and fourteen years of age; and Mattie Nora, eleven years of age. For several years after the war Mr. Harrelson rented land in Illinois, and returned to his home in Arkansas in 1867, where he has resided continuously ever since. He also rented land in Arkansas until about twelve years ago, when he traded for 136 acres of land, and on this he is now located. He has 100 acres under cultivation; has good buildings, orchards, and fences, and is doing well. In the year 1885 he erected a cotton gin, and has been very successful in this enterprise. Mr. and Mrs. Harrelson have taken great interest in school and church matters, and have given their children each a fair education. Mrs. Harrelson is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Harrelson takes an active part in politics, and he votes with the Union Labor party. He holds membership in the following societies: The G. A. R., H. V. Gray Post No. 33, Sulphur Rock; A. F. & A. M., and Ladies' Chapter, and also the Agricultural Wheel. He came to Independence County when there were very few settlers in the County, and when wild game was plentiful. Where fine farms and growing towns are at present situated once flourished heavy timber. Mr. Harrelson is one of the progressive citizens of the community, and has aided materially in developing this part of the county.

James W. Headstream is well known in Washington Township, Independence County, as an enterprising and successful farmer. He first located there in 1845, at which time he entered a considerable tract of land, and devoted his entire attention to the pursuit of agriculture. He now owns 340 acres in Independence County, 150 acres of which are under cultivation, and about 200 acres in Stone County, Ark. His early experiences in the county (which has for so many years been his home) were those of the pioneer, and his present prosperity is the result of many hardships endured and the practice of economy as well as good management and enterprise. Mr. Headstream was born in Hickman County, Tenn., about the year 1827. His parents were John P. and Harriet (Hassel) Head-

stream. John P. Headstream was a native of Sweden, and was born in 1810. When a young man he left his native country and came to Nashville, Tenn., afterward locating in Hickman County, where he married. About 1835 he removed to Helena, Ark., his death occurring in 1844 in Monroe County, Ark. His wife was born in North Carolina, in 1812, and lived until 1880. Of their nine children but three are now living. In 1849 James W. married Rachel M. Ford, whose birth occurred in Tennessee in 1831. She was the daughter of James G. and Martha A. (Roland) Ford. She lived to be the mother of twelve children, of whom six survive, viz.: Harriet O., who married Claiborn Pierce; Sarah P., wife of John Olvey; James P.; Margaret, who married Robert Baird; Felix J. and Virginia L. In 1869 Mr. Headstream married Mahulda Pierce, who was also a native of Tennessee, and was born in 1837. Seven children have been born to this union, all living, viz.: David R., Anna J., Dora H., Laura A., Samuel B., Maude and William T. B. Mrs. Headstream is a daughter of Zadock and Nancy Pierce. Mr. Headstream is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. They reside near Victor postoffice, six miles west of Batesville, and are among the earliest settlers of the township.

John A. Hinkle, of the firm of Hinkle & Co., Batesville, owes his nativity to Izard County, Ark., where his birth occurred the 20th of December, 1852. His father, John D. Hinkle, was a native of Tennessee, and after reaching manhood was united in marriage to Miss Arena Beckham, also a native of Tennessee. They emigrated to Arkansas in the 40's, locating in Izard County, and there he followed the profession of teaching, but in connection carried on farming also. The father died in 1852, but the mother is still living. She was married the second time to Stephen Taylor, by whom she had five children, three living: Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, Mrs. Amanda Bone and Mrs. Emeline Haley. Mr. Taylor died in 1876. The mother resides on the old homestead in Izard County, and enjoys fairly good health. John A. Hinkle secured a fair education in the common schools, and re-

mained on the farm until seventeen years of age. He then engaged as a clerk for Hinkle & Son (his uncle and cousin), at Lunenburg, where he remained until 1876, after which, in May of that year, he embarked in merchandising for himself at Melbourne. He carried on business at that place until 1883, when he sold out and removed to Batesville, where he carried on the business alone. The firm was changed in 1885 to J. A. Hinkle & Co., by adding Jeff P. Hinkle, a cousin, and thus continued until H. H. Hinkle, another cousin, and brother of Jeff P., became a member of the firm, and the title was changed to Hinkle & Co. This firm carry a full line of general merchandise, valued at from \$12,000 to \$15,000. They are doing a good business. Jeff P. died in April, 1889. H. H. Hinkle retired from the business in 1888, and engaged in the banking business, which bank was consolidated into a stock company in July, 1889, with H. H. Hinkle as cashier. Thus John A. was left alone to run the mercantile department. Mr. Hinkle has a wide experience in merchandising, having followed the business from seventeen years of age. He was married, in 1879, to Miss Talitha Kilpatrick, of Hazlehurst, Miss., and the daughter of William A. Kilpatrick. Mrs. Hinkle is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Hinkle is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Batesville Telephone Company; is also vice-president of the board of directors of Batesville Telephone Company; is a member of the board of directors of Batesville Printing Company, and of the board of directors of the Bank of Batesville.

William D. Hodges, who is classed among the most independent and progressive farmers of Northeast Arkansas, was born August 18, 1833, and is a son of Fleming and Sarah (Kimzey) Hodges, both natives of North Carolina. The father died in the State of Alabama about the year 1843, and the mother was again married some time afterward, her second husband being David C. Whitehead of that State. They emigrated to Arkansas in 1855, where the mother died in 1878. The birthplace of William D. Hodges was in Flat Rock, N. C., and he received the greater portion of his education at Burrett College, in Spencer, Tenn.

In 1879 he was married to Mrs. Mary Hinkle, a charming widow, by whom he had one child, William D., Jr. Mr. Hodges commenced in business for himself in 1855, and continued up to 1862, accumulating in that time considerable property, and being quite a large slave-owner. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served about three years in the commissary department, and at the close of hostilities he returned to Independence County, and again commenced farming and milling. In connection with those two branches he operates a cotton-gin, which has been one of the most successful in that section. Mr. Hodges is a public spirited and enterprising citizen, and is always foremost in aiding and encouraging anything, which, in his judgment, will advance the interests of his county and State. He is a Democrat in politics and has held several offices, but has declined time and again to fill any political office for the last year or two. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church with his wife, and is always interested in educational and religious matters, and in secret orders he is a member of Jacksonport Lodge No. 91, A. F. & A. M., as well as of Danlis Chapter of the R. A. M., at Oil Trough. Mr. Hodges is one of the largest land owners in this section, his land comprising 8,000 acres, with some 850 acres under cultivation. The balance, which is almost all bottom land, and situated in Jackson and Independence Counties, is rented by tenants, and some of it used for grazing purposes. He owns 200 head of cattle, horses and mules, and at one time kept a great many sheep, but finds the latter are not an advantage financially.

H. M. Hodge, examiner of public instruction and loan agent, Batesville. The history of every community is made up, so far as its more interesting features are concerned, of the events and transactions of the lives of its prominent, representative citizens. In any worthy history of Independence County, an outline of the career of the subject of the present sketch should not fail to be given, together with a sketch of his family. His parents, Louis and Willie (Cavener) Hodge, are natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Tennessee. They are still living in

the latter State, and are happy and comfortable in their declining years. H. M. Hodge owes his nativity to Marshall County, Tenn., where his birth occurred March 13, 1849. He received his education at the Morrisville Male and Female College, at Marshall, graduating from the same in 1869, and subsequently became a teacher in that institution. One year later he went to Western Tennessee, and here wielded the ferrule for four years. In 1875 he came to Independence County, Ark., and here continued his former occupation for several years. In 1885 he turned his attention to the manganese mines, and was very successful in this. He had charge of the Keystone mines for one year, and was one of the first men employed. He was also acting collector. He now owns a mining interest in Izard County, and property in Batesville. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Fannie Benton, and both he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In April, 1889, he received his appointment as public instructor. Mr. Hodge is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of the K. of H.

Robert H. Hodges, M. D. Among the people of Independence County, the name of Dr. Hodges is a familiar one, for during his twelve years' practice here he has won an enviable reputation, not only as a practitioner, but as a citizen and neighbor. He was born in Tennessee, May 1, 1850, but reared and educated in the State of Kentucky, and at the age of twenty-three years began the study of medicine under W. A. Lively, M. D. He is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Louisville, and has been a citizen of Independence County since September 1, 1877. He is a member of the Independence County Medical Society, also the State Medical Society of the State of Arkansas. He owns some valuable property at different places in the county, and a comfortable and pleasant home in the town of Sulphur Rock. He was married to Mrs. D. J. Magness, *nee* Bone, December 10, 1879, and the happy results of their union are two boys, Eugene and Armstrong, and three girls, Ethelind, Jessamine and Nettie Roberta. Dr. Hodges is a modest, conservative and unassuming gentleman, and he and

his wife are both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Hon. William P. Huddleston is the name of a prominent farmer and a fitting representative of Independence County, who moved to that locality when the surrounding country was a wilderness, and has remained to see its present fortieth year of civilization under the leadership of sturdy spirits like himself. He was born in McNairy County, West Tenn., on March 24, 1836, and is a son of William P. and Sarah (Hodges) Huddleston, of Claiborne County, East Tenn. The father was a man of more than ordinary ability, and for a number of years was a teacher in the public schools of his native State, and a noted scholar. In 1849 he emigrated with his family to Independence County, Ark., and located in what is now Gainsboro Township, where he purchased a tract of land and began a home. He filled many civil offices with distinguished ability. None but the pioneers of Arkansas can fully understand the dangers and hardships that surrounded the early settlers of this State, when, for days and weeks, they had to contend with the terrors of a new country without the support and companionship of any civilized beings besides themselves. On May 1, 1877, the elder Huddleston died, and was followed by his wife on April 3, 1886. William P. Huddleston grew to manhood with his parents, assisting them with the duties of the farm, and in the early struggles of his life displayed the same strong character and firmness of will that characterized his father. He commenced in life on a farm of eighty acres, but his industry and fine judgment have increased it to 500 acres, of which 200 acres are under cultivation. During the struggle between the Union and the rebellious States he was an ultra-Union man. In the spring of 1861 he became a member of the Arkansas State militia, and from the 28th of May, 1862, until the close of the war, served in the Federal army as dispatch-bearer and scout. It was in the stirring times of battle that the finer metal of the man was discovered; when the modesty and unassuming appearance of the individual gave way to the brave and gallant soldier in many a charge through shot and shell. On July 28, 1861,

Mr. Huddleston was married to Miss Martha J. Ward, of Lincoln County, N. C., who emigrated to Arkansas with her parents in 1859. This union was a happy one, and six children were given to the parents, of whom four are yet living. After the death of this wife Mr. Huddleston was married on September 9, 1877, to Miss Orpha E. Blair, and by this marriage has had four sons and one daughter. Mrs. Huddleston is a native of East Tennessee, and came to Arkansas with her mother in 1869. Her father, Napoleon Blair, was a soldier in the Confederate army, and met his death from a wound received at the battle of Atlanta, Ga. Politically Mr. Huddleston was formerly a supporter of the Democratic party, and still adheres to the true principles of Democracy as laid down by Jefferson. In 1885 he identified himself with the labor organization, known as the Agricultural Wheel, and was elected to the lower house of the XXVIIIth General Assembly of Arkansas as the candidate of that body, which position he filled with distinguished ability and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and a Royal Arch Mason. He has filled all the stations in the Blue Lodge with distinction to himself and satisfaction to the craft. He is a past High Priest of Dannerly Chapter No. 57, of Sulphur Rock, Ark. He is an active member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and a liberal contributor to the cause of Christianity and suffering humanity wherever dispersed about the inhabitable globe.

Wiley B. Huddleston has become closely identified with the progress and development of Independence County, Ark. He was born in McNairy County, West Tenn., March 2, 1843, and is one of six surviving members of a family of eleven children born to W. P. and Sarah Huddleston, who were also Tennesseans, the former's birth occurring in Claiborne County. He was a farmer and teacher by occupation, and in both callings became well and favorably known. He emigrated to Arkansas in the year 1849, and settled in Independence County, eight miles northeast of Batesville, where he endured the privations incident to pioneer life. He was an active member of the Baptist

Church for a period of forty-five years, filling many important stations, among which were the positions of deacon, clerk of the association, church clerk, and licensed minister. He filled several civil offices with dignity to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He died May 1, 1877, in his sixty-seventh year. Sarah, his wife, survived him nine years, and died April 2, 1886, in her seventy-third year. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church for more than thirty-five years, and died in the full triumph of a living faith. Wiley B. Huddleston was reared in Independence County, Ark., receiving the greater part of his education near Rolla, Mo. After returning home he was married to Miss Martha H. Wainwright, a native of Arkansas. Soon after this event he settled on a farm consisting of 134 acres, which yields annually a golden harvest of the diversified products of this climate. This result has enabled him to become an independent and prosperous citizen. To him and his worthy companion eight children were born, of whom six were boys and two girls. Six are now living. He is a member of the institution of F. & A. M., and has filled a number of stations in the order with credit to himself and satisfaction to his lodge. He is a member of organized labor. He was formerly identified, politically, with the Republican party, but is now a non-partisan, and votes for men and measures, and not for party. He and his wife, Martha H., are members of the Baptist Church.

Kelley Monroe Hulsey, farmer and stock-raiser. Among those who have become intimately associated with the farming and stock-raising interests of this county we cannot fail to mention Mr. Hulsey, who, from a very early period in life, has given his attention to this channel of business-life, gaining for himself a reputation which may be a source of pardonable pride. He is the son of Kelley and Sarah (Smalley) Hulsey, the former probably a native of Georgia, and the latter of South Carolina. The elder Hulsey was married in Arkansas, about 1820, and was a successful agriculturist all his life. He served five years in the War of 1812, and participated in one of the principal battles. His father, Charles Hulsey, probably

moved to Arkansas about 1811 or 1812, and was one of the earliest settlers of the northeast part of the State. Joseph Smalley, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, moved to Arkansas about 1812. Kelley Monroe Hulsey was born on the 12th of December, 1827, in Independence County, Ark., within one mile of his present home. Like other farmer boys, he early learned the principles of farm life, and received his education in the schools of the county. He was one of five children born to his parents: Allen (deceased), Rachel A. (deceased), Charles (deceased), Warren and Kelley M. After the death of his first wife the brother married Miss Eliza Adams; Rachel A. Hulsey married Mr. John W. Fowler, by whom she had one child (she and her husband are now both deceased); Kelley M. Hulsey chose for his companion in life Mrs. Mary Jane (Wiley) Gibbons, and was married to her on the 20th of October, 1850. In 1863 he enlisted in Col. Dobbins' cavalry, and served until cessation of hostilities. He participated in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, Grand Prairie, and numerous skirmishes. In 1870 he purchased 148 acres of land, in its virgin state, and eighty acres of this he has cultivated, and is now living on the same. It is considered one of the finest small farms in Independence County, beautifully situated, on the banks of White River. While Mr. Hulsey has not attempted to raise fancy stock, he has upon his farm good grades of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. He is a member of McGuire Lodge No. 208, A. F. & A. M., Oil Trough, Independence County, Ark., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has filled the offices of justice of the peace and constable in a very satisfactory and creditable manner.

John M. Hurley, farmer and stockman, was born in Franklin County, Tennessee, in 1850, and, at the age of ten months, he was removed by his parents to Independence County, Ark., and here has received his education and rearing. At the age of fourteen years he moved with his parents to the State of Illinois, and during his four years' residence in that State his time was employed in attending school, his educational advantages being excellent. They next settled in Jasper County,

Mo., near Carthage, where John M. made his home for eight years, then removing to Benton County, Ark. Prior to this, he had spent about eighteen months in Colorado, and had worked in the mines in Leadville, accumulating thereby quite a sum of money. He was married in Benton County, to Miss Anna Hale, a native of the county, and two children blessed their union: William M. and Fannie C., who died at the age of four months. In March, 1876, his wife died in Dallas County, Tex., and he was afterwards married to Miss Sarah J. Haddock, who was born in Independence County, Ark. Three of their four children are living: Charles A., James A., who died at the age of three years; W. W. and Thomas W. Since 1878 Mr. Hurley has resided in Independence County, and has turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, being engaged in tilling forty acres of his eighty-acre farm. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Agricultural Wheel. His father, John Hurley, was born and reared in Tennessee, and was married there to Miss Sarah A. Harrington. He is yet living, and resides in Webb City, of Jasper County, Mo. The mother died in 1875, on her birthday (the 14th of October), at the age of fifty-five years. The paternal grandfather was born in the State of Maryland, was an early resident of Tennessee, and a hatter by occupation. He was of Scotch descent and lived to be 107 years old. His wife was a Denton. John Hurley, the father of our subject, reared a family of fifteen children, eleven sons and four daughters. The first ten children were sons, then came a daughter, then another son, and afterwards three more daughters. Of the ten sons who grew to manhood none of them ever drank liquor or used tobacco until after they were grown. All are married and have families of their own. They held a family reunion in January, 1889, and the father was there, aged seventy-seven years.

J. B. James, of the general mercantile firm of A. M. James, of Sulphur Rock, Ark., was born in the State of Texas, in 1855, but was reared mainly in Randolph County, Ark., whither his parents moved when he was quite young. His rudimentary education was acquired in the common schools, and

in 1878 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Anna M. (Robison) Bonner. Possessing keen business foresight, he concluded to embark in the general mercantile business, which he did at O'Kean, in 1881, and remained there some three years, when he closed out his business at that place, and came to Sulphur Rock and opened up his present general mercantile establishment. In 1887 he again engaged in business at O'Kean, and gave it in charge of his stepson, W. F. Bonner, the latter receiving a one-half interest in payment for his services. The style of the firm is James & Bonner. Mr. James has resided at Sulphur Rock for five years, and is doing an exceptionally good business. His stock is valued at about \$4,000, and his annual sales amount to \$20,000. Besides this possession he owns a business house and lot and a fine residence property. His wife assists him in the store, and deals in general millinery goods, and shows remarkable taste in arranging her stock and in the goods she sends out. She is a highly-educated lady, and received her education in the schools of Alton, Ill. Mrs. James was born and reared in Wheeling, W. Va., and during the Civil War attended school at St. Louis. Her father was a German by descent, and was a tobacco merchant in Wheeling. Mr. James has been postmaster of Sulphur Rock for the past eighteen months, and his step-daughter, Miss Bertie Bonner, is his principal deputy. He is a Democrat, and belongs to the K. & L. of H.

Dr. Finis E. Jeffery, senior member of the firm of Jeffery & Dickson, physicians and surgeons of Jamestown, Independence County, was born in Izard County, Ark., in 1855. He is a son of Hon. Miles and Sarah (Williams) Jeffery, the former born in Missouri, in 1816, and the latter in Izard County, Ark., about 1820. The parents were married in Izard County, which county was always their home, the father dying in 1868, and the mother in 1875, both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Hon. Miles Jeffery was reared in the wilds of Arkansas with no educational advantages, but became one of the most influential men of the county, and held many positions of trust and honor, taking an active interest in every-

thing pertaining to the upbuilding of the community. He served as justice of the peace for many years, was sheriff of Izard County from 1844 to 1846, and from 1856 to 1860 represented that county in the legislature with credit and distinction. In his death the county was deprived of one of its most valuable men. Hon. Miles Jeffery was a son of Judge Jehoiada Jeffery, who was of a Virginian family of English descent, and in 1816 removed to the White River country, Ark., settling in what is now Izard County, where he spent the rest of his life. In 1824 he represented Independence County in the Territorial legislature, and brought forward a bill to make a new county, calling it Izard, for the then governor of Arkansas; he subsequently represented Izard County in the legislature, and brought forward another bill to divide the county, naming the new county thus formed, Fulton, for the man then governor of the State. For perhaps a dozen years he served as judge of the county and probate courts of Izard County, and was one of its most prominent men. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and had a personal encounter with an Indian, whom he killed and whose scalp he brought into camp; he died at his White River residence in 1846, esteemed by many. The maternal grandfather of our subject was also a pioneer of Izard County, but in an early day went to California and was never afterward heard of. Dr. Finis E. was one of the younger members of a family of nine sons and six daughters. He was reared on a farm, receiving a good education at the common schools and the La Crosse Collegiate Institute. He began the study of medicine in 1876, with Dr. O. T. Hunt (deceased), of Izard County, and graduated in 1879 from the University of Louisville, Ky., after a two years' course; he was in a class of 105, and was one of ten who stood the best examination, being awarded the degree of honor. He immediately returned to Arkansas and began practice in partnership with Dr. L. A. Dickson, of Jamestown. Dr. Jeffery is now one of the leading medical practitioners of the county, and has an extensive and remunerative practice. June 10, 1886, he married Maud Dickson, daughter of his former partner, Dr. L. A. Dickson. Mrs.

Jeffery is a native of Greenbriar Township, Independence County. Dr. Jeffery is a prominent member of the Independence County Medical Society, the Arkansas State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is the present mayor of Jamestown, and takes an active interest in all public enterprises, being one of the influential men of his town. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Jeffery is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

L. C. Jernigan, of the general mercantile firm of L. C. Hathcock & Co., was born in Henry County, Tenn., in 1854, but has been a resident of Independence County, Ark., since 1859, and was prominently identified with its agricultural interests up to 1883. Although he never attended school for more than three months at a time, he received the fourth first-grade certificate ever issued in Independence County, and taught school with marked success from 1875 to 1883. In the latter year he became associated with Mr. Hathcock as salesman, in his general mercantile store, but upon the death of the senior member of the firm of S. A. Hathcock & Co., Mr. Jernigan became connected with the business, and has remained thus interested up to the present time. He is the owner of some valuable real estate in the county, and had done much to build up the commercial standing of the city of Sulphur Rock, and was one of the first members of the city council. January 16, 1883, he was married to Miss Victoria, a daughter of Rev. J. W. Bell, of Cotton Grove, Tenn., and two children, Bonnie P. and Kate C., have blessed their union. The paternal grandfather moved from his native State of North Carolina to Tennessee, and there spent the rest of his days. His son, our subject's father, was born in North Carolina, and now resides in Sulphur Rock, and makes his home with his son, L. C. The family have been members of the Methodist Church for generations, and Mr. Jernigan, the father, has always been known for his uprightness and purity of character. L. C. Jernigan's older brother, T. M., joined the Confederate army before he was eighteen years of age, and during his four years' service, was a

participant in nearly all the regular engagements, and was neither wounded nor taken prisoner. His brother, James F., is a noted Methodist divine, and although he received a limited early education, during his early manhood he formed the resolution of devoting his life to the ministry, and was very successful from the first. After several years' preaching in different counties in Arkansas, he was given charge of the Sulphur Rock circuit, and in one year's work, over 150 souls were converted to Christianity. He is now located at Osceola, White River conference. He was first married to a Mrs. Shoup, at Jacksonport, Ark., and after her death he wedded Miss Lizzie Kamp. The mother of our subject was born in 1814 and died in 1878. In 1889 the brothers and sisters held a family re-union, the first time all had been together in ten years. It was a joyful and happy occasion, and when the time for parting came, the old father read a chapter in the sacred family Testament, and led in prayer. Instead of feeling sorrowful, all were shouting at the parting. Many will see this who knew and loved the good old father and grandfather, now eighty-two years old, recalling the name of William H. Jernigan with tender memories.

John Kimmer is the youngest but one of the family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, born to Henry and Sarah Kimmer, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, where they spent their lives. Henry Kimmer was a farmer by occupation. John Kimmer was born February 2, 1815, and was reared in his native State of North Carolina, where he received a common-school education. In the year 1836 he married Miss Esther Eford. Mrs. Kimmer was born in North Carolina in 1817, and died in Arkansas, March 3, 1888, leaving nine children, four sons and five daughters, viz.: Henry, Margaret, wife of John York; Sarah A., who married William McBride; Mary, now Mrs. William Fulbright; George W., Robert, Louisa, wife of J. B. Fulbright; Martha, now Mrs. A. D. York, and Jacob. About the year 1867 Mr. Kimmer removed with his family to Independence County, Ark., where they have since resided. He owns a fine farm of 267 acres, about sixty acres of which he has under cultivation. In politics he is a

Democrat, and, as an enterprising farmer and well-to-do citizen of the township, he is most highly respected. He resides about two miles southeast of Cushman postoffice.

C. C. Kirkland, a well-known planter and cotton-raiser of Independence County, Ark., was born in Alabama, in 1826, and is a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Anderson) Kirkland, who were born in South Carolina and East Tennessee, and were married in Alabama, whither the mother was taken when a child, but where the father moved after reaching manhood. Mrs. Kirkland died in 1882, at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Kirkland died in 1845, aged fifty-three years. Five of their eight children are now living: Two brothers, besides our subject, reside in Arkansas; Lucinda is the widow of William Tate, and resides in Tate County, Miss.; W. R., died in Alabama, at the age of thirty-five years; J. W., died in Mississippi, aged about thirty-five years, also; Martha, who married Mr. Garrison, died in Mississippi, and Ellen, wife of Ed Johnson, now resides in Memphis, Tenn. C. C. Kirkland grew to manhood in Northern Alabama, and in 1860 came to Independence County, Ark. During the Rebellion he served in the Confederate army three years; was at the battle of Helena, was a participant in a great many skirmishes, and was assistant ordnance master on Price's raid through Missouri. Since the war he has been engaged in farming, and for eight years past he has been collecting agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company during four or five months of each year. He was first married, in 1851, to Miss Charlotte Parks, who was born in Alabama, in 1829, and the result of their union has been six children: W. T., who is now employed with The Goodspeed Publishing Company; Mary E., wife of W. P. Sneed; Frances C., wife of Tom Hardin; James W., Calvin A., and Joan, wife of John A. Thomas. In 1872 Mr. Kirkland was called upon to mourn the death of his wife, and after remaining a widower for some time he was united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Jane Whaley, by whom he has one child, Cora. Mr. Kirkland has always supported the men and measures of the Democrat party, and has shown his approval of secret organizations by becoming a

member of the Masonic fraternity, in which order he has ascended to the Royal Arch degree. He has a good and fertile farm of ninety acres, improved with buildings, fences and orchard, and supplied with all necessary stock.

Martin Lacy is one of the prosperous general merchants of Independence County, Ark., and by his superior management and rare business ability and efficiency, he has done not a little to advance the reputation the county enjoys as a commercial center. He was born in the "Emerald Isle" in 1846, and two years later was brought by his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Lacy, to America, but the latter's death occurred soon after her arrival in New Orleans. He was then taken in charge by his father, James Lacy, who had previously come to the United States, and was removed by him to Missouri, where he was reared and educated. Martin Lacy is the only surviving member of two children born to this couple, and after first acquiring a fair knowledge of the English branches, in the common and subscription schools of Clark County, he entered on a course of study in the Christian Brothers' College, of St. Louis, and was graduated from this institution in 1869, at the age of twenty-two years, his course there being marked by hard study and rapid progress. After leaving school he engaged as a clerk and book-keeper with M. L. C. Bevans, of Canton, Mo., and after remaining thus employed for about four years, he went to Shreveport, La., where he was occupied as book-keeper with John W. Bowers & Co., wholesale grocers. At the end of two years he removed from there to Winchester, Mo., and again resumed his old occupations of clerking and book-keeping, but this time was an employé of John Hennessy. In the year 1877 he came to Arkansas, and filled the latter position for N. E. Duffy, at Oil Trough, Ark., where he remained three years, purchasing, in April, 1880, a stock of general merchandise, and embarking in business at Oil Trough, in a store-house which had previously been erected for the purpose. His stock consists of dry goods, boots, shoes, clothing, hats, caps, hardware, tinware, drugs, etc., and Mr. Lacy is also engaged in dealing in cotton. Upon his shelves will at all

times be found an excellent assortment of the various articles in which he deals, and in all his relations with the public, he is strictly honest and fair. He is assisted by James M. Nichols. He is a communicant of the Catholic Church, and his wife is a Baptist. On the 24th of March, 1880, he was married to Miss Sallie E. Toler, a native of Missouri, the wedding taking place at the home of the bride's parents, in Oil Trough. They have had four children: Martin, who was born December 31, 1880, and died March 31, 1882; Jesse, born May 18, 1883; Dollie May, born December 5, 1884, and James Edwin, whose birth occurred March 26, 1888. Mr. Lacy has always supported the principles of the Democratic party.

Byron Lacy is a prominent merchant, and the postmaster of Elmo, Ark. The oldest of two children, he was born January 16, 1860, in Dublin, Ireland. His parents were Frank and Fanny I. (Byron) Lacy, natives of Ireland, and both from among the oldest families in that country. The father received his education in France, and was one of the most polished and gallant men of his day, while the mother was educated at the home of her parents by private tuition. Mrs. Lacy's father, Thomas Byron, occupied a high position on the Queen's Bench, Dublin, and at the time of his decease, was succeeded by Mr. Frank Lacy, who held the office until its abolishment, when he was retired on full pay until his death, in 1885, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, his wife having gone before him ten years. The second child was a daughter, Ada Lacy, who was born June 8th, 1862, and was married, in 1887, to Mr. Edgar Little, who occupies a position of trust in the Bank of Ireland, Dublin. Byron Lacy came to America in the spring of 1880, and located at Elmo, where he was employed by M. & W. D. Hodges on their farm. He remained in this position for a short time, and then applied for and obtained the post of watchman on the White River bridge near the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, two miles below Newport, Ark. He remained in this capacity until the autumn of 1881, when, in company with a friend, he went into the business of hunting, trapping and trading in furs up to the spring of 1882.

His first experience in commercial life, was with Mr. Oliver Brown, who kept a grocery and bakery, and with whom he remained until the beginning of 1884, and then bought Mr. Brown out, and continued the business for two years longer at Newport. In the summer of 1886, he retired from business at Newport, and returned to Elmo, and in January, 1887, purchased the stock of merchandise of G. A. Duck & Bro., at that place. The stock consists of general merchandise and plantation supplies, and Mr. Lacy's shelves will at all times contain a fine assortment of every line in which he deals. In 1887 Mr. Lacy was united in matrimony to Miss Laura Hodges, a daughter of W. D. Hodges, and this happy marriage has given them two children: Fannie and Mable. Mr. Lacy is a member of the Episcopal Church, while his wife attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is much admired for her active work in that faith. Upon locating in America, Mr. Lacy declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and at the proper time received his naturalization papers, voting the Democratic ticket since then. He is a charter member of Newport Lodge No. 26, Knights of Pythias; and postmaster of Elmo, Ark. He has become one of the leading citizens of Independence County, and has set an example worthy of emulation not only by his former countrymen, but by the rising generation of America. His thrift, enterprise and ability have procured for him the success that always attends those virtues.

Whitmill Leggett, a pioneer of Independence County, Ark., was born on the 10th of January, 1829, in the old log cabin on the place where he now lives. He is the son of Whitmill, Sr., and Elizabeth (Masters) Leggett, the father a native of North Carolina, and the mother of Pennsylvania. The elder Leggett came to Tennessee and served about two years in the War of 1812, under Gen. Jackson. He got his brother to take his place while he came on and settled in what is now Ruddell Township, Independence County. The county was then a territory, and called Lawrence County. He was among the very first settlers of this locality, and erected a little log cabin of rough character. Everything was wild and unbroken,



William P. Huddleston
SHARPS + ROADS,
INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

a few Indians were here, and the woods abounded in wild animals. The clothes and shoes were all home-made, and one pair of shoes was to last through the year. Although they experienced many hardships, they at the same time enjoyed themselves most thoroughly. He moved to the farm where Whitmill Leggett, Jr., now lives, in about 1825, and bought the land of the government. There were no improvements whatever at that time, but he set to work, and after several years of hard work had made considerable changes. He died on this place in 1855. The mother died in 1864. They were the parents of a large family of children, two now living: Jeremiah, and Whitmill, who was reared and educated in the district where he now lives. He has followed the duties on the farm from early childhood, and this he continues at the present time. He owns 240 acres of land, with 150 under cultivation, over half of which he has cultivated himself. In the conduct of his estate, Mr. Leggett gives each detailed portion of work his personal and close observance, and the care and methods ever exercised have contributed to place him among the foremost farmers of the vicinity, as he is one of the most intelligent citizens. He had one brother, Zechariah, who was killed at Chickamauga during the war. Mr. Leggett was married, in 1855, to Miss Virginia Leaneave, by whom he has two children living: Rebecca and Lou May. He was married the second time, in 1873, to Miss Victoria Ann Mack, who bore him three children: Emma A., Rachel C. and Whitmill, Jr. Mr. Leggett is a Royal Arch Mason, and has been a member of that fraternity for over thirty years. Mrs. Leggett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as is her daughter, Emma A.

L. C. Lindsey, treasurer of Independence County, is still less than thirty-eight years of age, but is holding, nevertheless, one of the most important and responsible offices in the county and discharging the duties of this position with an energy, efficiency and ability surpassed by few, if any, public officials. He was born in Lawrence County, Tenn., September 30, 1851, and is the son of Daniel and Sallie (Dalton) Lindsey, the father a

native of Tennessee and the mother of North Carolina. They were married in the former State, and in 1853 emigrated to Independence County, Ark., located first in Liberty Township, then in Independence, where he purchased a tract of land. He owned the first mill in the county, which was run by water power. He was also the first mechanic in that section and there resided until his death, which occurred in December, 1862. The mother is still living. Ten children were born to this union, three now living—Mary, wife of Jacob Elms; Lewis C., and Tennessee, wife of Robert Simmons. The father was justice of the peace for a number of years and deputy sheriff in Tennessee. L. C. Lindsey was but two years of age when he came with his parents to Arkansas, and here he was reared and received his education. He assisted on the home place until the death of his father, and in 1871 removed to Greenbriar Township, Independence County, where he still resides. He owns 120 acres of land, with about 90 acres under cultivation. He was elected to his present office in September, 1888, but previous to this had served as deputy sheriff from 1886 to 1888 under McCurdy Hail. For his companion in life he chose Miss Elizabeth C. Pritchard, who became his wife in 1876. They have five children—Sallie, Lenora, Daniel, Ollie and Ira. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the former is a Democrat in his political views.

Dr. Henry G. Logan, of Independence County, was born in Cleveland County, N. C., January 30, 1847, and is a son of John R. and Sarah P. (Jackson) Logan, natives of York District, S. C. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and the paternal grandfather of our subject was John B. Logan, a native of Virginia, who spent the greater part of his life in York District, S. C., where he died. John R. Logan was an extensive farmer, and acquired considerable means, though he was a heavy loser by the war. He was one of the most prominent men of his county, and held many positions of trust and honor. He was a representative in the State legislature four years, and was a life-long Democrat. Both he and his wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, though

Mrs. Logan was formerly a Presbyterian. They had ten children, viz.: Benjamin F., Leonardas M., Henry G., Elizabeth Bomer, Emily Herndon, Amanda McBrayer and Ida Hogue, living; and David J., who was captain of Company F, Eighteenth South Carolina Confederates, and was killed by pickets in the trenches of Petersburg, June 18, 1864; John Pinkney was killed at Hatch's Run, February 6, 1865, while serving in the Twelfth North Carolina Infantry; Hugh G. died at the age of three years. The mother died in 1865, at about the age of fifty-one years, and Mr. Logan afterward married a Miss Allison, of York District, S. C., who now resides at the old homestead, in Cleveland County, N. C. John R. Logan died in Cleveland County, N. C., April 14, 1884, aged seventy-three years. Henry G. received his early education at Shelby, N. C. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Second North Carolina Reserves, and served as first lieutenant until the close of the war, surrendering at Greensboro, N. C. After the close of the war he attended school one year, and the following two years engaged in teaching. He also learned photography, at which profession he worked at Shelby. While traveling through North and South Carolina and Mississippi he studied medicine, and, in 1874, attended a course of medical lectures at Louisville Medical College. In 1879-80 he attended the Atlanta Medical College, where he graduated, returning to Arkansas, where he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. He has been very successful as a physician, and now has an extensive practice. In 1874 he married Sarah Howell, daughter of Henry Howell, of Independence County. She was born in 1855, and reared in Mississippi. They have two children living, viz.: Emma E., aged eight, and Jefferson D., aged five. Marion P. died at the age of three years.

Isaac J. Long, D. D., president of the Arkansas College, located at Batesville, one of the most noted institutions of learning in that State, is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Long, was born in Virginia, but in early life removed to East Tennessee and settled on the Holston River, in Hawkins County, where the

father of the Rev. Isaac Long, was born and grew to manhood. Dr. Long's maternal grandfather was Luke Hamilton, of Scotch parentage, but born in the North of Ireland. In early life he emigrated to America and settled on Rocky River, in what was then Pendleton District, now Anderson County, S. C. Isaac Long, Sr., was a lieutenant in Gen. Jackson's command during a part of the War of 1812, and at the close of that contest he went with his kinsman, Col. Joseph Calhoun, to South Carolina, and settled among his relatives in Abbeville District, then known as "Calhoun Settlement;" but the climate being unfavorable to his health, he soon removed to Anderson, where he was married in 1816, and on May 23, 1844, died from the sting of a poisonous spider before completing his fifty-seventh year, his widow following him in 1848. Rev. Isaac J. Long was the fifth son and youngest child of his parents, and was born near the Savannah River, in Anderson District, S. C., on the 23d of February, 1834. His early life was spent at the home of his parents, and at the time of his father's death he had only reached the age of ten years. After his mother's death, four years later, he was left to act upon his own judgment, and immediately began his battle with the world. The only schooling he obtained during his parents' lifetime was nine months attendance, when in his eighth year, and this was reached after a walk of nearly three miles along a lonely country path. The start obtained in this manner, however, developed a strong desire for an education, and many difficult points were mastered and problems solved by studies pursued at night by the light of pine knots, gathered at the close of the day's labor. On reaching the age of sixteen years, and squaring up accounts with his fellow-men, he found his worldly possessions amounted to only two suits of clothes and a single barrel shot-gun, worth about \$6. Thus equipped he started out to seek fame and fortune. His first engagement was to labor as a common farm hand on a cotton plantation at a compensation of \$5 per month and his board, rising at 4 o'clock in the morning and working though the day with the foremost laborer on the place. In this way he saved

up enough money to complete his English education. His classical and mathematical course was obtained chiefly at Thalian Academy, in South Carolina, where, in addition to keeping up with his classes, he filled the laborious position of tutor for three hours each day, as a means of defraying expenses. Receiving encouragement and assistance from a friend and pastor, the Rev. David Humphreys, he entered Center College, at Danville, Ky., in 1855, and graduated from that institution with the second honor in a class of twenty seven gathered from thirteen States. Having chosen the ministry (Presbyterian) as a profession, he entered the Theological Seminary at Danville, four days after graduating from college, and remained here for some for some time enjoying the instruction received from men of national reputation. In 1859 he was selected as one of the principals of the preparatory department of his alma mater, and here began his work as an instructor in ancient languages, in which he has been identified during a large portion of his subsequent life. He was licensed to preach after the usual examinations by the Presbytery of Transylvania, at Lebanon, Ky., on the 12th of April, 1860, and after preaching the gospel for several months, he resigned his position as instructor, and repaired to the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., for the purpose of attending the lectures given by the celebrated Dr. Thornwell, professor of theology at that institution. He entered in October, 1860, and remained a portion of that winter and spring, expecting at the close of the session to return to Kentucky, but the Civil War beginning in the spring of 1861, thwarted all his plans. He then accepted a call to the pastorate of Concord Presbyterian Church, in Sumter County, S. C., and was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Harmony, October 31, 1861. At the outbreak of war, although strongly opposed to secession, yet believing that his allegiance as a citizen was due primarily to the State, his fortunes were cast with the Southern Confederacy. He served for a time as an independent volunteer chaplain, accepting neither commission nor compensation from the government. Dr. Long founded an academy at Batesville, by

employing teachers and boarding them partly without compensation, and giving a part of his own time to the work. This formed the nucleus from which the Arkansas College was organized, in the fall of 1872, and of which he was elected the first president, with the professorship of ancient languages and moral science, holding this position at the present time, besides preaching regularly to his pastoral charge. This institution has been pressed forward by Dr. Long's perseverance in the face of many discouragements and difficulties incident to such an undertaking, until it has achieved a success almost unprecedented. He was married at Itonia, S. C., on August 30, 1859, to Miss Callie Penelope, second daughter of the Rev. J. L. Kennedy, A. M., a widely-known and eloquent Presbyterian clergyman, who was also an eminent classical teacher in the northwestern part of South Carolina, and at one time professor of mathematics in Oglethorpe University, Georgia. Mrs. Long is of Scotch Irish descent, and a relation and namesake of Mrs. William Preston, of South Carolina. Dr. Long and his wife are the parents of seven children, six sons and one daughter, of whom three sons died in infancy. Eugene R. was born in Sumter County, S. C., December 10, 1862; the only daughter, Irene, was born October 3, 1864; Ross K., born June 12, 1871, and Mack H., born July 24, 1873. Dr. Long is a thoughtful, deliberate speaker, and a profound theologian and logician. In addition to his labors here as a minister, he has founded and conducted the Arkansas College, at Batesville, of which he has been president since its commencement. He is a thorough educator, and many young men and women of Batesville and elsewhere have abundant reason to feel grateful that they were placed under his care. He is one of the most useful men in the community, and one whom the people greatly appreciate.

M. C. Long, an enterprising business man of Jamestown, Independence County, is a dealer in general merchandise, farm implements, etc., and is also postmaster. He was born in McMinn County, Tenn., in 1851, and is a son of William R. and Susan C. (Scoggin) Long, natives, respective-

ly, of Tennessee and North Carolina. They were married in the latter State in 1850, and subsequently in 1857 removed to Independence County, Ark., where Mr. Long died in March, 1889. Mrs. Long is still living, and is about fifty-eight years of age; the former was a tanner by trade in early life, but afterwards turned his attention to farming. He served a short time in the Civil War. He is a son of Moses Long, a native of Tennessee, who died in that State in 1880. The parents of our subject were both members of the Baptist Church. They had ten children (six living), of whom M. C. was the eldest. The latter attended the common schools and one year at high school in Houston, Mo., after which he taught one year in Texas, with which exception he has lived in Independence County since six years of age. In 1875 he married Ruth A., daughter of William and Emeline Jessup, the former a native of Indiana, and the latter of North Carolina. They lived several years in Greene County, Mo., and soon after the war removed to Lawrence County, thence to Independence County, where Mr. Jessup died in June, 1889. He was a blacksmith, and served as justice of the peace several years in Missouri. Mrs. Jessup is still living. Mrs. Long is a native of Missouri. Mr. Long engaged in farming a short time after marriage, and, then in 1878, established a grocery in Jamestown, in connection with which he taught school. In 1882 he enlarged his stock, and now keeps a general stock of merchandise, valuing the same at about \$4,000. In 1878 he was appointed postmaster, which position he still holds. He served two terms as mayor of Jamestown, and is one of the most influential citizens of the place. Mrs. Long is a member of the Baptist Church. They have five children, and the family is most highly respected by all who know them. The great-grandfather of Mr. Long, George Long, was a native of Virginia, where he probably spent his life; he was a prominent Baptist minister.

Andrew G. McCauley, merchant, and notary public, Pleasant Plains, Ark. As might naturally be expected, mention is made in the present work of many citizens of Independence County, Ark., now prominent in their different callings, but none

more so than Mr. McCauley, who represents the mercantile interest of this vicinity. Born in Covington, Tipton County, Tenn., on January 29, 1851, he is the son of John A. and Emaline, (Cheek) McCauley, both natives of North Carolina. The parents were married in 1844, and five years later moved to Arkansas, where the father received his final summons. His excellent wife still survives. They became the parents of six children, all now living with the exception of one. Andrew G. McCauley secured a good practical education in the private schools, and subsequently engaged in merchandising at Pleasant Plains (then Fairview), Independence County, Ark., in 1875, and has continued there since. He carries a first-class stock of goods, such as dry-goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps and general supplies. He has assisting him Mr. Blackburn, an accomplished salesman, who gains many customers by his pleasant, social manners. Mr. McCauley is also notary public, has been postmaster for thirteen years, and also filled the office of justice of the peace in a satisfactory manner for four years. His marriage was consummated in 1878 to Miss Gertrude Garretson, of New Jersey, and they have two children, Beulah B., aged nine years, and Garrie G., who died at the age of seventeen months. Mr. McCauley is the owner of 120 acres of fine land, and also valuable property in the town of Pleasant Plains. He is a stanch Democrat and a firm believer in Democracy. He also takes a great interest in the progress of the State and county.

Eli McClain, M. D., a young physician of acknowledged merit in Independence County, Ark., was born in Randolph County, this State, April 24, 1859, and is one of four surviving members of a family of eight children born to the marriage of Matthew McClain and Aley Huffstедler, that marriage occurring August 7, 1851, in the State of Tennessee, where they were born, the former May 20, 1822, and the latter November 27, 1832. They moved to this State in the year of their marriage, procuring a place in Randolph County, where the father continued to till the soil up to his death. April 29, 1864. His widow married John S. Campbell, August 7, 1867. They, with all the children

that have arrived at the years of accountability, are members of the Christian Church. The McClain children still surviving are: Margaret, born October 23, 1856; Martin, born January 14, 1861; Julia, born December 23, 1862, and Dr. Eli. At first, the latter attended school in his native county, but a strong desire to study medicine led him to enter the Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., in which institution he made progress sufficient to justify him in entering into active professional life, which he did in his native State, and has continued successfully in this calling up to the present date, and many can testify to his ability. He is an active member of the Christian Church, and is unmarried.

William B. McClendon, farmer, Jamestown, Ark. For many years, or since his location in this county, the reputation which Mr. McClendon enjoys has been not only that of a substantial and progressive farmer, but of an intelligent and thoroughly-posted man in all public affairs. He is the son of Joel and Matilda (Mauldin) McClendon, the former a native of North Carolina. The father moved to Alabama while young, from there to Mississippi in 1840, and in 1853 to Independence County, Ark., where he departed this life in 1858. Mrs. McClendon came to Arkansas with her husband, and died at their home in 1857. William B. McClendon was born in Springville, St. Clair County, Ala., on the 28th of December, 1838, and began business for himself at the age of twenty years. He married his present wife, Mrs. Martha J. (Morgan) McClendon, the same year. Her parents, John and Mary Morgan, were natives of South Carolina, and both are deceased. Mr. McClendon, by his marriage, became the father of ten children, seven living: David E., aged twenty-nine years; Laura E., aged twenty-seven years; Cynthia E., aged twenty one years; Henry C., aged eighteen years; George D., aged sixteen years; Bertha A., aged thirteen years, and Claude O., aged seven years. The three deceased are: Thomas J., aged twenty-four years; Neaty E., aged eleven months, and Effie, aged four weeks. Mr. McClendon owns 260 acres of excellent land in Independence County, on which he has a pleasant home with all mod-

ern improvements. He was with the Eighth Arkansas Regiment, Govan's Brigade, Cleburne's Division, Hardee's Corps, Army of Tennessee, for over three years during the late war; was wounded and captured at the battle of Murfreesboro, but made his escape, and came back to his home in Independence County, in 1864, where he began life anew by renting land for four years. In 1868 he bought land in the woods, his present farm. He has held the office of justice of the peace for two years; is a member of the Masonic lodge at Jamestown, and is a Democrat in politics. He has also been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church for thirty years.

Dr. M. McClure is the owner and manager of "The Batesville Steam Patent Roller Flour Mills," supposed to have cost over \$20,000, including steam cotton-gin, with steam compress for baling; also wood-working machinery, planing-mills, resaws, and woolen mills; also the owner of very valuable city property and thousands of acres of land in this and adjoining counties. He left home when but seven years old, and has paddled his own canoe ever since. From what we can learn from his friends, he educated himself and made all his property by his untiring industry, notwithstanding his father's estate (who died when the Doctor was but two years old) left a competency to have educated all the heirs, if it had been properly managed by the administrator. The above shows what a boy can do if he has the will and determination. Dr. McClure was born twenty miles north of Maysville, Ky., and obtained the most of his education in Ohio. He graduated in the dental profession in Cincinnati. Practicing his profession in Decatur, Ill., for six years, he went South in 1858, and settled in Batesville, Ark., where he has remained since. He married a Miss H. A. Sigler, in Ross County, Ohio, in 1861. He joined the Confederate army in 1864, and surrendered as assistant surgeon, at Jacksonport, in 1865. He put several thousand dollars in a newspaper, The North Arkansas Times, a Democratic sheet, now owned by Batesville Printing Company, and still Democratic. We understand Dr. McClure has about quit his profession, but still keeps things moving.

William L. McGuire, farmer, Batesville. The name that heads this sketch is one long and worthily identified with Independence County, and, indeed, no history of this immediate vicinity would be complete which failed to make proper mention of Mr. McGuire. Originally from St. Louis County, Mo., his birth occurred near the city proper now, on the 5th of September, 1840. His father, Elam S. McGuire, was a native of North Carolina, but emigrated to Missouri while single, and was married in St. Charles County, of that State, to Miss Catherine E. Lewis, who was a native of Virginia, but who had emigrated to Missouri with her parents. They moved to St. Louis County a short time afterwards, and located near St. Louis, where he followed tilling the soil for one year. He lived in a little cabin, cut wood and hauled it to St. Louis. In 1841 he moved to Independence County, Ark., and stopped in Batesville, where subsequently he and his brother, William L., engaged in farming in what is now Greenbriar Township. They farmed in partnership for a number of years. He then moved to Batesville and carried on the drug business until about 1856, when he bought and moved upon the Lee farm, adjoining his flouring-mill property, a mile and a half northeast of the town, which he had purchased three or four years before, and which farm, with a part of the mill property (210 acres, 100 under cultivation), is owned and cultivated by his heirs. He there remained until his demise, in December, 1858. The mother died in December, 1888. He and his wife, being faithful Christians, members of the Presbyterian Church, were among the few to organize a Presbyterian Church in Batesville, in 1849. He was elected and ordained a ruling elder. They gave a hearty, cheerful, helping hand to all religious, educational and benevolent efforts and enterprises in the community. They were the parents of seven children — all living: William L., Charles E., Thomas W., Walter S., John W., Elam A., and Laura B. The father was postmaster at Batesville through one administration (Taylor and Filmore's) and was also school commissioner. He was a Whig in politics, and was also a Know Nothing. He was a promi-

nent Mason. William L. McGuire was but one year old when he came to this county, and here he received a good, thorough education. He attended the Literary and Military Institute in St. Louis County, Mo., for some time, and was there at the time of the death of his father. He then came home and there remained. His father was a man who believed in making his boys useful, and required their assistance in his business. There the son first learned in some degree the ways and forms of business — drug store and postoffice, and further on, milling, running of machinery, etc. When his father sold out his drugs and moved on the farm, he being the oldest, naturally became the leader in carrying out the directions of his father until his death, when he became more the manager on the farm, on which he has continued, with the exception of two years in the employ of his uncle, E. R. McGuire, and cousin, J. C. McGuire, in Oil Trough Bottom, this county, in charge of a gin and mill; and one year in the employ of his aunt, Mrs. S. S. Watson, St. Charles County, Mo. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in his politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Dobbins' Regiment and served through the war. He was wounded twice at LaGrange, Ark., by a pistol shot, once in the right leg and once in the shoulder. He was in a great many hard skirmishes and witnessed many hardships.

James Clinton McGuire, a prominent and successful farmer of Independence County, is a son of Edwin R. and Emeline (Craig) McGuire, of North Carolina and Missouri, respectively, and is the oldest of four children born to the parents, the next in order being Mary E., Cordelia and William E. The father was one of the earlier settlers of this county, having come here in 1837, and locating at Oil Trough Bottom. He was one of the largest land-owners in Independence County at that period, owning about 1,700 acres, with some 600 acres under cultivation, and resided there in contentment and prosperity from 1837 to 1864, when he was burned out of house and home by a band of marauding jayhawkers, who were roaming over the country plundering honest settlers. He

was well known and active in political circles, as well as all public enterprises, and was a man who commanded considerable influence in his day. He attended service at the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was an honorable man in every action. Mr. McGuire was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and took an active part in developing and organizing lodges. He belonged to Mount Zion Lodge No. 10, and was also a member of Batesville Chapter No. 9, besides being at one time a member of De Molay Commandery, at Louisville, Ky. His son, James Clinton McGuire, was born at Oil Trough on the 17th of October, 1839, and received his education at that place. In early life he showed some of his father's characteristics, and the course he pursued in after life fully entitles him to be "a chip o' the old block." He is a member of the same Lodge and Chapter as his father was before him, and the same iron will and determined character mark his career as they did the older man. He now owns about 700 acres of land, and has placed some 500 acres under cultivation, and is a true representative of the progressive farmer. In 1871 he was married to Miss Mattie E. Erwin, who has been a devoted wife. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, while her husband attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Richard A. McHenry is an extensive farmer of Big Bottom Township, Independence County. He was born in Batesville, Ark., January 12, 1840, and is a son of James and Mary (Parker) McHenry, natives, respectively, of Tennessee and Kentucky. James McHenry went to Kentucky when quite young, where he married, subsequently settling at Batesville, Ark., when there were but few people living in that part of the State; he was a mechanic by trade, but devoted the greater part of his attention to farming. He died in Batesville, in 1844. Of his five children, our subject is now the only one living. Mrs. McHenry afterward married William May, to which marriage one daughter was born, now deceased. The mother died in Independence County, in 1862, aged about forty-eight years. When but thirteen years of age, Richard A. left home to work for himself, engaging at anything that he could, farming and working on a

steamboat. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Eighth Arkansas Confederate Infantry, and served nine months, being discharged at Nashville, Tenn., on account of disability. In 1863 he re-enlisted, and was under command of Capt. Knight, Col. Sweet's regiment, during the Missouri raid, participating in several skirmishes—among them Pilot Knob, Independence and Kansas City. After the war Mr. McHenry returned to Independence County, Ark., and turned his attention to farming, his first purchase being eighty acres of land in the bottoms of the White River. He now owns 880 acres of as fine farming land as there is in the county, which he has acquired through enterprise and good management. January 21, 1863, he married Rose Tunstall, a daughter of Thomas Tunstall. She was born in Independence County, April 4, 1847. They have three children living—Richard K., Katie N., wife of James Brooks, a farmer of Independence County, and Rosa L. Those deceased are: Mary E., James L., James I. and an infant. Mr. McHenry is a Royal Arch Mason, and in politics is a Democrat. He is an industrious farmer, and has been very successful in his chosen occupation.

John Lemuel McKee. From this brief and incomplete review of the life record of Mr. McKee it will be seen that his life from earliest youth up to the present time has not been uselessly or idly spent. He is a progressive planter, residing in Christian Township, but was born in Tennessee, in February, 1839, and is a son of John and Barbara Ann (Smith) McKee, who were born, reared, and married in North Carolina. The parents emigrated to Arkansas in 1848, and located one mile west of where our subject now resides, on what is known as the Newport and Batesville road. His land was heavily covered with timber, and consisted of 160 acres, and during a fourteen years' residence on this place he cleared and improved the entire tract. This property he sold in 1862, and bought the farm on which his son, John Lemuel, is now residing, and here lived until his death, which occurred during the war. He was followed to his long home by his good wife in 1870. The subject of this sketch received the

greater part of his education in Arkansas, and remained with his parents on the farm until the breaking out of the late Rebellion, when he volunteered as a private in Company G, First Arkansas Infantry, and served until wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, having taken an active part in the battles of Bull Run, Manassas Gap, Murfreesboro, Shiloh, and in various skirmishes. He was honorably discharged in 1864, by reason of disability caused by the wound received at Chickamauga, the ball having penetrated the left eye, and lodging just above the left ear. He remained in the hospital at Marietta, Ga., for about seven months after the battle, and after recovering sufficiently to travel he was discharged, and returned home, which place he reached about the middle of May, 1864. October 28, 1866, he wedded Miss Lucy McCravy, a daughter of John and Permelia (Newton) McCravy, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Alabama, in which State Mrs. McKee was also born. In 1860 Mrs. McKee came to Arkansas with her married sisters, Mrs. Eliza Kennemur and Mrs. Mary Haney, but her early education was received in her native State. Mr. and Mrs. McKee have two children, Jesse H., who was born on the 21st of September, 1867, and died October 28, 1867, and George F., whose birth occurred on the 13th of December, 1868, he being now the manager of the home farm. Mr. McKee has always lived the life of a farmer, and, although he has been a life-long Democrat, he has never held an office, or aspired to do so. Mrs. McKee and their son, George, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, although Mr. McKee has never united with a religious denomination, he has always contributed liberally to the support of churches. His uncle, George McKee, held the position of major in the volunteer army throughout the Mexican War.

Y. M. Mack, farmer, Batesville. The subject of this sketch, well and favorably known to a host of acquaintances in this community, is a fair example of what can be accomplished by industry and perseverance. He was born November 13, 1838, his birth occurring in Wayne County, Tenn., and is

the son of A. W. and Serene (Hutson) Mack, the father a native of Rockingham County, N. C., and the mother of Maury County, Tenn. The father emigrated to Maury County at an early day, and there met and married Miss Hutson. After residing here for twenty-two years they removed to Wayne County, of the same State, and there remained for another twenty-two years. In the fall of 1854 he came to Independence County, and located four miles northeast of Batesville on what is known as Blue Creek. He bought a tract of land, with about fifty acres under cultivation, 280 acres in all, and there resided until his death, which occurred on the 7th of May, 1876. While living in Tennessee he held a number of minor offices. He was a carpenter by trade, having learned the same in Maury County, Tenn., and followed this for many years. He was born in 1793, and was eighty-three years of age at the time of his death. His great-grandfather was a native of Scotland, and was an early emigrant to North Carolina. Some of the family were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. The mother died August 9, 1844. There were eight children in their family, six daughters and two sons, three now living: Aseneth R., wife of John W. Ingalls; Young M., and Victoria A. D. L. J., wife of Whitmill Leggett. Young M. came to Independence County, with his parents, when about sixteen years of age, and here he received the principal part of his education. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Desha's battalion, and this was consolidated into the Eighth Arkansas at Shiloh, in 1862. He enlisted as a private and was promoted to corporal, sergeant, second, third and first lieutenant, and finally to the rank of a captain. He was at the battle of Perryville, was in all the engagements of the Army of Middle Tennessee, and was in the 120 days' fight during the fall of Atlanta. He was wounded, by a gun-shot, in the right arm, at New Hope Church, was taken to the hospital at Macon, Ga., and there remained four weeks. He was again disabled at Franklin, Tenn., but not seriously. He was within twenty feet of Clayborne when that officer was shot. Capt. Mack was captain of Company H, Eighth Arkansas, and served

with great bravery in every office. He went home on an eighty days' furlough, but the war was over when the time expired, and he surrendered at Jacksonport in 1865. They were mustered in with eighty-three men, and at the close there were but twenty-three left. After cessation of hostilities Capt. Mack engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has carried on this calling ever since. When he left the army he did not have a decent suit of clothes. He is now the owner of 300 acres of excellent land, with 160 acres under cultivation. He has a good residence and all out-buildings are in good condition. By his marriage, which occurred in 1874, to Miss Lou Gilbreath, a native of Arkansas, he became the father of six children: Maud M., Minnie P., Leonidas L., Sidney C., Louie D. and Jeff D. Mrs. Mack and two daughters are members of the Methodist Church. He is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge and Chapter, the K. of H., and the K. & L. of H.

Col. Morgan Magness (deceased) was one of the earliest settlers and most prominent residents of the State of Arkansas. He was a son of Jonathan Magness, and was born in Davidson County, Tenn., December 18, 1796, his death occurring in Independence County, Ark., September 1, 1871. When sixteen years of age he removed with his parents from Tennessee to Independence County, Ark., locating on Miller's Creek, northwest of Batesville; one year later the family removed to a point six miles southeast of Batesville, and subsequently settled in Big Bottom Township, where they entered land, and from that time were most prosperous. Col. Magness won very distinguished success as a farmer, and at the time of his death was one of the most substantial men in the State; he was also extensively interested in stock raising and planting. He represented Independence County in the lower house of the State legislature several years, and his honorable service in that capacity will long be remembered by his constituents. His first wife was Keziah Elliott, a native of North Carolina, who died in Independence County, Ark., leaving no children. In 1845 Col. Magness married Susan Dunnigan, who was born in Dickson County, Tenn., in 1815. To this union were

born five children, four of whom grew to maturity, viz.: William D., D. P. W. (a planter and stock raiser, died in November, 1875, at about the age of twenty-five years), Elizabeth F. (now the wife of Joseph J. Waldrop, a prominent farmer of Independence County, Ark.), and Morgan J. (who was born in 1855, and died December 2, 1882). Mrs. Magness died March 16, 1877. William D. Magness was born in Big Bottom Township, Independence County, August 1, 1846. He received the advantages of a common school education, and remained at home the greater part of the time until his father's death, having spent some time with him in Texas during the latter part of the war. He then began farming for himself, and is now the owner of about 1,000 acres of fine land. February 5, 1879, he married Mary E. Edgar, a native of Jefferson County, East Tenn., who was born March 15, 1852. They have one son, Morgan E. Politically, Mr. Magness is a Democrat; his father was formerly a Whig, and during the latter part of his life sympathized with the Democratic party.

Benjamin Magness is one of the influential men and enterprising farmers of White River Township, Independence County. His birth occurred in Rutherford County, N. C., January 27, 1821, and he is a son of Jacob and Eda (Webb) Magness, who were also natives of Rutherford County, N. C. Of their family of eleven children, five grew to maturity, and but two are now living, our subject and a sister, Mrs. Sallie Chetwood, of North Carolina. Benjamin Magness was an extensive and successful farmer in his native State, where he spent the whole of his life, his death occurring at the age of seventy-seven years; his wife died when sixty-three years old. Both were consistent members of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which church he served as deacon for over forty years. The paternal grandfather of our subject was also named Benjamin Magness; he was a native of North Carolina, and served in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Magness was a daughter of Robin Webb, also of North Carolina. Benjamin Magness, subject of this sketch, received his education in his native county, and remained on his father's farm until 1840. In the latter year he married Charlotte Mc-

Brayer, daughter of Samuel McBrayer, of Cleveland County, N. C. Mrs. Magness only lived a short year after her marriage. Mr. Magness next married Adaline Sweega, who was a native of Rutherford County, N. C. Her father was Elijah Sweega. To this union were born seven children, five sons and two daughters, viz.: Robert L., a farmer of Independence County, Ark.; Alonzo, also a farmer; Almira, wife of John McFarland, of North Carolina; George O., merchant at Newark, Ark.; Elijah, engaged in farming in Independence County; Susan, who died in North Carolina, and Jacob, engaged in merchandising in Independence County. Mrs. Magness died in 1865, at the age of thirty-two years. Mr. Magness subsequently married Barbara Ann Rice, who was born November 24, 1843. The following children have blessed this union: Martha A., wife of Frank Martin, of Newark; John M., a farmer; William W., also a farmer; Ella (deceased), Amanda W., Julia, Benjamin A., Hugh T. E. D., Gertie A. P., Bonnie B. and Leona. After his first marriage, Mr. Magness worked a farm of 365 acres, which his father gave him in Rutherford County. In 1858 he removed to Arkansas, locating in Independence County, where his first purchase consisted of 330 acres; he now owns 1,000 acres of good farm land, and is one of the most extensive farmers in the county. For forty-eight years he has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and though taking no active part in politics, his sympathies are with the Democratic party. He supports liberally the cause of education, and is ever ready to assist in the advancement of its interests. Mr. Magness is one of the most substantial men of Independence County, and is highly respected by all who know him.

Isaac Magness is a prosperous farmer and stockman, residing on Section 14, Christian Township, Independence County, Ark., his postoffice address being Oil Trough. He is a son of Josiah and Parilee (Williams) Magness, his maternal grandfather being Isaac Williams; the paternal grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a participant in the battle of New Orleans. Isaac Magness was born in Fayette County, Tenn., May 24, 1836, and

was there reared to manhood and educated, but came with his parents to Arkansas in 1857. They resided in Cross County until 1867, then moved to Independence County, and purchased 130 acres of land, a portion of which was under cultivation, and here resided until the father's death, in 1870, he being the owner of 150 acres at that time. His wife died in 1880. Isaac Magness enlisted in the Confederate army in 1862, and was a member of Col. Bob Shaver's regiment, serving until June, 1885, and was a participant in the battle of Little Rock, and numerous skirmishes. After his return from the war he again took up the implements of farm life, and has continued in this calling up to the present time. His first purchase of land was in 1870, and consisted of eighty acres, but he sold this two years later and purchased land in Christian Township, which he also sold in 1879. His present farm consists of 243 acres, and at the time he purchased it there were but fifteen acres under cultivation, and it was only improved by a small log cabin. He now has 130 acres cleared and 110 acres under cultivation, and on this is an excellent frame dwelling-house and other good buildings. He is a member of McGuire Lodge No. 208, of the A. F. & A. M., at Oil Trough, and has always been known as a liberal and public spirited citizen. He was married on the 1st of September, 1868, to Miss Missouri Hungatte, a native of Arkansas, whose father was born in Illinois and her mother in Indiana. To them the following family have been given: Willie Lee, who was born on the 22d of August, 1869; Elisha T., whose birth occurred September 9, 1871; John M., who was born February 22, 1875, and Hardy Marquis, born January 4, 1880. The eldest child, Miss Willie Lee, was married to James Monroe Nichols on the 26th of May, 1889, her husband being a son of John G. and Nancy (McGuire) Nichols.

Jacob F. Martin, one of the well-to-do and most highly respected farmers of Washington Township, Independence County, resides five miles southwest of Victor postoffice. He was born in Independence County, August 18, 1839, and is a son of John and Sarah (Fulbright) Martin, natives, respectively, of Tennessee and North Carolina.

The parents of John Martin were early settlers of Lawrence County, Ark., where they died. John Martin was married in Independence County, where he died about 1858. He was a farmer by occupation. The mother of our subject died in 1887, and of her eleven children ten lived to be grown. Jacob F. was the sixth child. He was reared in his native county, but was deprived of the advantages of an education, his help being required at home. In 1859 he married Miss Elizabeth F. Nettles, who was born in the State of Tennessee, April 15, 1841. Of the nine children who have blessed their union but four survive, viz.: Henry, Frances (now the wife of William F. Shaw), Laura and Minnie. In 1861 Mr. Martin enlisted in the Civil War on the Confederate side, serving faithfully until the surrender, in 1865. He is a staunch Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for John Bell, of Tennessee. He owns 353 acres of land, about 115 acres of which he has under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which they take an active interest. The family is most highly esteemed by their many friends, and their long residence in the county has made their name a familiar one here.

Adam Martin, of the firm of Martin & Bradley, publishers of The Wheel, at Batesville, Ark., is a native of Sulphur Rock, Independence County, Ark., and the son of Hon. John G. Martin, a native of North Carolina. The elder Martin was a successful agriculturist by vocation, and became a very prominent man later in life. He was elected to the house of representatives in 1878, and served one term. He was also justice of the peace before the war, and discharged such duties as were incumbent upon that office in a capable and efficient manner. He died at Sulphur Rock in 1881. He was married in Indiana, and in about 1849 located at Sulphur Rock, where his widow still lives. Twelve children were born to their union, three of whom are mutes, two sons and one daughter, all of whom were educated at the same school and were graduates. Six children are now living: Mrs. Sallie J. Bradley, George D., Mrs. Lee Tulley, Urban, Pike and Adam, all of whom

reside at Sulphur Rock, except Pike, who is in Little Elm, Tex. Adam Martin graduated at Little Rock, Ark., in 1869, and was in school for seven years, in the first school which was organized for the deaf and dumb. He was appointed teacher in 1878, following this profession for four years, and resigned in 1882. He learned a part of the printer's trade at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, and he and his partner established the Sulphur Rock Wheel in 1887. One year later they moved their paper to Batesville, where they have since continued its publication. They have a large circulation, and issue a good, spicy sheet. Mr. Martin was married in 1882 to Miss Eunice N. Walls, at Holly Grove, Monroe County, Ark., and she is also a mute. They have two sons, Ralph H. and Adolphus W. W. Mr. Martin is a member of the old Presbyterian Church of Little Rock, and is also a member of the Wheel and Alliance. He and his partner are both mutes and get along as well as most business men. During the year 1880 Mr. Martin traveled extensively through Texas, New Foundland, Canada, and all the New England States. Most of the time was spent on the ocean. During this trip Mr. Martin met with about 1,500 mutes.

George L. Massey is a man of more than ordinary energy and force of character, and no agriculturist of this region is deserving of greater success in the conduct and management of his farm than he. He, as well as his father, Jason Massey, was born in Orange County, N. C., the latter's birth occurring in 1802, and the former's, May 6, 1830. The latter was married, in his native State, to Rachel Peirson, also a native of the "Old North State," and to their union were born two sons, of whom our subject is the only one now living. The father was of Irish descent, and both he and wife were earnest members of the Methodist Church at the time of their death, the father's demise occurring in 1882, and the mother's in 1871. George L. Massey received a good practical education in the common schools of Tennessee, and at the age of sixteen years removed to Arkansas, and was afterward married in that State to Miss Margaret E. Lowe, who was a native of Arkansas, and died

in March, 1874, having become the mother of four sons and one daughter, three of the family surviving: Edwin L., who married Miss Missouri Gunn, a native of Mississippi, who died in March, 1874 (he afterward married Miss Vida E. Morgan, a native of Alabama); Ida, wife of Frank J. Leggett, a native of Arkansas, and Henry M., who wedded Mattie McClendon, of Alabama. After the death of his first wife Mr. Massey married Miss Sarah Jane Bryant, who was a native of Mississippi. Her parents, Richard and Elizabeth Bryant, were Virginians, and became the parents of twelve children, six of whom are now alive. Mr. Bryant died in April, 1876, and his wife in December, 1873. Mr. Massey owns land to the amount of 1,000 acres, and has about 300 acres under cultivation. In 1862 he joined the army, and after participating in the battle of Helena and other engagements, he was discharged in 1865, and returned home to again take up the implements of the farm. Mr. Massey is a Mason, and a member of the Agricultural Wheel. He is a liberal contributor to schools and churches, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

David B. Mayfield, farmer, Desha, Ark. No worthy reference to the agricultural affairs of this county would be complete without mention of Mr. Mayfield, among others engaged in tilling the soil. Besides this, he enjoys to an unlimited extent the confidence and esteem of all who know him, and is one of the influential men of the county. His birth occurred in Cobb County, Ga., February 26, 1840, and he is the son of Elisha and Elizabeth (Blackwell) Mayfield, both natives of Georgia. The mother died in 1841, and the father then married Miss Catherine Blackwell, a sister of his first wife. The elder Mayfield removed to Izard County, Ark., in 1858, and there he received his final summons in 1869. His second wife followed him to the grave in 1888. David B. Mayfield received his education in the private schools of Georgia. He entered the Civil War at its commencement, and was with his regiment, the Eighth Arkansas, until the surrender. He was in active service, and participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Shiloh, being wounded in the

last named battle. He was captured at Lookout Mountain, and, after a long confinement at Rock Island, made his escape and went to Canada, where he remained until after the surrender. He then came to Batesville, Ark., where he met and married his present wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Massey) Mayfield, in 1867. They have two children living and two deceased. Those living are Jesse and William, who are now at home. Mr. Mayfield is the owner of 380 acres of land. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a prominent member of the Wheel. He and Mrs. Mayfield are members of the Methodist Church, and are much esteemed citizens.

B. F. Mayhue possesses those qualities of industry and energy which are characteristic of people of Ohio nativity. He was born in Scioto County, August 28, 1843, and was one of nine sons and three daughters born to the marriage of Amos Mayhue and Margaret Stumbaugh, who were also of Ohio birth. They were reared, educated and married in that State, and there the father became possessed of about eighty acres of land, which he gave to his youngest son. He subsequently removed to Illinois, and afterward came to Arkansas, and in these two States served the public in the capacity of justice of the peace. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. B. F. Mayhue received his schooling near Shawneetown, Ill., and while a resident of that State was married to Miss Sarah A. Fowler, on the 10th of October, 1861, and their marriage has been blessed in the birth of seven children; Benjamin W., William A., Marion M., Mary M., Sarah A. and Dora C. On the 22d of July, 1883, he was called upon to mourn the death of his wife, she having been a native of Illinois, and a daughter of William and Amy Fowler. Mr. Mayhue afterward married Miss Matronia Steed, a Kentuckian, their marriage taking place on the 12th of November, 1883. Their family consists of three sons and one daughter. Mr. Mayhue has eighty acres of his 160-acre farm under cultivation, well supplied with all necessary stock and buildings. He is a Mason, and was a member of the Agricultural Wheel, but resigned his membership in that organization, not

because he objected to its principles, but to the way it was conducted. In 1862 he enlisted in the army, under Capt. McCaleb, and the first hard combat in which he took part was Mobile Bay, Ala. After receiving his discharge, in November, 1865, he returned home and resumed his farming operations, to which he has since given his attention. Mrs. Mayhue is a member of the Methodist Church.

James A. Meacham, an energetic tiller of the soil, in Independence County, Ark., was born on the west fork of the Cumberland River, in Montgomery County, Tenn., October 29, 1810, and is one of three living members of a family of eight children born to John W. Meacham and Mary Allen, both of whom were born in the State of Tennessee, the former a native of Montgomery County, where he was also reared and educated. He was an industrious and fairly successful agriculturist, and showed his approval of secret societies by joining the Masonic order, of which he was an active member. In 1814 he moved to the State of Arkansas, which at that time was a Territory, and the nearest market where he could sell the products of his farm, and the results of his hunting and trapping expeditions, and purchase necessary articles, was St. Louis, Mo. His wife was a member of the Methodist Church. James A. Meacham was educated in the common schools of Independence County, attending a school taught by John Daniels, in Batesville, which was the first house of the kind erected in the town. He was married to Miss Mary N. Fenley, a Georgian, who was born on the 23d of January, 1812, their nuptials taking place on the 30th of April, 1835. Of six daughters and two sons born to them, five of the family are still living. Mr. Meacham owns 220 acres of fertile land, and, by industry and judicious management, has put about 120 acres under the plow. He has been a member of the Masonic order for about thirty years, and is an active member of the Methodist Church. He was a border ranger for one year during the 30's, but his services were not afterward needed. James A. Meacham, who is still a hale and hearty old man, has sixty-six grandchildren, and twenty-one great-grandchildren.

T. A. Meacham is a prosperous farmer of Independence County, Ark., and was born in this county September 14, 1831, being a son of John W. Meacham, who was born in Orange County, N. C., May 8, 1786, and was reared and educated in Virginia, and afterward married in Montgomery County, Tenn., on the 24th of December, 1809, to Miss Mary Allen, who was also a native of the "Old North State." James and T. A. Meacham, and Margaret Carter are the only ones of their family of eight children who are now living. The father was a farmer. T. A. Meacham was reared and educated in Independence County, and was married on the 13th of March, 1856, at which date Miss Elizabeth Allen, also a native of the county, became his wife. The following children have been born to this union: Mollie A., Sarah A., James A., Eliza E., Leona, Jeff, Cora L., William A. and Robert R. Mr. Meacham's acreage amounts to 500, of which there are about 150 acres under cultivation, which he has cleared and put under the plow himself, and in tilling his broad acres he has met with more than average success. He has shown his approval of secret organizations by joining the Masonic Lodge, and in this order held the position of junior warden for some time. He served in the late war under Gen. Hindman, and in 1862 participated in his first hard battle at Prairie Grove, Ark., which combat lasted for about twenty-nine hours. He and family attend the Methodist Church, and, owing to their long residence in the county and their many admirable qualities, they enjoy an extensive acquaintance and are highly respected.

F. B. Meriwether is a native-born resident of the county, his birth occurring in 1861, and he received his early scholastic training in the common and graded schools of his native county. From his earliest youth he clerked in his father's store, and, after attaining a suitable age, became a partner with his father in a store in Batesville, and was married, in 1880, to Miss Queen Berry, whose birth occurred in Mitchell, Tenn., in 1862. To them have been born two children, but only one is living, Nettie. The wife died on the 3d of September, 1887. After his father's death, Mr. Meriwether

engaged in business with G. W. Browning, and came to Sulphur Rock, where he was engaged in merchandising until 1886, and has since been in the lumber business. He is quite well fixed financially, and the father, at the time of his death, owned nearly 2,000 acres, his estate being one of the largest and richest in the county. F. B. Meriwether is one of the leading young business men in Independence County, and, as a young man, is very popular with his associates. Unlike most persons to whom a competence is left, he has not foolishly squandered it, but has continued to add to it, and is now ranked among the wealthy residents of the county. His parents, W. D. and Eleanor Meriwether, were Kentuckians, the former being a native of Shelby County, where he was born September 5, 1822. He was taken by his parents to Mississippi, thence to Independence County, Ark., where both his father and mother died. At the time of his marriage, he had very little property with which to commence life, but he opened a country store on his forty-acre farm, and at the breaking out of the war, owned an extensive tract of land, a lucrative mercantile business, and thirty-five negroes. He was a very heavy loser during the war, and during this period the most of his time was spent in St. Louis and Little Rock. After the war he again opened business on his farm, and did exceptionally well until 1871, when he and family moved to Sulphur Rock, and for the next eight years were engaged in business at this point. From that time until 1883, when the father died, they were occupied in merchandising at Batesville. He was one of the shrewdest and most successful merchants of the State, and was justly called the "Cotton King of Northeast Arkansas." In his family were twelve children: Mary, who died when six years of age; Julia, the wife of G. Brown; Buck, George, Martha, Johanna, wife of Dr. J. W. Hodges; William, Frank B. (our subject), Clinton, David, who died at the age of three years; Eliza, who died at the age of three and one-half years, and Thomas, who died when an infant. The maternal grandfather died at the age of one hundred and three years.

Killis J. Mills, an enterprising farmer and

stock raiser of Greenbriar Township, Independence County, was born in White County, Tenn., in 1835. His parents were James and Rachel (Pennington) Mills, natives, respectively, of South Carolina and Tennessee. At the age of five years James Mills went with his mother to White County, Tenn., his father, Lewis Mills, having been killed in the War of 1812. He was a farmer by occupation, and spent the greater part of his life in White County, Tenn., where he died in 1883. His wife is still living in White County, aged about seventy-four years; she is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is a daughter of John Pennington, also of White County, where he died, having made his home there for many years. To James and Rachel Mills were born three sons and six daughters, of whom our subject was the third. In February, 1858, Killis J. married Lean, daughter of Thomas and Deidamia Elms, who located in Independence County in 1859. Mrs. Elms is still living. Mr. Elms was a teacher by profession, and for several years served as sheriff in Putnam County, Tenn.; he died in 1860. Mrs. Mills is a native of White County, Tenn. The year after his marriage Mr. Mills located in Van Buren County, but three years later removed to his present farm in Independence County, which was then unimproved; he has two farms, 136 acres in all, which he now has well improved and under cultivation. During the late war he served nearly four years in the Confederate army; he first enlisted in Company D, First Arkansas Infantry, in which he served nearly three years, subsequently joining Capt. McGuffin's company of cavalry, remaining until their surrender, at Jacksonport, in June, 1865; he participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Helena and Little Rock, and while serving in the cavalry was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri. At the close of the war Mr. Mills returned to his home, and again turned his attention to farming, at which he has been very successful. He is a member of Neill Lodge No. 82, A. F. & A. M., at Jamestown. Politically, he was reared a Whig, but is now a Prohibitionist. Mrs. Mills is a member of the Methodist Church. They have two children—James T. and Elizabeth.

H. L. Miniken, a prosperous business man of Batesville, and one of its leading citizens, was born in that city on August 9, 1850, and is a son of John and Jane (Middleton) Miniken, of Washington County, Penn. The Miniken family were early settlers of Pennsylvania, whose ancestors originally came from England. The great-grandfather's brother was a noted Tory, who, at the outbreak of the Revolution, returned to England, where all trace of him was lost. John Miniken emigrated to Zanesville, Ohio, and remained at that place for a few years, when he traveled further west, making the trip by water. The boat in which he took passage contained a great number of emigrants, and one day an explosion occurred, which completely wrecked the vessel and killed a number of people. Fortunately, however, the greater portion of them were picked up out of the water, and among the survivors was Mr. Miniken, who returned home, and again started west with his family, but traveling this time by wagon, and coming all the way overland. He arrived at Batesville, with his family all in good health, and immediately entered into the drug business at that place, afterwards carrying a large stock of general merchandise. Mr. Miniken rose rapidly in the estimation of the people in his new home, and after residing here some time, represented Independence County in the legislature for one term, and also served as county judge. He was a very prominent man and influential citizen up to the time of his death, in 1852. The mother is still living and enjoying fair health. They were the parents of fifteen children, of whom only four are living: Julia, wife of Charles Bagley, a resident of California; Jane A., wife of the Rev. P. Hickerson; Helen, and Harvey L., the latter being the youngest of the family. He was reared and educated in Batesville, where he was engaged for some years in the livery business. In 1879 he commenced dealing in general merchandise, a business he has continued ever since, meeting with great success, owing to his method of transacting business. Mr. Miniken has adopted certain rules for his establishment from which he never deviates. His practice is to sell the best goods at the lowest price, to be fair and square in

all of his actions, and these methods have given him a reputation and enlarged his business to such an extent that he is now looked upon as an authority in commercial circles. He was married, in 1882, to Miss Sarah J. Lawton, of Washington County, Penn., by whom he has had one child—Donahue L. Mr. Miniken is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a stockholder in the Building and Loan Association of Batesville and St. Louis. He also has an interest in the Batesville Canning and Evaporating Company.

D. C. Montgomery is a man well remembered in Batesville, and one with whom many of the old landmarks of that city are associated. He was born in Guilford County, N. C., in 1810, and was reared and educated at that place. Upon reaching his maturity he learned the carpenter's trade, and after becoming proficient in that, moved to the State of Illinois, where he followed his avocation of carpentering for some years. He next moved to Missouri, and there formed the acquaintance of Urban E. Fort, at one time a well-known and popular citizen of Independence County, and from him learned of the opportunities offered in Batesville. He came to that place in 1840, and, after a few years' residence, was one of its most prosperous and enterprising young mechanics. It was here that he met his first wife, Miss Pheamster, by whom he had one child, who died in infancy, and was shortly afterwards followed by the mother. In 1859 he was married to Miss Mary A. Rutherford, a sister of ex-State Senator Rutherford, but had no children by this wife. In time, Mr. Montgomery became the leading carpenter and contractor in Batesville, and many of the old buildings were erected by him and his then young associates, George Case, Samuel B. Wycough and Thomas Wamac. At the close of the war, or about 1867, he moved to his late residence, some six miles from Batesville, where he led a quiet and easy existence up to the time of his death. He was one of the thirteen persons who formed the organization of the Presbyterian Church in Batesville, many years ago, all of whom have since died, and he was one of the leading spirits in all public enterprises. Mr. Montgomery was one of the few men who were

not afraid to express their candid opinion on political or religious subjects, and in every case his views were correct and judgment good. He held a high place in the hearts of his fellow-citizens, and out of the entire community it would have been impossible to pick his enemy. During the war he was appointed postmaster at Batesville, and previous thereto was elected, through his own merits, to the legislature for five successive terms, and filled the position honorably. Mr. Montgomery helped to build the first house in Hughes' addition to Batesville, and had no superiors in his trade. He left no children at his death, but his widow still survives him, and resides on the home farm, where she owns some 300 acres of land, with about 100 acres under cultivation, and which is creditably managed by her brother, James Ruth-erford. Many of the citizens of Batesville have passed away to their eternal sleep, but none have ever left a void in the hearts of their fellowmen as did Mr. Montgomery, who, although his form has departed forever from the gaze of loving friends, his name still lingers, and will last in their memory as long as life remains in the community.

Jesse A. Moore, a well-known and respected citizen of Independence County, is a native of Jefferson County, Tenn., where he was born February 7, 1840. His father, I. W. R. Moore, was also born in the same county and State in the year 1808. It was there he met and married Miss Julia Moore, of Hawkins County, Tenn., whose parents, Hugh and Sarah Moore, of Virginia, had first settled in that place shortly after marriage, and some years later moved to Jefferson County. This happy marriage was productive of seven children, three sons and four daughters: George L., a resident of New Orleans; Hugh L., who married Miss Eliza Dickson, of Hawkins County, Tenn.; Mary, wife of John Coke, of Tennessee; Martha R., wife of Matterson Love, a native of North Carolina; Julia Ann, who married Lucian Welch, of North Carolina; Sarah, not married—now residing in Chattanooga, Tenn., and Jesse A., who, like his father, married a Moore, the lady being Miss Elizabeth Moore, of Arkansas. This union gave Mr. Moore and his wife three boys and two girls, of

whom three children are still living: Jessamie, Malcolm and Ernest. By industry, economy and good management Mr. Moore has accumulated quite a snug competence. He owns about 400 acres of land, and has 200 acres under cultivation, besides possessing ten town lots in a valuable portion of Moorefield. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has held the office of Worshipful Master for four years, and was also elected a member of the legislature in 1873, but through some political chicanery Mr. Moore was not allowed to take his seat in that body that year. In 1885, however, he was elected and served in the legislature, and also has charge of the postoffice at Moorefield. His wife is a regular attendant of the Methodist Church, and a devout Christian lady.

M. M. Moore, grocer at Sulphur Rock, is a son of James F. and Anna G. (Dillingham) Moore, both of whom were born in North Carolina, the former's birth occurring in Iredell County, and the latter's in the year 1813. They were married in Independence County, Ark., whither the father came in 1819, and the mother with her parents when a child. They reared their family in this county and here the father was engaged in blacksmithing, carriage-making, farming and stock raising. In these enterprises he accumulated a large fortune, and died in 1872, at the age of sixty-five years, and his wife when thirty five years old. He was a Whig in politics, and two of the four children born to himself and wife are now living. The paternal grandfather, John Moore, was born in Scotland and came to the United States, locating in North Carolina, where he married and spent his life, dying at the age of one hundred years. M. M. Moore grew to manhood in Independence County, but owing to the scarcity of schools in his youth, he received a limited early education. Brought up to a knowledge of farm life, he very naturally chose that as his calling at first, but when the war broke out laid down his farm work to enlist in the Confederate army. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded, and, accepting Lincoln's proclamation, he did not return to service, but came home and resumed farm work, continuing until 1875, when, with keen business

foresight and realizing the advantages to be gained in conducting a grocery, he embarked in the business at Sulphur Rock. In connection with this he looks after the interests of his farm, which comprises 240 acres. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and in his political views is a Republican. He was first married when twenty-seven years of age to Miss Fannie Rushing, who died in 1876, having borne the following children: John, who died when six years of age; Mary, wife of Everett Murphy; Daniel, Susie, who died at the age of ten years; Rosa and Enoch. His second wife was Miss Mary Moore, and their two children are named John N. and Fannie. In his younger days Mr. Moore taught school for about ten years in Northern Alabama and some in Independence County, Ark.

Col. T. J. Morgan, farmer and stock raiser, and one of the best known men in Independence County, was born near Hamburg, S. C., in the year 1827. He is a son of John and Mary Ann (Vaughn) Morgan, of Edgefield District, South Carolina, and Augusta, Ga., respectively, who were married in Abbeville District, South Carolina, where they resided until 1832, and then emigrated to Independence County, Ark. The parents were among the earlier settlers, and came here when Independence County was a wilderness. They bought some land and began improving it, and in time, as the country began to settle up, the father became one of its leading men. He was a successful farmer and a highly respected citizen, and for some years held the office of justice of the peace, being also associate judge of the Independence County court. His father, William Morgan, was also a native of South Carolina, of Irish and Welsh descent, and fought in the War of 1812. In 1832 he moved to Texas, where he resided until his decease, his occupation during that time being that of farmer, trader and saw-mill operator. His father, Elias Morgan, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America when a young man and resided in South Carolina for the remainder of his life. The maternal grandfather, Thomas J. Vaughn, was a prominent contractor and builder, of English and Welsh origin, who died when Mrs. John

Morgan was a girl. Col. Thomas J. Morgan was the oldest of four sons and seven daughters, of whom four are yet living, and all residing in Independence County. He is strictly a self-made man, having attended school but very little in his younger days, but is possessed of a wonderful amount of knowledge and information on almost every conceivable subject, which his natural ability and fine intellect have enabled him to understand thoroughly. At eighteen years of age he enlisted in Company D, of Yell's Arkansas regiment, and at the battle of Buena Vista was a member of Wood's division of Gen. Taylor's army. He gave four year's service to the Confederacy, and distinguished himself in every action, winning promotion from a private up to his present title. He left the army at Corinth, Miss., and shortly afterward assisted in the organization of Company C, of Col. Robert Newton's regiment of Arkansas Cavalry, and commanded that company until the fall of 1863, when he was promoted to colonel, his regiment being known as Morgan's regiment. He never lost a day by sickness or any other cause, and was in almost every battle of note, as well as Price's raids through Missouri. After the surrender at Jacksonport he returned to his home and family to enjoy the peace he was so well entitled to. Col. Morgan was married in 1855 to Miss Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Abram and Sebilla Allen, of Alabama, who were among the early settlers of this State, first locating in the river country, and a few years afterwards moving to Independence County, where Mr. Allen became a successful and wealthy farmer. Nine children were born to Col. Morgan and his wife, of whom five sons and two daughters are still living: Eliza Jane, wife of H. F. Dwight; Andrew David, Jefferson D., Mary Ann, wife of John T. Powell; William A., Thomas E. and John A., all of them having been well educated. Col. Morgan and his family lived in different portions of Arkansas and bought land in various sections. He owns 340 acres in one tract, 640 acres in another and 150 acres in still another, besides giving each of his children a generous portion, and has about 300 acres under cultivation. In 1874-75 he represented his county in the legislature, after repeated solici-

tion, but since then he has had no further political aspirations. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the A. F. & A. M., belonging to Neill Lodge No. 285. His grandfather, Elias Morgan, was a cousin of the famous Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary fame, and it is believed that they were the only two of the Morgan family who ever came to America.

Judge Henry Neill, retired tanner of Greenbriar Township, owes his nativity to Mason County, Ky., where his birth occurred in 1808, and he is a prominent citizen of this county, respected and esteemed for his sterling integrity, sober, sound judgment, broad intelligence and liberal, progressive ideas. He is a man whose career has been above reproach. His parents, Robert and Magdalena (Black) Neill, were natives of Wilmington, Del., and the father's birth occurred in 1767, the same year in which Gen. Jackson was born. The mother was born some years later, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. They removed to Mason County, Ky., at an early day, and later crossed the Ohio River and settled in the Buckeye State. There the father died at the age of eighty-three, and the mother at the age of eighty-one years. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The paternal grandfather of Judge Neill, Robert Neill, was a native of the Emerald Isle. Judge Neill, the sixth of nine children, five sons and four daughters, born to his parents, received a limited common school education, and began for himself at the age of seventeen by learning the tanner's trade. Before reaching his twenty-first year he went to Northeast Missouri, and found a position in a tan-yard, remaining there about three years. In 1832 he came to Independence County, where he followed his trade in a tan-yard until 1834, and then established one of his own on his present farm. This he continued until his age would not permit of further work. In 1836 he married Miss Dorcas Stark, daughter of Job and Elizabeth Stark, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Stark went to Missouri when single, were married there, and there remained until 1832, when they came to Independence County, and there passed their last

days, the mother dying in 1844 and the father in 1845. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Mr. Stark followed the occupation of a farmer all his life, and served faithfully and well in the War of 1812. Judge and Mrs. Neill reared six children: Job S., who was killed at the battle of Oak Hill, on the 10th of August, 1861, while serving in the Confederate army; Robert, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. L. A. Dickson; Florence, wife of Captain George Rutherford; Delia, widow of M. D. Hulsey, who was murdered in 1869; Henry L., who died with consumption, aged twenty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Neill celebrated their golden wedding in 1886, and were the recipients of many tokens of affection and esteem by their numerous relatives and friends. In 1846 the Judge was elected to the legislature and served one term. He was register of the United States land office at Batesville one year, was county supervisor a few years, and, after the war, was county judge. He was a man whom all relied upon, for his decisions were not made without careful and painstaking study of the evidence adduced. He also discharged such duties as are incumbent upon the office of justice of the peace for several years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Neill Lodge being named for him; was a charter member, and Master for a number of years. He is an honorary member of Mt. Zion Lodge, Batesville, and was Master over four years. He also belongs to the Chapter at Batesville. He is Democratic in his political preferences, and cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, in 1836, and has voted for every Democratic candidate since. Mrs. Neill has been a member of the Methodist Church for forty years.

Gen. Robert Neill, one of the best known lawyers of Northeast Arkansas, was born in Independence County, November 12, 1838. His parents were Henry and Dorcas (Stark) Neill, natives of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. The father was principally reared in Southern Ohio, and from the town of Aberdeen in that State, he, about the time of his majority, went to New Orleans, the trip being made on a flatboat. He next came to St. Louis, Mo., by steamboat. After re-

siding in Missouri a year or two he rode on horse-back from St. Louis to the then Territory of Arkansas, arriving at Batesville on May 1, 1832, and soon afterward settled in Greenbriar Township, on the place where he still resides. Job Stark, the maternal grandfather, a native of Kentucky, arrived in Independence County, Ark., with his family, in the month of December, 1832, and purchased a farm three miles east of Batesville, where he resided until his death. He was a noted Indian fighter in his earlier days, and took part in the War of 1815. Robert Neill, the paternal grandfather, was born and reared in the State of Delaware, and emigrated to Kentucky, near Maysville, about the year 1800, where he resided for some time, and then moved to Southern Ohio, where he remained until his death, when he was over eighty years old. Henry Neill was a tanner by trade, and soon after his arrival in Arkansas established a tannery, where he now resides, and did business in that line for forty-eight years. In 1846 he was elected a member of the legislature and served one term, and, in the years 1847-48, he held the office of register of the United States land office at Batesville. Later on he was elected judge of the county and probate court, serving from 1874 to 1876, and was, before that, a justice of the peace for several years. He was one of the most prominent citizens of Independence County, and a man of great influence, and though now in his eighty-second year, still enjoys much activity for his age. The mother is yet living in good health, in her seventy-third year. They were the parents of eight children, of whom four are yet living: Gen. Robert Neill, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. L. A. Dickson; Florence, wife of Maj. George W. Rutherford, and Delia, widow of Marion Hulsey. Gen. Robert Neill received a fair English education in his youth, in the schools of the county, and in 1859 went to Ohio and took a course in land surveying. He followed that profession until the outbreak of the war, in 1861, and then enlisted at Batesville, in Company K, First Regiment of Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, Confederate Army. He entered service as a private, but was soon promoted to the grade of first sergeant, and at Corinth, Miss., in 1862, received the

rank of first lieutenant, and later that of captain of the company, on the death of his captain. His bravery was rewarded, and his gallant actions through the war won for him promotion up to his present title. Gen. Neill took part in the battles at Oak Hills, Mo., Richmond, Ky., and the skirmishing around Corinth, Miss., in 1862, and in the spring of 1864 was captured in Louisiana, while attempting to make his way back to his regiment. He was taken as a prisoner to Camp Chase, and from there to Fort Delaware, where he was confined for seventeen months. After the surrender, in 1865, he returned to his home and taught school for three months, and then entered into the tanning business with his father until 1866, when he was elected clerk of the circuit clerk, an office he held until the reconstruction of the State, in 1868. During this time he read law and in November, 1868, was admitted to the bar, but entered into commercial life until 1872, when he commenced to practice his profession, which he has continued ever since. He has the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers in Arkansas, and as a speaker has but few superiors. In 1874 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the State Guards, by Gov. Baxter, and gave efficient aid to the State during the Brooks-Baxter embroglio. Gen. Neill was severely wounded and disabled for many months at the battle of Oak Hills in 1861, while fighting on "Bloody Hill," by a musket ball passing through his left thigh; in the same battle his brother, Job S. Neill, a youth of twenty years, who belonged to the same company, was killed on the field, after displaying great courage and coolness. In 1877 he was appointed a brigadier-general in the State militia, by Gov. Miller, his former law partner, and assigned to the command of the fifth military district of the State, a position which his large army experience rendered him entirely capable of filling with credit. In April, 1869, Gen. Neill was married to Miss Mary Adelia Byers, one of Batesville's fairest daughters and almost a native of the town. Ten children have resulted from this union, of whom seven are living: Arthur, Ernest, Hugh, Clare, Ella Byers, Esther Annie and Robert, Jr. Gen. and Mrs. Neill are

members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; the former is a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, and a companion of the Royal Arch degree; has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1861, and has served for two years as a district deputy grand master of Masons of Arkansas. He is a stockholder in the Batesville Telephone Company, the Batesville Water and Electric Light Company, the Batesville Printing Company and the Batesville Building and Loan Association, for which last named corporation he is attorney. He is also the Arkansas attorney for the St. Louis Manganese Company, a foreign corporation, engaged in mining and shipping manganese ore from Independence County, and is the attorney for the Adler Bank, located and doing business at Batesville. In June, 1888, he attended the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, as one of the delegates from the First Congressional district of Arkansas, and was the vice-president of the convention from his State.

W. T. Nesbit is a young man who is rapidly and surely making his way to the front among the energetic business men of Independence County, and, although only twenty-nine years of age, he has built up a large patronage by strict attention to each minor detail of his chosen calling, and can not fail to succeed. He is a native resident of Independence County, and was born May 28, 1860, being there brought up and educated; and in addition to attending the common schools, he entered the Arkansas College, at Batesville, in which institution he finished his education. His attention during his early youth was given to assisting his father on the farm, but in 1884 he gave this up to engage in the mercantile business in Sulphur Rock, where he does an annual business of about \$30,000. He has recently built a business house, 60x24 feet, which is the only two-story business house in the town. His average stock amounts to nearly \$4,500, and his credit business amounts to \$12,000. He employs two clerks. On commencing business for himself, in 1883, his capital amounted to about \$2.50, but as mentioned in the beginning of this sketch, his success is owing to his energy, excellent business qualifications and attention to details.

Mr. Nesbit's wife, whom he married in 1885, was formerly Miss Mollie Carter, also a native of Independence County, Ark. They have one child, William E. Mr. Nesbit is a son of W. H. and Catherine (Herrington) Nesbit, both Tennesseans, who emigrated to Arkansas about 1850, where the father died ten years later. The mother is still living and is the worthy companion of William Wilson. To her first marriage five children were born, of whom our subject is the youngest. The great-grandfather was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States and settled in North Carolina, where the grandfather was born. He afterwards moved to Mississippi. The father was a soldier in the Mexican War. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Democrat, and belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter in the A. F. and A. M., also holding membership in several benevolent associations.

William B. Norvell is a prosperous agriculturist of this region, and successfully manages his farm of 240 acres, which lies in section 34, Gainsboro Township, and is an exceedingly fertile tract of land. In addition to this, he has devoted his attention to the profession of school-teaching, in which occupation he has met the universal approval of those whom he has served. He was born in Bedford County, Tenn., on the 23d of July, 1846, and is a son of E. M. B. and Jerusha (Arnold) Norvell, who were born in Bedford County, Tenn., and North Carolina, respectively, and were married in the former State in 1837; nine of their ten children being yet living. The father was a farmer by occupation, a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife were consistent members of the Baptist Church. William B. Norvell first attended the common schools of Bedford County, Tenn., and then entered as a student the Cedar Grove Academy, in which well-known institution he remained for some time and received an education of more than ordinary thoroughness. Miss Sarah A. Rogers became his wife, she having been born in Independence County, Ark., and their marriage has resulted in the birth of three sons and five daughters, one daughter being a deaf mute. Mr. Norvell has held the office of justice of

the peace for about two years, and for about six years has been a school director. While in Tennessee he joined the Masonic and I. O. O. F. lodges, and still holds his membership in that State. He belongs to the Agricultural Wheel, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church, in which he is an ordained deacon. Mr. Norvell is an exceptionally intelligent man, and is thoroughly posted on all the current topics of the day, and takes an active interest in all enterprises tending to benefit the county.

Robert G. Osborne, one of the leading citizens of the county of Independence, was born in Haywood County, North Carolina, November 27, 1853, and is a son of Enoch M., and N. E. (Howell) Osborne, also natives of Haywood County, North Carolina. Enoch M. Osborne died in Independence County, Ark., in 1876, at the age of sixty-one years; his widow is now residing in Asheville, N. C., having returned to her native State after her husband's death, for the purpose of educating her children. They removed in 1855 from North Carolina and bought 550 acres of land in Independence County, Ark., which they cleared and cultivated. Enoch M. Osborne was a man of great enterprise and ability, and was a very successful farmer. He and wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and of their family of eight children, seven are now living, viz.: Robert G.; William H., a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, now located at Jonesboro, Tenn.; Thomas S., a lawyer of Ft. Smith, Ark.; James H., a merchant of Asheville, N. C.; Fannie, wife of Thomas Drummond, land agent at Greenville, Tenn.; Joseph C. died October 21, 1888, at the age of twenty years, while attending college at Asheville, N. C.; Mary A. with her mother, and John M. also at college. Robert G., the eldest child, received his education in Independence County, Ark., and after the death of his father continued farming on the old homestead, which he now owns. He also owns 193 acres in White River Township, 160 in Black River Township, as well as town property in Sulphur Rock, all of which has become his through close application and enterprise, that have won for him so much success

in his chosen occupation of farming. In 1880 Mr. Osborne married Amanda E. McPhearson, a daughter of Joseph McPhearson, now deceased. She was born in Alabama in 1860. Of the five children born to their marriage three are living, viz.: Fannie, Morgan and Maudie, the last two twins. Adolphus and Willie are deceased. Politically, Mr. Osborne is a Democrat, as was also his father. The family is of English descent, and is widely known and highly respected in Independence County.

Joseph Ottinger. Within the limits of Independence County, Ark., there is no man of more progressive spirit or of greater recognized worth than Mr. Ottinger. Born in Cocke County, Tenn., June 15, 1838, he is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Winter) Ottinger, also Tennesseans, the former's birth occurring in Greene County, in 1802. He was also educated in this county, and, as he grew up, learned the lessons of industry, frugal habits and economy—lessons which he ever remembered and which stood him in good stead in after life. He became a wealthy planter of that State, and at one time owned 1,020 acres of land. He was married in 1823, and eleven children were born to himself and wife, six of whom are yet living. He held the office of constable for some time. He and wife were members, in good standing, in the Lutheran Church. He died in 1877, followed by his wife a few years later, in 1881. Joseph Ottinger was educated near Newport, Tenn., and for a number of years has been a resident of Independence County, Ark. He owns 239 acres of average land, and, from his earliest recollections, has been familiar with farm work (a secret, doubtless, of his success). He was married near Newport, Tenn., to Miss Sarah A. Davis, who was born and reared in that State. To them a family of nine children have been given, eight sons and one daughter, and eight of the family are still living. Mr. Ottinger is a member of the Masonic order, and has held the office of secretary and treasurer of his lodge. He is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and he and wife are connected with the Baptist Church, and are always interested in enterprises tending to benefit their adopted

county. The maternal grandparents were Pennsylvanians, who were among the pioneer settlers of Tennessee.

Margaret F. Owen, widow of John M. Owen, of White River Township, Independence County, was born in Alabama in 1850. She is a daughter of Michael K. and Matilda (Dutton) Crow, both natives of Virginia. Michael K. Crow was born in 1825; he grew to manhood in Virginia and Tennessee, and was married in Alabama, to which State his parents had removed. In 1860 he emigrated to Arkansas, locating on a farm in Independence County, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a Confederate soldier, and was wounded by the fall of a horse at the battle of Helena. He died in 1883, and his wife, who was also born in 1825, died in 1881. A double monument marks their graves in the neighborhood in which the latter part of their lives was spent. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Margaret F., Mary M., Reuben M., George (who died in infancy), William C., Riddie A. and Thomas J. Though not a member of any church, Michael Owen was a great Bible student, and was exceedingly charitable. He was of German descent, while his wife was of Irish origin. Margaret F. attended the common schools of Independence County, and at the age of eighteen years married John M. Owen, who was born in Big Bottom Township, Independence County, in 1836, being nearly fifteen years her senior. They were blessed with five children, viz.: Alfred C., Edward, Thomas, Eunice and Mabel. Mr. Owen served the Confederacy four years during the late war, and lost his health while in the army. He died March 22, 1884, leaving a good farm, upon which his widow now resides. He was a member of the Christian Church, and in politics was a Democrat.

T. B. Padgett, real estate and insurance agent, Batesville. In all business communities the matter of insurance holds a prominent place. It is a means of stability to all business transactions, and a mainstay against disaster, should devastation by fire sweep property or merchandise away. Among those engaged in the insurance business in Batesville is Mr. T. B. Padgett, who is a native Vir-

ginian, born in Fairfax County, in September, 1839. The Padgett family comes of Virginia stock, settling there at an early day. William B. and Harriet T. (Ossmon) Padgett, parents of T. B. Padgett, were also natives of Virginia, and the father was a farmer by occupation, which pursuit he carried on for years. He died in Virginia, and the mother in Missouri. T. B. Padgett passed his youth and early manhood in the grand old State of Virginia, and there received a good common education. Early in life he was apprenticed to the drug business in Washington City, D. C., and there remained until 1860, when he came to Batesville, Ark., and engaged as clerk in the drug trade. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Arkansas Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Chickamauga, Murfreesboro, Shiloh, and all the principal engagements of the Western army. He was wounded both at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, and quite severely at the last named place, being disabled from duty for some time. He ranked as second lieutenant. After the surrender he went to Alexandria, Va., and after remaining there a little over a year, he returned to Batesville. He again engaged in the drug business, and carried it on until 1875, when he commenced in his present business. He represents fifteen of the leading insurance companies, is a thorough-going, persevering and enterprising business man, and is deserving of all business success. He has been a member of the town council, and has also filled the position of town treasurer, recorder, county assessor, and deputy collector for ten years. He was married in 1868 to Miss Elvena Maxfield, by whom he has four children living. He was married the second time, in 1882, to Miss Martha E. Moore, and two children were born to this union.

Robert A. Patterson is a native farmer and stock raiser of Independence County, where he has lived all his life. He was born in 1824, and is a son of Thomas and Martha (Bruce) Patterson. Thomas Patterson was born in Tennessee, where he grew to manhood and married, and soon after the War of 1812 moved to Missouri, settling on the James Fork of White River, from which location

he was driven away by the Indians. He then removed to Independence County, Ark., and settled on a small improvement on Polk Bayou, where he improved a good farm, to which he devoted his attention the remainder of his life; he was among the pioneer settlers of White River Township, and his death occurred in 1857. Mrs. Patterson was a native of North Carolina, and survived her husband until 1875. Of their large family three sons and seven daughters lived to be grown, of whom our subject was the third born. The mother was a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Patterson served as a soldier in the War of 1812. Robert A. was deprived almost entirely of any school advantages, as the country was so sparsely settled, and schools were not organized. He lived at home until twenty-one years of age, when he worked one year as a mill hand, and afterward engaged in farming. In March, 1848, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Johnston and Elizabeth Clark. Mr. Clark was reared in Illinois, but was married in Missouri, in which State the parents lived until Mrs. Patterson was nine years old. They then removed to Independence County, Ark., where Mrs. Clark died, in November, 1862. Mr. Clark died the same month in St. Louis while serving as lieutenant of an Arkansas regiment, Federal army; he was a millwright by trade, and also a farmer. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Patterson seven are living, viz.: Mary J., wife of William I. Marshall; Sarah I., wife of J. M. Patterson; Thomas S., Robert A. R., John H., George W. W. and Laurretta. After his marriage Mr. Patterson settled on his present farm, which was then entirely unimproved; of his 283 acres he now has about sixty under cultivation. He also carries on wagon-making in connection with his farming. He is one of the oldest residents of Independence County, whose birth occurred here, and is one of the best known and most respected citizens. Mr. Patterson was formerly a Democrat, but since the war he has been a Republican. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and he and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Patterson's maternal grandfather, Lewis Roan, was a native of England, and when but twelve

years of age came to America, where he fought all through the Revolution for the freedom of the colonies. He reared a large family in this country, where he spent the remainder of his life. James Clark, paternal grandfather of Mrs. Patterson, was an early settler of Illinois. He afterward lived some years in Missouri and subsequently located in Independence County, Ark., where he died. It is supposed that all of the family, except himself and one sister, were killed by the Indians when he was a boy.

William C. Pearce, postmaster, justice of the peace and notary public, Oil Trough, Ark. A representative citizen of Independence County, and a man recognized and respected as such wherever known is Mr. Pearce. He never engaged very largely in agricultural pursuits, but is generally in business, and is also occupied in his official duties. He owes his nativity to Henderson County, Tenn., where he was born on the 13th of March, 1836, and is the son of John and Lucy (Collins) Pearce. John Pearce came to Arkansas, with his family, in 1850, located on land near Fairview, Independence County, where he remained for about eight years. He cleared about twenty-five acres, erected log houses, stables, etc., but exchanged this for land nearer Fairview, and made this his home for fifteen years. The mother died in 1875, and he one year later. William C. Pearce received his education principally in the schools of Independence County. In 1858 he left the parental roof to engage as clerk with Col. James H. Patterson, who carried a general line of merchandise in Jackson County, and remained there until 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Eighth Regiment, Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, in the capacity of private, hospital steward and druggist. He participated in all the battles in which his command engaged, but space will allow the mention only of some of the most prominent: Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, and, in fact, all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, Jonesboro being the last. He was with Gen. Hood in his campaigns, during his command of the Confederate army, but left his company on a sixty days' furlough in the latter part of the war.

The conflict closed before the expiration of the furlough, so he remained at home. In 1865 he put in a crop on a farm near Pleasant Plains, Independence County, and in October of the same year, engaged in business with Mr. A. J. Cheek, the latter furnishing the means, and Mr. Pearce managing the business and receiving a salary for his services. He continued in business with Mr. Cheek until in March, 1868, after which he passed his time in collecting for other business men until 1869. He was then united in marriage to Miss Sarah Calhoun, of Arkansas, but originally from South Carolina. Her father was a cousin of John C. Calhoun of historical fame. To Mr. and Mrs. Pearce were born five children: Zachary H., born in 1870 and died in 1885; his body is interred in the cemetery at Maple Springs, Independence County. Mollie, Laura, Cornelia and Culbert L. Mr. Pearce moved to Oil Trough in 1875, and was engaged in various occupations until appointed postmaster under President Garfield's administration, in 1882. The same year he was elected justice of the peace, and notary public in 1887. He has taken a great deal of interest in politics, identifying himself with the Democratic party, to which he has always strongly adhered. While Mr. Pearce is not a member of any Church, he has always been a strong friend to religious and social advancement, and contributes liberally to all. He is a great friend to education, and his children have had good opportunities for schooling. He was made a Master Mason in 1866, was exalted to the first sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason in 1868, and at this time is a member of McGuire Lodge No. 208, Oil Trough, Independence County, Ark. He is also a member of Oil Trough Chapter No. 84, Oil Trough, Ark.

John L. Pierce is worthy in every way of being classed among the successful agriculturists of this region, for by his own industry he has become the owner of 320 acres of land, about seventy of which are in a high state of cultivation, and 100 acres of land he has cleared himself. His birth occurred in McMinn County, Tenn., January 11, 1838, and he was educated near Athens, and, after attaining manhood, was married there to Miss Lucie Herod,

who was a native of the State. Of eight sons and three daughters born to them, eight of the family are still living, and one is at home with his parents, helping to till the farm. Mr. Pierce is a Mason, a member of the Agricultural Wheel, in which organization he has held the office of vice-president, and he and wife, for a number of years, have been earnest and consistent members of the Baptist Church. The manner in which Mr. Pierce has acquired his present estate denotes him to be an energetic, successful agriculturist, and the secret of his success, perhaps, lies in the fact that he was reared from earliest boyhood on a farm and inherited some of the sterling qualities of his Scotch ancestors. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Wyatt) Pierce, were born in Tennessee and Virginia, respectively, and became the parents of two sons and nine daughters, five of the family surviving: Sarah, Ursulia, Lina M., David and John. The father died in 1868, followed by his wife in 1872, she having been a member of the Lutheran Church for many years. The paternal grandfather was a Scotchman, who came to America many years ago.

William Ramsey, farmer, Batesville. Nowhere within the limits of Independence County can there be found a man who takes greater interest in its agricultural and stock affairs than Mr. Ramsey, or who strives continually to promote and advance these interests to a higher plane. He has a native pride in this county, for he was born here, and it is but natural that he should strive to see all its matters placed on a footing equal, if not superior, to the affairs of other counties in the State. He is the son of Allen D. and Helen F. (Slater) Ramsey, and the grandson of William Ramsey, who settled in what is now Independence County, Ark., in about 1819, when there were but few settlers in this country. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in Independence County. During his early residence in this county he underwent many hardships, and had many stirring adventures. He was sheriff of Independence County at one time. Allen D. Ramsey was born on the place where the family now resides, and there passed almost his entire life. Perhaps few men in North Arkansas, aside



J. M. Rhodes
MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

from those in professional or political life, were better known. He was educated near Alexandria, Va., and was possessed of a high order of intelligence. He was an honored, influential and exemplary citizen. He died December 31, 1878. The mother is still living, and is a native of North Carolina. Her parents were natives of Scotland, and came to the United States at an early day. Her mother came to Arkansas, and located at Batesville. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen Ramsey were born five children, three now living: Margaret, William and Maria. The two deceased were Mary, married George Weaver, who is also deceased, and left one child, Allen R. Weaver, who makes his home with the subject of this sketch, and David. William Ramsey (subject) was born and reared on the farm where he now lives. Being reared to the arduous duties of the farm, he has always followed this calling, and has made a complete success of the same. The family now own 1,050 acres of land, with about 325 acres under cultivation, and the principal productions are corn, cotton and hay. Mr. Ramsey also raises some stock. He is an enterprising young man and a first-class farmer. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and his mother and family are members of the same. When the Ramsey family first settled in Independence County, Indians were here, and all kinds of wild game abounded. The now fine and productive river bottoms were then a dense canebrake. One incident that the father used to relate to his children was that, when the first steamboat came up the river, that had a whistle, it roused every one from their slumbers, and the people were very much frightened. The great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, at a very early date, lived in Kentucky, where he met with experiences worthy of record. On one occasion, while in the hay field, in company with a hired man, a party of Indians came upon them unaware. The hired man started to run, but was killed by the savages. Mr. Ramsey's great-grandfather was taken prisoner, and kept as such for a long time, finally being sold to some French traders for a pair of blankets. He was then so far from home, that the only way to return in safety, and avoid

being recaptured, was to cross the ocean to France and back again, which he did. He at last made his way to his family, who had mourned him as dead, after an absence of three years.

C. T. Rosenthal, dealer in hardware, stoves, tin-ware, etc., Batesville. Among the resources of the town of Batesville, which go to make up its commercial fabric, the trade carried on in hardware, stoves, tin-ware, etc., forms a most important feature. Prominent among those engaged in it is Mr. C. T. Rosenthal, who has been in this line of business for twenty-five years. In 1865 he engaged as clerk in the wholesale hardware house of Pratt & Fox, then the largest hardware firm in St. Louis. He remained with them over three years, after which he went to Helena, M. T., and there worked for Clark, Conrad & Miller for a short time. He then returned to St. Louis and entered the firm of Adolphus Meier & Co., remaining with them about three years, or until they sold out to McCombs, Keller & Byrnes, with whom he remained until 1878, although the firm again changed, this time to McCombs, Caruth & Byrnes. At the above mentioned date, Mr. Rosenthal came to Batesville, Ark., engaging in business for himself. The first two years the firm was Rosenthal & Stritter, and since that time he has carried on the business alone. He has one of the neatest and best stocked hardware stores in Arkansas. Mr. Rosenthal has been an alderman three terms, and was school director for one term of two years. He owns the building that he occupies, which is a large two-story stone building, and which he has had erected since coming to Batesville. He does a good business, carries a large stock of goods, and employs five men.

Joseph M. Runyan, who has a reputation of owning some of the best stock in Independence County, and is also an experienced farmer, is a son of ——— and Elizabeth (Burke) Runyan, of Tennessee, in which State Joseph was born and educated. His early life was spent on the home farm, but in 1842, when he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Baker, also of Tennessee, he commenced to make a home for his bride. Three children were born to them in that State, and seven

in Arkansas, of whom eight children are still living. Their names are Jerome, born in Tennessee in 1866; John Richmond, born in Tennessee in 1867; Russell M., born in 1869; Cora B., born in Tennessee in 1871; William D., born in 1873; Katie, born in 1877; Josie, born in 1880; Bertha, born in 1882; Thomas J., born in 1884, and dying at the age of three years, and James C., born in 1887, dying in 1888. Mr. Runyan moved to Arkansas in 1870, and located in Christian Township, where he rented land and farmed up to 1876, when he purchased 160 acres of heavily-timbered land, comprising sycamore, which was 6 feet in diameter; oak trees, 5 feet in diameter; walnut, 3½ feet; cottonwood, 8 feet; box elder, 2½ feet; pecan 5 feet; hackberry, 4 feet, and corn that was 20 feet tall. This was the condition Mr. Runyan found the land in upon his arrival, and out of the 160 acres he has now placed eighty acres in cotton and 30 in corn, besides gathering 2,800 pounds of cotton seed, that being the average of the field. He has raised 336 bushels of corn from three acres of ground, and 41 bushels of wheat to the acre. Also from seventy-five to 100 bushels of oats per acre. Mr. Runyan is also cultivating 500 acres of new land, and has placed sixty acres in clover, from which he expects to get three and one-half tons at the first cutting; one and one-half tons at the second, and the signs are very favorable toward getting one and one-half tons per acre at the third cutting. He also raises a fine stock of cattle and Berkshire hogs, as well as high-grade poultry. His land has upon it a fine orchard of apple, pecan and pear trees, and several good dwellings, barns, cribs, etc. He is a member of the Missionary Church, while his wife and the three oldest children attend service at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Runyan is a member of McGuire's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Oil Trough, and also belongs to the Knights of Honor and Royal Arcanum. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and has served one term as justice of the peace, but only held the office from a sense of duty, as he can not well spare the time.

Hon. James Rutherford, ex-State senator, a highly-esteemed citizen of Independence County, was born in Rutherfordton, Rutherford County,

N. C., on July 7, 1825. This county was named after Gen. Rutherford, of Revolutionary fame, and a distant relative of the senator's. Walter B. Rutherford, the father, was a Scotchman, who emigrated to America when twenty years of age, and resided for twenty-five years in Rutherford County, afterward moving to Batesville, Ark., in 1850, where he died October 17, 1865. The elder Rutherford was a man firm in his convictions, and sensitive of his honor, and up to the time of his death was a citizen of considerable influence in the community. His father, Alexander Rutherford, was one of the leading lawyers of Edinburgh, Scotland, and his wife, Sarah (McTyre*) Rutherford, was a native of Georgia, who died in Independence County, Ark., in 1870, at the age of seventy-five years. They were the parents of nine children: Catherine, Isabelle, Alexander, Walter, James, William, Mary A., Amelia and George. James Rutherford remained in North Carolina until the age of twenty-three years, when he moved to Batesville, in 1849, two years in advance of his parents, and has resided at that place ever since. His education was limited to a common school and academic course, but his natural abilities and literary tastes soon placed him on a level with some of the smartest men of that section. It has been a common belief that for one to be successful in after life he must, as a rule, sow his wild oats in boyhood, but in Mr. Rutherford's case this theory has been exploded. He has never sowed his wild oats, has never gambled, drank, nor sworn an oath, and in his later life he has remained always the same practical, moral man, and becoming more successful year after year. He owns several valuable farms, having nearly 1,000 acres under cultivation, and raises almost everything that the soil will produce, commencing his life with only 160 acres of land. Public offices have been bestowed upon him, on account of his intelligence, tact and integrity, and these talents have commanded for him the respect of every citizen interested in public affairs. In 1861 he went into the State service as first lieutenant of Dye's company, in Colonel

*This name is spelled Tyrie, by Capt. George W. Rutherford.

Shaver's regiment, afterward known as Seventh Arkansas Regiment, and then transferred to the Confederate service. He commanded a company at the battle of Shiloh, in which the lieutenant-colonel was killed, and Mr. Rutherford was immediately promoted to fill his place, serving until the reorganization, in August, 1862, when he resigned and came home. At Batesville he accepted the position of provost marshal, remaining in that capacity for four or five months, and for the balance of the war he was enrolling officer at that town. At Grand Glaize he was taken prisoner, on February 4th, 1863, and detained at Little Rock for three months. Senator Rutherford became an Odd Fellow at Lincolnton, N. C., and is the oldest living member of the Batesville Lodge. He is a member of no other secret order. In politics he was a Whig from boyhood until the death of that party, when he became a Democrat. He was a Secessionist in theory, but contended that it was bad policy to secede, although he stood firmly with the Confederacy to the bitter end. For the last six years he has attended as a delegate to the State conventions of the Democratic party, but has never taken an active part in politics, except when canvassing for himself. In 1850 he was elected justice of the peace, just one year after moving to the county, and served four years. In the troublesome times of 1874 he was elected a delegate from Independence County to the constitutional convention that framed the present constitution of the State, and in 1879 he was elected for four years as State senator for the counties of Independence and Stone. During the session of 1880 he was chairman of the finance committee, and also of the special senate committee on revenue, and reported the famous revenue law which Gov. Churchill vetoed. Senator Rutherford was married in Batesville, on November 12th, 1862, to Miss Maria Louisa Hynson, of Independence County, a daughter of Henry Hynson, one of that county's well known merchants. Mrs. Rutherford is a charming lady, and is almost her husband's equal in tact and good judgment. In fact, it is partly due to her advice and good management that the senator has built up his fortune. Their

marriage has been blessed with four sons and two daughters: George L., James B., William A., Medford M., May B. and Sophia A. The senator is a man who never allows politics to interfere with his friendships, as is shown by the fact that some of his political opponents are his personal friends. He is regarded as the best financier in Independence County, and, as an eminent citizen of Arkansas says of him, "He has an undisputed character for honesty and integrity, and is strictly moral."

Capt. George W. Rutherford, a prominent citizen and leading farmer of Independence County, was born in Rutherfordton, Rutherford County, N. C., on July 10, 1833, and is a son of Walter B. and Sarah (McTyre) Rutherford, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter, who was also of Scottish origin, from Fairfield County, S. C. The elder Rutherford landed at Charleston, S. C., in December, 1815, some six months after the battle of Waterloo was fought, and while the world was still ringing with the news of Napoleon's defeat. His voyage across the ocean occupied four weeks, and the vessel encountered many heavy storms in that time, causing consternation on board. Alexander Rutherford, the father of Walter B., was at one time a captain in the British Reserves, and an old friend of Robert Burns. He resided in Scotland and practiced law up to the time of his death. Walter B. Rutherford was a tanner by trade, having served seven years' apprenticeship at Edinburgh, Scotland, and still pursued that occupation in South and North Carolina. In 1839 he made a trip to Arkansas, coming the entire distance on horseback, and after returning to North Carolina, where he resided until 1850, he moved with his family to Independence County, traveling all the way by wagons. Following his arrival here he bought a section of land in 1839, comprising 640 acres, with about seventy-five acres under cultivation, and which is the farm upon which Capt. George W. now resides. The land was purchased from a man named Dillingham, who settled here in 1814, and the old house, which was built in 1816, is still standing on the place. The elder Rutherford died in 1865, and the wife followed him five years later. They were the parents of nine children, of whom five are still living.

Capt. Rutherford was the youngest of this family, and received his education in the schools of North Carolina. He came to Arkansas with his parents when seventeen years of age, and has always been a farmer. In 1862 he enlisted in the Second Arkansas Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, taking part in the battle of Helena, and a great many cavalry skirmishes, and on one occasion captured a train of Federal soldiers. He raised a company of partisans under orders of Gen. Hindman, in 1862, being joined to Chrisman's battalion of Arkansas Cavalry, and subsequently to Dobbins' regiment of Arkansas Cavalry. In May, 1864, he was captured at Sugar Loaf Springs, and taken to the Little Rock penitentiary, where he was confined in a cell, though only at night, for eleven months, and after obtaining his liberty, returned home, to once more lead a peaceful life and cultivate the land. Capt. Rutherford owns about 1,000 acres, and has some 350 acres under cultivation. His farm is well improved, and adapted to the stock business, in which he is an extensive dealer. In 1868 he was married to Miss Florence Neill, a daughter of Judge Henry Neill, and has had ten children by this marriage, of whom nine are living: Anna and Lizzie, Mary and Amelia are twins; Delia, George and Neill, twins; Nina and Genevieve. Mrs. Rutherford is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a devout Christian. She has made her home one of the most pleasant in Northeast Arkansas, and is a devoted wife and fond mother.

Calvin Rutherford, farmer and stock raiser, Elmo, Ark. Mr. Rutherford owes his nativity to Cocke County, Tenn., where he was born in 1848. He left his native county in 1871, journeyed to Arkansas, and located in Oil Trough Bottom, Christian Township, Independence County. The same year he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Baker, a native of Tennessee, and after coming to Arkansas he rented land, thus continuing until in 1887, when he bought forty acres. Heaven has blessed his married life with four children—Lounz, Oscar, Mary and John. The forty acres purchased by Mr. Rutherford was at that time very heavily timbered, but of this he has cleared twenty acres,

and has built on the same a good log house. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, McGuire Lodge No. 208, Oil Trough, Independence County, and takes a prominent part in all public enterprises, whether of a religious, social, or educational nature, in his county and State. He has two children in school, and contemplates educating them as far as his means will permit. He is the son of Calvin and Nancy (Lane) Rutherford, natives of Tennessee, and the grandson of ——— Lane, who was a soldier in the Mexican War, and drew a pension until his death. Mr. Rutherford is not only a public-spirited, enterprising citizen, but is a man universally respected by all acquainted with him. In the history of Independence County, in its development and growth, Mr. Rutherford has borne a prominent part for the last eighteen or twenty years.

James F. Saffold, a popular and enterprising farmer and stock raiser, of Independence County, is a son of James F. and Elizabeth (Hulsey) Saffold, both natives of that county, where James, Jr., was born on the 2d of July, 1854. The elder Saffold was a noted and brilliant politician during his life, as also a leading spirit in all public enterprises for the advancement of his county. He was elected to represent Independence County in the State legislature, and filled the office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents, besides filling several minor positions. On the occasion of his death, at the age of forty-five years, the county lost one of her most valued citizens and one whom she well appreciated. He belonged to McGuire Lodge No. 208, A. F. & A. M., and was also a member of Oil Trough Chapter No. 84. His loss was deeply mourned by the public, as well as his wife and six children, to whom he was a kind husband and an indulgent father. He was strictly a self-made man, having received but a limited education in his youth; but the brain and power of the man were equal to any emergency, and in after life he had educated and qualified himself for any position he might have been called upon to fill within the gift of the people, or in the ordinary demands of business. His son, James F. Saffold, Jr., follows closely in the light of his father's

many good qualities, and is a representative citizen of the county. Added to what he inherited from his father's estate, he now owns 250 acres of land, with 175 acres under cultivation, and has erected one good dwelling, several tenant houses and barns upon the place. Mr. Saffold is not a member of any particular religious faith, but he has contributed to a great many causes, both religious and educational; and outside of his large circle of friends in Christian Township, is well known throughout Independence County.

Allen H. Saylor, farmer and stock raiser, Dota, Ark. One of the foremost men among the agriculturists of Independence County, is he whose name appears above, and who has borne an influential part in promoting the various interests of the county. His birth occurred in what is now Jackson County, Ark., on the 31st of December, 1844, and he has always made this State his home. He was reared between the handles of a plow, figuratively speaking, and received his education in the common schools of Jackson County. Although his educational attainments were rather limited, he improved his time in later years, and is now considered one of the well-posted and intelligent citizens of the county. He is the second in a family of six children, born to John C. and Martha (Oliver) Saylor, natives of Missouri, who came to Arkansas about 1820 or 1824, and first settled at Litchfield, in Jackson County. A few years later they sold out and moved a few miles further south, where they opened up a large tract of land, 160 acres. He then moved three miles east of Jacksonport, and there died, in 1855. At that time he was the owner of 480 acres. He was the first clerk of Jackson, and also held the office of magistrate for a number of years. The mother died in 1859, at the age of forty-four years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The six children born to their union are named as follows: Eliza J. (wife of Obediah Wilkinson, died in 1871), Allen H., Annette S. (died in 1863, at the age of sixteen years), John R. (died in 1869, at the age of twenty years), Mary M. (wife of Craig Simmons, lives in Craighead County, and was born June 10, 1852), Charles A. (died at the

age of four years, 1858). In 1859, after the death of his mother, Allen H. Saylor began life for himself, and at the age of fifteen engaged in the calling to which he was reared, and this continued until 1862, when he joined the Southern army, and was on duty several months. He then came home, and, to escape the strife, went to the "Lone Star State;" but he found that it was "war times" of a certainty, and the following year joined the army again, entering Col. Morgan's regiment, Campbell's brigade cavalry. He was in the battles of Pleasant Grove, Marks' Mill, the Saline River fight, and besides was in a number of sharp skirmishes. In an engagement at Pilot Knob, in the fall of 1864, he was wounded by a piece of bomb-shell. He was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri, and his army was disbanded in Texas, in May, 1865. At the close of the war Mr. Saylor returned to Arkansas, and in July, 1868, united his fortune with that of Miss Nannie Tunstall, also a native of Arkansas. To their marriage were born two children: Mary Lavenia, born on the 8th of September, 1869, and Nannie E., born on the 4th of September, 1873, and died on August 30, of the following year. Mrs. Saylor died on the 13th of September, 1873, in full communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was an excellent mother and wife. Mr. Saylor was married a second time on the 15th of October, 1874, to a cousin of his first wife, Miss Martha Tunstall. Seven children have been the result of this union: Gertie, born on the 20th of April, 1876; Martha A., born on the 15th of October, 1877; James H., born on the 25th of February, 1879; Claude, born October 5, 1880, and died March 24, 1881; Logan, born on the 6th of October, 1883; John Guynn, born October 7, 1885, and Sylvia, born November 3, 1887. Mr. Saylor's principal occupation has been farming, and he first bought eighty acres, the most of which he has improved. Since his first purchase he has added to this at different times, and now is the owner of 240 acres, eighty of which are in a high state of cultivation. He has good orchards, good buildings, and his principal crops are corn and cotton. At different times he has followed the vocation of merchandising, and

has also been engaged in the livery business, but at the same time carried on agricultural pursuits. Mr. Saylor's votes with the Labor party, but does not take an active part in politics. He served as constable, and also acted as deputy sheriff in Jackson County until deposed by the war. In September, 1888, he was elected magistrate of his township, which office he now holds to the satisfaction of all. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Newark Lodge, No. 52, and is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel. He takes an active part in all public enterprises, and contributes liberally to their support. Mrs. Saylor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. N. Simmons, farmer and miller, Batesville, Ark. The milling industry is well represented in Batesville by the above named gentleman, who is a progressive business man, and who is also closely associated with the farming interest of Independence County, Ark. He was born in Weakley County, Tenn., on the 28th of August, 1833, and is the son of Anthony N. Simmons, a native of North Carolina, who, after growing up, married Miss Penelope O'Neil, also a native of North Carolina. In 1832 they emigrated to Tennessee, located in Weakley County, and after remaining there a short time, emigrated to Gibson County. At one time he and a man by the name of Nolen, bought 160 acres of land apiece where Memphis now stands, but owing to the sickness of Mr. Simmons, he gave up his part, thus depriving himself of an independent fortune. He died in Gibson County, Tenn., in 1834, and the mother in 1854. The father was a farmer, a mechanic, and was said to be the finest cabinet-workman in the State. Of their six children, three are living at the present time: Joseph, Fordice and Anthony N. The latter was reared in Tennessee until fourteen years of age, and secured but a limited education. In the spring of 1848 he removed with his mother to St. Francis County, Ark., and while living there the county was, respectively, St. Francis, Jackson and Woodruff Counties. In 1861 Mr. Simmons enlisted in Company C, McCrea's regiment, and served thirty-six days, when he was taken sick and sent home. He was detailed to take charge of some negroes. While

living in St. Francis County he was engaged in farming, and also carried on the milling business. In 1865 he came to Independence County and located where he now lives. He bought a mill, ran it for some time, and then bought another. Since living here he has erected several mills, and has carried on the milling business for thirty-three years. He erected the first stone mill on the bayou. He owns 210 acres of land, with about sixty acres under cultivation, but turns his attention principally to his milling business. He now owns two mills, both running most of the time. By his marriage to Miss J. A. O'Neil, in 1854, he became the father of five living children: Samuel, John, Jefferson, Fannie (second wife of G. I. Dwinal) and Delbert. Mr. Simmons is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also filled the office of the justice of the peace in a very successful and satisfactory manner while living in Woodruff County.

Drury D. Smart. Among the many eminent and enterprising agriculturists of Independence County, Ark., worthy of mention in these pages, is Mr. Smart, who has been identified with the farming interests of the community since 1856. He is a son of Reuben and Margaret (Melton) Smart, natives of Rutherford County, N. C., and he was born in the same place. He partly completed his education in his native county, and after the death of his father, in June, 1845, he and his mother, in the fall of that year, emigrated to East Tennessee, and here finished his schooling and grew to mature years. From 1856 to 1859 he worked as a farm hand in Independence County, Ark., but at the latter date removed to Little Rock, and engaged in stage driving, being employed by Messrs. Hanger & Gaines, who were extensive mail contractors, and remained with them about two years. In 1861 he again returned to Oil Trough Bottom, where he gave his attention to tilling the soil until 1862, at which date he enlisted in Col. Dobbins' Cavalry regiment of Arkansas Volunteers, and remained in the army until 1865, participating in the battles of Helena and Marks' Mills, where 1,300 of Gen. Steele's command were captured, together with

ninety-six wagons and teams and four pieces of artillery, this blow effectually putting an end to the Red River expedition. In 1864 he was in the saddle forty-two days, in pursuit of Gen Steele's command, who was attempting to form a junction with Gen. Banks in his Red River expedition, but, as stated above, the attempt only met with failure. June 5, 1865, he was mustered out of service and returned to civil life, locating in Cache Township, Jackson County, Ark. He was married in the summer of the same year to Miss Sarah Obarr, of Jackson County, a native of Georgia, from which State her parents emigrated to Arkansas, in 1848 or 1849. After making three crops in Jackson County, he returned to Oil Trough Bottom, and was an extensive farmer of that region until 1871, when he moved to Faulkner County, this State, and homesteaded eighty acres of heavily-timbered land, and at once set energetically to work to clear and improve his land. He cleared and put forty acres under cultivation, built a good double log house and other buildings, and made many other valuable improvements during his twelve years' residence in the county. In 1885 he returned to Independence County, the hub around which he had so long revolved, and has since been farming on land belonging to E. L. Watson, of Newport, Ark. Mr. Smart and his wife are the parents of six children, two of whom have attained their majority: James D., Jesse Y., Reuben T., John M., Alice L. A., and William Asher. Mr. Smart is a patron of education, and is giving his children good advantages. He is a Democrat in politics, and while in Jackson County, held the office of justice of the peace of Cache Township. He was a member of the Wheel during its existence, and he and wife are in communion with the Missionary Baptist Church.

Capt. John T. Smith, farmer and stock raiser, Oil Trough, Ark. Like so many of the representative citizens of this county and township, Mr. Smith is a native Tennessean, born in Williamson County of that State, June 14, 1841, and is the son of Daniel Smith, who was also a native of that State. When a young man the latter was united in marriage to Miss Martha Ragsdale, a native of Tennessee, and whose father was a colonel in the

War of 1812, and participated in the battle of New Orleans, and died in 1862 at the age of eighty-seven years. The paternal grandfather was also a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in Tennessee, in 1849, of Asiatic cholera. Capt. John T. Smith was but eight years old when he moved with his parents to Humphreys County, Tenn., and there attended the private schools of the county. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and assisted his father on the farm until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted in the Forty-second Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, Confederate Army, as a private. Upon the organization of the company he was elected to the position of orderly sergeant, serving in that capacity until 1862. He was captured, with his regiment, at Fort Donelson, and afterward, when the regiment was reorganized at Port Hudson, La., Mr. Smith was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, in which capacity he served until May, 1863, when he received his commission as captain and commissary, serving as regimental commissary until the battle of Franklin, Tenn. He then received a furlough to go home, which was the close of his military career. In 1886, in partnership with Mr. M. Reeves, he bought a stock of general merchandise, and carried on the business of a merchant at Buffalo postoffice, on Buffalo River, Tenn. Mr. Reeves died that year, and Mr. Smith thereupon closed out and engaged in farming, purchasing a tract of land on Buffalo River, Humphrey County, Tenn., the tract comprising 200 acres. In 1866, he was married to Miss Margaret Owens, a native of Tennessee. One child, Mollie A., was born to this union. Mrs. Smith died, in 1867, of cholera, and was buried in the cemetery at Buffalo. In 1868 Mr. Smith took for his second wife Miss Lou Gray, of Perry County, Tenn., and to this union were born five children, all living: Cordelia C., born December 15, 1869; Dorsey Thomas, born November 9, 1870; Margaret L., born March 21, 1872; William Martin, born March 10, 1874, and Lou Jennie, born November 20, 1875. The mother of these children died July 8, 1876, and is interred in Perry County, Tenn. May 20, 1877, Capt. Smith married Miss Eliza S. Teas, a native of Humphreys County, Tenn., and the fruits of this union were four

children: Florence Agnes, born in February, 1879; Amanda R., born April 1, 1880; Robert Ernest, born October 3, 1883, and Lillian, born August 2, 1885. Capt. Smith moved to Arkansas January 30, 1879, purchased 160 acres of land in Section 11, Christian Township, the principal part of it being timber land, with about thirty acres cleared, and on this were several log-cabins. The Captain has cleared sixty-five acres since he became the owner, and now has ninety-five acres under cultivation. He has added by purchase 120 acres, but, selling eighty acres of this, has now 200 acres left. He has good buildings on his farm, and has an excellent orchard. Capt. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Christian Church, and Cordelia is also a member of that church. Capt. Smith is a member of McGuire Lodge No. 208, A. F. & A. M., is also a member of Oil Trough Chapter No. 84, R. A. M. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and is an ardent supporter of all enterprises for the good of the county.

John W. Starnes, farmer and stock raiser, Jamestown, Ark. Mr. Starnes is a man whom nature seems to have especially designed to be a tiller of the soil. The pursuit of agriculture has afforded him high gratification, and in the conduct of a farm the principles which he has held have been peculiarly adapted to the successful development and improvement of the varied elements of farm life. He was born in Haywood County, N. C., on the 27th of September, 1823, and the son of Benjamin Starnes, a native of North Carolina, who, after reaching manhood, was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Snyder, who was also a native of North Carolina. Later in life they moved to Tennessee, and there passed the remainder of their days. Their family consisted of ten children. John W. Starnes began for himself at an early age, and when twenty-one years of age, was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Chapman. Six interesting children were the result of this union. His second marriage was in 1864, to Miss Susan McDougal. They have no children. Mr. Starnes has some very valuable land, 500 acres in all, and on this has several fine mineral springs that have quite a local reputation. He thinks that he has

valuable mineral also on his place. In politics, he is identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

L. D. Stone, dealer in musical instruments, stationery, etc., is a native of Arkansas, and the son of Rufus and Fannie A. (Flournor) Stone, who were both natives of Independence County, Ark. The grandparents were early settlers of this county. Rufus Stone and his brother were killed in the late war, the brother at the battle of Chickamauga. The former was taken prisoner, and while in prison at Little Rock, in trying to escape, jumped off into the Mississippi River just below Memphis, and was drowned. The mother died in Memphis of the small-pox. L. D. Stone was the only child born to this union, and was left an orphan when but a lad. He was educated principally at Batesville, and took a commercial course at Lexington, Ky. In February, 1886, he engaged in his present business, and has since carried it on. He has an extensive trade, which he has built up entirely himself, and his career affords an excellent example of what pluck and energy can accomplish under adverse circumstances and against keen competition. He carries a full line of musical instruments, stationery, etc. Aside from this, he is the owner of about 380 acres of White River bottom land, which is under cultivation, and carried on by tenants. He deals extensively in stock.

Hon. John Christopher Stroud, present representative of Independence County in the State legislature, resides on a farm about one mile west of Graham postoffice. He was born in Independence County, October 3, 1854, and is the eldest child and only son of the five children born to Andrew J. and Mary Ann (Winkle) Stroud. Andrew J. Stroud was born near Knoxville, Tenn., March 3, 1826, his parents having settled in Tennessee at an early day. When a young man he went to Kentucky and for four years was a resident of Paducah, McCracken County, where he was married. In 1854 he removed to Independence County, Ark., where he died in 1881, having always been a farmer by occupation. His wife was born in North Carolina, in 1829, and is still

living. Andrew J. was a son of Christopher Stroud, a native of North Carolina, whose father was born in Ireland. John C. received his early education in the free schools of his native county and completed his studies in the Washington High School of his home township. At the age of nineteen he began teaching school, which profession he successfully followed until 1886. In the latter year he was elected to represent the county in the State legislature, and two years later was again chosen to fill the same position, serving his constituents honorably. He takes an active interest in politics and was formerly a Democrat, but now is an Independent. He also takes an active part as a member of the I. O. O. F., and has several times represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge. Mr. Stroud owns 290 acres of fine creek bottom land, about seventy-five acres of which he has under cultivation. December 3, 1879, he married Miss Adelia Barnes, who was born in Independence County, January 19, 1860, and is a daughter of George W. and Martha J. Barnes. Mr. and Mrs. Stroud have four children, Emma A., Estella, William A. and Martha J. Our subject is one of the most popular young men of the community, and is deserving of the public favor bestowed on him. He is well-to-do and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

N. J. Suit, a successful horticulturist of Batesville was born on the 17th of February, 1831, in the town of Sardis, Mason County, Ky., and is the son of John and Angeletta (Grover) Suit, who were also natives of Kentucky. The grandparents on both sides were natives of Pennsylvania, and resided in Maryland, and then in Kentucky at an early day, in fact in the days of Daniel Boone. John Grover, the maternal grandfather, once lived in a fodder house and baked his corn cakes on a hoe, but by hard labor and honesty he accumulated a comfortable fortune. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred at the age of eighty-four. He served for some time in the War of 1812, and both he and his wife died in Kentucky. They were among the first settlers of that State. John Suit was also a farmer and died in Kentucky. He was also a

successful tiller of the soil and belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the most moral men who ever lived. The mother married the second time to James Engles, and in 1843 emigrated to Arkansas, coming there by water, and settled near Batesville. They located near Sulphur Rock, and there lived for several years. He was a carpenter by trade and died near Moonfield. There were but two children born to the first marriage, of whom N. J. is the only one now living, William H. having died. By the second marriage Mrs. Suit became the mother of nine children. She died in 1884. At her death she had about seventy-three children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. N. J. Suit was about twelve years of age when he came with his parents to Arkansas. He received a limited education, there being no good schools. At the age of about sixteen years he served an apprenticeship at the tanners' trade, and followed the business until about 1880, or for over thirty years. In 1865 he moved to Batesville, and ran a tannery for some two years. In 1868 he built the tannery he now owns and ran this until 1880. Since that time he has been engaged in the nursery business. He has a good fruit orchard of pears, peaches, apples and small fruits. He has planted all the trees and carried on the business quite successfully ever since. He owns forty acres of land on which his orchard is located, and is one of the prominent fruit growers of the county. He was married in 1854 to Miss Susan F. Wright, and to them was born one child, deceased. Mr. Suit's second marriage was to Miss Melissa J. Qualls, in 1861, and three children were born to this union: Etta, wife of Henry Richards, of Spencer County, Ind.; Walter, and Florence, wife of George Wade, and the mother of one child. Mr. Suit's third marriage was with Mrs. Margaret Herrin, a native of Tennessee, whose parents came to Arkansas, in 1849. Mrs. Suit is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ephraim Drake Swain owns a fine farm of 840 acres, in Washington Township, Independence County, situated about one and a quarter miles east of Victor postoffice. He was born October 2,

1828, in what is now Yadkin County, N. C., and his parents were Michael and Elizabeth (McGuire) Swain. Michael Swain was also a native of North Carolina, and was born in 1809; he died in the house in which he was born, and which was always his home, January 8, 1886. He was a farmer, of English descent, and for about forty years previous to his death was afflicted with blindness. The mother of our subject was born in North Carolina in 1811, and died in her native State in May, 1882. Ephraim D. was the third in a family of twelve children, five of whom are living. He lived with his parents until about twenty-four years of age, receiving his education in the subscription and free schools of the State in which he was born. In 1854 he married Miss Lucinda Chappel, a native of North Carolina, who was born in 1830. Of the nine children who have been born to them five survive, viz.: Sarah, Pleasant M., James M., Rosa and Buck. Mr. Swain emigrated from North Carolina in 1871, and settled in Independence County, Ark., where he has since resided and been successfully engaged in the pursuit of farming. He has 300 acres of his large farm under cultivation, and is one of the well-to-do and most enterprising farmers of the township. His first presidential vote he cast for Pierce, and he still votes the Democratic ticket, though not an active politician. Mrs. Swain is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. The paternal grandfather of our subject was also Michael Swain, whose life was spent in his native State of North Carolina.

John Thomas Tarpley, merchant and farmer, Elmo, Ark. This name is not unfamiliar to those in the vicinity of Elmo, as well as to those in the county, for he who bears it is numbered among the highly-respected citizens of this community. Born on the 16th of October, 1857, he is the son of John Wesley and Sarah Elizabeth (Phillips) Tarpley, who were originally from Alabama. The parents came to Arkansas in March, 1870, located in Independence County on what is known as the Baily farm, where the father died on the June following, after an illness of three years. In their family were eight children: Edward Everett, born on the 5th of February, 1855, residing in Independence

County; John Thomas, Dora Ann, married M. J. Harris; Eugene, lives in Texas; Lucella, married F. M. Copps; Belle P., lives in Boone County; Murillah, married Mr. William L. McMullen, and lives in Christian Township, and Finis Wesley, now attending school. John Thomas Tarpley commenced business for himself at the age of twenty-one years, first as a farm hand, and in 1881 he rented land. In 1885 he made his first purchase of land, twenty acres, all under cultivation, and in 1888 he bought twenty acres more adjoining his first purchase, this being also under cultivation. In 1885 he also purchased 120 acres in Jackson County, all of which was covered with heavy timber, which Mr. Tarpley has cleared and has about thirty acres under fence. On the 20th of January, 1889, he purchased a stock of drugs and groceries, which he opened up in Elmo, and is now carrying on in a very successful manner. He contemplates putting in a good line of dry goods in the near future, and will have one of the best stores in the township. In his political principles he is closely associated with the Republican party, as was his father before him. His grandparents on both sides were old-line Whigs in their political views. Mr. Tarpley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, McGuire Lodge No. 208, and Oil Trough Chapter No. 84. He is active in all enterprises, whether religious, social or educational, and contributes liberally of his means to each and all.

Hon. J. S. Trimble. A worthy history of Independence County, Ark., could not be given without mentioning the name of Mr. Trimble, who for over three-score-years and ten, has been a prominent resident of the county. During his long term of years here, his good name has remained untarnished, and he has well and faithfully performed every duty, both public and private, that has fallen to his lot. He is a native of the Blue Grass State (Kentucky), his birth having occurred at Smithland, in Livingston County, March 28, 1815. His father's name was James Trimble; he was born in Augusta County, Va., in 1774. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Stewart; she was born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1782.

After their marriage his father moved to Kentucky, in quite an early day, where Mr. Trimble was born, as above stated. In 1817, his parents moved to what was then a portion of Missouri Territory, but which is now the State of Arkansas, and here J. S. Trimble grew up to manhood, his early education being received in the common schools of the country and at Batesville. Immediately after completing his school days, he commenced to apply himself closely to agricultural pursuits, and in 1850, he was elected from Independence County, Ark., as a member of the lower house of the State legislature. He was always a Jeffersonian, and a Jackson Democrat of the strictest sect; he believed in the strict construction of organic law, both State and National; he also believed that it was by strict construction, alone, that the rights of the minority were to be protected in the government; and, if the declaratory and restrictive clauses of the constitution be removed, the rights of the few could not be maintained or protected. His great speech in the house of representatives, December 24, 1850, and the introduction of the joint resolutions on Federal relations, which were published in the Arkansas Banner at the time, places him at once in the front rank as a sound and able debater. In 1856 he was elected to the senate of the same body, and served by re-election until 1864. At this date, he was again chosen to the same position, by the soldiers in the service of the Confederate States, by virtue of a bill passed for that purpose, but, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs at that time, this legislature was disorganized after the first year of its existence. Thus, Hon. J. S. Trimble has served his county nine years in the State senate, and four years in the house of representatives, making thirteen years' service, as a faithful legislator, and in both of these capacities he has discharged his duties with ability, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. This was during the most turbulent times of our American history. He has always believed in the State rights doctrine, and when South Carolina withdrew from the Union, he was a warm advocate of secession, and was a strong friend of the South during its entire struggle;

and, although exempt from military duty (by virtue of his being a member of the senate of Arkansas during the entire war), yet he was too strong a Southern sympathizer not to participate in the great war between the States, which he considered just, and for some time served in the Confederate mail service, in the State of Texas. After the war, he was elected Treasurer of Independence County, on only a few days' notice, to fill out an unexpired term of R. Lee, deceased, and, although there were three worthy candidates in the field, who had for some time been canvassing the county, he was elected by a very large majority. He gave bond for \$40,000, served the people faithfully, quit the office with clean hands, but declined re-election. Mr. Trimble has always kept up with the times in reading, has shown himself to be a man of strong native intellect, sound judgment, sterling principles, well posted in governmental affairs, and is perhaps as highly esteemed and respected as any man in the county. In 1850, he was married to Miss Catherine P. Hamilton, of Conway County, Ark., and by her he became the father of one child, a daughter named Elvira, who is now the wife of Joseph Wright, of Sulphur Rock, Ark. Mr. Trimble lived in Greenbriar Township, Independence County, for about seventy-two years, and on New Year's eve, 1886, moved into his new buildings in Sulphur Rock, to be near his only child and grandchildren during his declining years. He is of old Virginia stock, his father, James Trimble, having been born in that State, in 1774. His mother was also a Virginian, born in Culpeper County, and after their marriage moved to Kentucky, in quite an early day, where they reared the most of their family, ten children in all, three only of whom survive. The father was a surveyor by occupation. Immigrating to Arkansas in 1817, he used to get contracts of surveying, and return his work to St. Louis, Mo., before there was any land office established in the State. Shortly after his removal to Sulphur Rock, Mr. T. assisted in having the town incorporated, and became first mayor, but declined a re-election. In his younger days, he was active in the cause of education and temperance, and has

never lost interest in either cause. He is a rapid and impressive speaker, and as a legislator has few equals, being always in his seat when the senate was in session, and his place was never vacant at the meetings of the committees with which he was connected. Mr. Trimble was always prompt, industrious, efficient and conscientious. With his superior business qualifications, clear head, and excellent practical common sense, he was much respected by his associates, and soon became one of the most honored and influential members of the senate. His social and domestic attachments are very strong. His friendship is sincere and true; his grasp of the hand warm and cordial. Of him it might be said:

"His life is gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, this is a man."

H. W. Vaughan, M. D., deserves honorable mention, as one of the successful practicing physicians and surgeons of Sulphur Rock, Ark. He was born in North Carolina, July 16, 1828, and was reared in Fayette County, Tenn., where he also received his literary education, and, in 1849, began his study of medical lore under an instructor, entering in 1850 the Louisville Medical College, where he took a regular course of lectures. He came to Arkansas soon after, and, in 1856, located in Independence County, where he was for years the only college practitioner, and enjoyed a lucrative and extensive practice, his patients being among the best class of citizens in the county and in Northeast Arkansas. Sulphur Rock was a very small place, indeed, at the time of his location, and consisted of one store and a postoffice. The Doctor has been married twice—the first time to Miss Maria L. Turney, a native of Independence County, and of this union four children were born: Ella V., Solon, Phoebe M. and Clarence P. Mrs. Vaughan, after having performed well and faithfully the duties of a wife and mother, was called to her final home on the 14th of August, 1873. The Doctor is a son of S. F. and Phoebe Vaughan, the former of whom was a Virginian, who subsequently became a citizen of North Carolina, and afterward of Tennessee. He died in the State of Mis-

issippi, in 1856, at the age of fifty-eight years. Dr. Vaughan is a Master Mason, and in his political views is a Democrat. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joseph J. Waldrip of Big Bottom Township, Independence County, was born in Lauderdale County, Ala., November 4, 1839. He is a son of Thomas W. and Serena Waldrip, natives, respectively, of Maury and Giles Counties, Tenn. The father of Thomas W. Waldrip was James Waldrip, a native of South Carolina, of Irish descent, his ancestors having emigrated to this country about 1690. Several of them served in the War for Independence, and James Waldrip took part in the War of 1812, participating in the battle of New Orleans. He died in Lafayette County, Miss., at an advanced age, having been a life-long farmer. Thomas W. was born August 14, 1805, and died in the fall of 1875, in Panola County, Miss. When young, he moved, with his parents, to Lauderdale County, Ala., where he was reared on a farm; he educated himself after he was grown, and engaged in teaching, but abandoned that profession for farming, in which he was most successful. February 8, 1831, he married Serena German, who was born May 13, 1814, and was a daughter of Joseph German, an early settler of Tennessee, who was born January 18, 1784, and died in Monroe County, Miss., at the age of eighty-four years. He was an extensive farmer, who moved from Tennessee to Lauderdale County, Ala., and thence to Monroe County, Miss. Ten children were born to Thomas W. and Serena Waldrip, but four of whom are now living, viz.: Joseph J., Thomas W., a farmer of Independence County; Amanda Louisa Aldridge, wife of John W. Aldridge, also a farmer of Independence County, and Romelia Catherine, wife of W. M. Keating of Independence County. Those deceased are Eliza J. Rieder, William P. Waldrip, Fannie E. Aldridge, Rachel E. Carpenter, James M. Waldrip, and Mary A. Bivens. The parents were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and took an active part in church work. They settled in Panola County, Miss., in 1856, where they made their home the remainder of their lives. Thomas W. was a staunch Democrat in politics and

served several years as justice of the peace; his wife died in Panola County, Miss., in 1885. Joseph J. Waldrip received a common school education, and at the age of eighteen left his home for Northern Alabama, where for a short time he worked and went to school; he then returned to his home and assumed control of his father's farm until 1861. March 28, of the latter year, he was mustered in Pettis' artillery, which was afterward known as the Hudson Battery, and was the first battery organized to leave the State. Although repeatedly tendered an office, Mr. Waldrip refused to accept a more responsible one than that of sergeant. He served faithfully until the surrender of his company, June 13, 1865, and took part in many of the principal battles of the war, among them Shiloh, Corinth, Port Gibson, Siege of Vicksburg and others. At Shiloh he was severely wounded in the left side by a bursting shell, at Port Gibson received a flesh wound, and at Vicksburg was wounded in the right side. At the close of the war he returned to Mississippi and worked on a farm until 1868, when he went to Arkansas and engaged in the mercantile business until 1870. He then turned his attention exclusively to farming and stock-raising, and now is one of the most enterprising and successful agriculturists of Independence County. December 28, 1869, he married Elizabeth Magness, daughter of Col. Morgan Magness. She was born in Independence County, September 22, 1852. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Thomas M., William J., Joseph R. and Mirtle (deceased). Mr. Waldrip has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1866; he is a member of the Council, and has frequently represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge, both in Mississippi and Arkansas. He is a Democrat politically, and in 1874 was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he served two years.

Dr. M. C. Weaver, of Independence County, now engaged in merchandising, is the youngest of seven sons and one daughter born to Abram and Mary (Burton) Weaver, and was born in Philadelphia, in the year 1855. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively,

who settled in Chester Valley, Pa., after their marriage, and in 1859 moved to Batesville, Ark., where Mrs. Weaver died in 1867, and the father at Pocahontas, in 1882. The elder Weaver was a lawyer and real estate dealer in Memphis, Tenn., at one time, who afterwards practiced his profession in Pocahontas. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and a leading man of Northeast Arkansas. His wife was a member of the Episcopal Church and a daughter of Dr. P. P. Burton, a prominent physician of Virginia, who moved to Batesville in 1841, and contributed largely to the building up of that town. In 1847 or 1848 he removed to Little Rock, where he practiced his profession for twenty-five years, and died in that city in 1875. Dr. M. C. Weaver was educated at Batesville and St. John's College at Little Rock. His choice for a profession was medicine, and in 1877 he graduated from the Louisville Medical College, and began practicing in Greenbrier Township. The following year he went to Kentucky, where he remained a short period, but soon returned to Independence County, and engaged in practicing at Jamestown until 1888. The Doctor about this time had built up a large practice, but his mercantile interests became so pressing that he was forced to abandon his chosen profession, although now he is one of the leading merchants in that section. In 1878 he was married to Miss Theodora, a daughter of the Rev. C. H. Albert of Pennsylvania, in which State Mrs. Weaver was born. The Rev. Albert, during his life, was an eloquent minister, whose fame as a speaker had rapidly spread to the surrounding country soon after his arrival. He was the first Episcopal minister to settle in Independence County after the war, and was killed after a long life of usefulness by a runaway horse. Doctor Weaver and his wife have two daughters, and are members of the Episcopal Church at Batesville. In politics he is a Democrat, but owing to his large commercial interests, has always declined to accept office of any kind. The Doctor has a splendid residence and magnificent home in Jamestown, situated on the spot noted as being the birthplace of Congressman Samuel Peele.

Calvin Houston Webb, farmer, stock raiser and ex-assessor of Independence County, Ark. Although a young man, Mr. Webb has, by his native energy and progressive ideas put into execution, won for himself an enviable reputation that entitles him to a place among the representative citizens of the county. He owes his nativity to this county, where he was born on the 18th of April, 1855. His parents, Holland Revere and Lucinda E. (Hogan) Webb, were natives, respectively, of Tennessee and Arkansas, the former born on the 27th of June, 1825, and died on the 21st of February, 1876. The father was reared to agricultural pursuits, received his education in Weakley County, Tenn., and came to Arkansas at an early day, settling on a farm in the foothills of Black River Swamp. Here he was surrounded by wild game, from bear down to quail, and there lived a bachelor life until he met and formed the acquaintance of Miss Hogan (daughter of Hamblin Hogan, one of the very early pioneers of this country, who is spoken of in another part of this history), and a love match was the result. They were married on the 8th day of June, 1854, Squire Thomas Lloyd officiating. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Webb was the possessor of 160 acres of land, twenty under cultivation, and a rude log hut. Many were the interesting stories of pioneer life that they were able to tell their children in after years. Once, when the father was absent at court, a bear came and robbed the bean patch. Mrs. Webb was alone in the house, which was without doors, and the nearest neighbor quite a distance away. Mr. Webb continued farming until his children were large enough to need some school advantages, and in order to give them the best, in 1866 he built a school-house on his farm, for the benefit of his own and the neighbors' children, and this was attended by young and old for about two years, doing a great amount of good. Mr. Webb was an active and influential Democrat, and was a member of Bayou Dots Lodge, A. F. & A. M. At the time of his death he owned 600 acres of land, with 100 under cultivation, and all the improvements good. Though he never held membership in any church, he was a man of perfect morals

and strict integrity, and contributed liberally to all public enterprises for the public good. His excellent wife survives him, and makes her home with her son, the subject of this sketch. She owns and controls 160 acres of the old homestead, which makes her a bountiful living. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Since the death of her husband she has never married. To Holland and Lucinda Webb were born the following children: C. H. (subject), Sarah T., born on the 5th of November, 1856, and the wife of Joseph McDaniel, died in spring of 1884, a farmer of Black River Township; Fredonia A., born on the 10th of February, 1858, and the wife of Henry McDaniel, also one of the farmers of the county, and Lucinda Holland, born on the 16th of July, 1876, and now living with her mother. C. H. Webb was reared to the occupation of farming, and attended several months in his father's school. By this means the children all received a fair education. C. H. began life for himself at the age of nineteen by raising a crop on his father's farm, and received half of the same. On the 21st of May, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Killingsworth, daughter of E. R. and Sarah A. (Martin) Killingsworth, and a native of Arkansas. Her father was one among the first brick masons of Batesville. Mr. Killingsworth was a large contractor and builder, and in the 50's was engaged in erecting brick buildings in that city; later he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Killingsworth was a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Martin, and a sister of Senator George Martin [see sketch]. After his marriage Mr. Webb lived on his father's farm for two years, and at the latter's death he sold his portion of the same, and then purchased the farm on which he now lives. This farm consists of eighty acres, with fifty under cultivation, twenty of which he has cleared himself. On this farm he has erected one of the finest farm-houses in Black River Township. He has a good orchard of five acres, a nice vineyard, and has perhaps one of the finest farms in the county. In addition to his home place, he has bought 200 acres joining it, and has ninety acres under cultivation. He has

three tenement houses on it, and gives homes and employment for three families. Mr. Webb believes in thorough farming, and so in addition to his crops of corn and cotton, he raises all kinds of grain. He depends entirely for his support on the products of his farm. He was reared a Democrat, and voted with that party until the Wheel was organized in his county. He was solicited as a charter member June 27, 1884, for Wheel No. 383, and since that time has thoroughly identified himself with that order, and in 1886 was nominated by the farmers for assessor, and elected. He has served in that capacity with credit to himself and his constituents. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of Sulphur Rock Lodge No. 1189, K. & L. of H., and is one of those liberal, free-hearted men upon whom depends, to a great extent, the future progress of his country. His future prospects look bright.

R. D. Williams. The merchants of Batesville have the reputation of being among the most enterprising in Arkansas, and Mr. Williams stands in the foremost ranks of commercial life at that point. He was born in Henry County, Tenn., on October 28, 1836, and is a son of William R. and Evaline (Moody) Williams, of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. The parents were married in the latter State and moved to Arkansas about the year 1839, locating in Independence County. They remained here two years and then removed to Lawrence County, now Sharp County, and located near the county seat, Evening Shade. They were among the early settlers of that section, where the father's occupation was farming, and where they resided until the time of their death. They were the parents of eight children, of whom three only are living at present: Richard D., Cordelia, wife of M. G. Wainright, and Nancy J., wife of W. T. Cunningham. Richard was only three years old when he came to Lawrence County with his parents, and was educated in the common schools of that place. Some idea of the schools of that period may be obtained from the one he attended, which was merely a log cabin, and had nothing but the bare earth to serve as a floor. He remained on

the farm until he reached maturity, and then occupied a responsible position with a business house at Evening Shade, in which he was employed for two years. In 1858 he became a merchant himself, and carried on a profitable business until the war commenced, when he left it in charge of a friend and enlisted in Company D, Fourteenth Arkansas Regiment. He was taken violently ill shortly after joining the army and returned home, but after recovering he again enlisted, becoming a member of Wade's Company, and served a short time in Price's raids through Missouri. He was captured near his home soon after this raid, but after two weeks' confinement was paroled, and after the surrender returned home and took charge of his business at Evening Shade, continuing there until the fall of 1887, when he moved to Batesville and opened up a large and well-stocked store. He still retains his interest in the business at Evening Shade, however, the firm there being Williams, Price & Co., while that one at Batesville is known as R. D. Williams & Co. He owns about 1,200 acres of land in Sharp County, and has about 500 acres under cultivation. Mr. Williams is a true representative of the wide-awake, active and enterprising business man, and his ability has made him one of the most successful men in commercial circles in Batesville. He was married in 1867 to Miss Mary E. Shaver, by whom he has one child living—Clara. He lost this wife, and was again married in 1882, his second wife being Mrs. Mattie Wasson, widow of W. G. Wasson. Mr. Williams is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Honor, and, with his wife, attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James Alfred Williamson, M. D., a prominent physician of Elmo, whose name is familiar in many homes throughout Independence County, is a son of Alfred and Caroline Virginia (Sanders) Williamson, the former a native of Maine, and the latter of Kentucky. The parents were married near what is now Saloma, Taylor County, Ky., where James Alfred was born, on the 20th of March, 1857. The parents moved from Kentucky the same year, and settled in Arkansas, at a point near Batesville, where the father commenced practicing his pro

fession in addition to cultivating a farm. The Doctor was reared on the home farm, and educated in the schools of Independence County. After graduating from these schools he took a course in literature at the Batesville High School, and in 1880 commenced the study of medicine under his father. He received his first course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, Mo., in 1882 and 1883, and afterward located at Elmo, Ark., where he practiced until the fall of 1884, when he matriculated at Vanderbilt University, and graduated that term, also graduating from the medical college at Nashville, Tenn., in 1885. Dr. Williamson was married to Miss Henry Clay Tunstall, of Arkansas, a daughter of Clay and Nancy (Arnold) Tunstall, both natives of Tennessee, but among the earlier settlers of the former State, and Clay Tunstall's name is associated with much of Independence County's early development. To the Doctor's marriage were born three children: Jessie, Basil and Imogene, and they contribute to make this one of the brightest and happiest homes in Northern Arkansas. The Doctor has built up a large practice in this section, and enjoys the confidence of everyone with whom he comes in contact. He is a general practitioner, and skillful in his profession, having made it the study of his existence. In the winter season, when pneumonia, bronchitis, croup and kindred diseases are prevalent, he has his hands full, and in the summer months, when malarial affections are lurking everywhere, he is one of the busiest men in that county. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat, and in religious faith he, with his wife, attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Williamson is a member of McGuires Lodge No. 208, Oil Trough, Independence County, and filled the chair of Senior Warden at one time, but is now the Senior Deacon. He also belongs to Oil Trough Chapter No. 84, at Oil Trough, and holds the position of Captain of the Host.

W. G. Wilson is the mayor of Sulphur Rock, Ark., and is the proprietor at that place of one of the best livery stables in the county. He is a native-born resident of the county, his birth occurring in 1837, and during his early youth and manhood he attended the subscription schools, and worked with

his father on the home farm. On the 26th of January, 1859, he was married to Miss Mary E. West, a native of the "Bay State," who came with her parents to Arkansas when a child. Her death occurred on the 27th of January, 1873, and she left her husband and three children to mourn her loss, the names of the latter being: Ed. M., Charley G. and Florence, who died aged twenty-seven years, the wife of Solon Burkett, and left two children. Mr. Wilson took for his second wife Miss R. F. Morgan, a native of Alabama, and the following children have been given them: Emma, Myrtie, Bertha, Fay, and Julia A. Two children died when quite small. When the thunders of war resounded through the land, Mr. Wilson enlisted in the Confederate army, in the First Arkansas Cavalry, and served from July 26, 1862 to June 5, 1865, surrendering at the latter date. He was in Little Rock, Helena, and various fights in Missouri, being with Price on his raid through the latter State. After the war he returned home and resumed farming, continuing until 1885, when he came to Sulphur Rock and embarked in his present business, which is one of the most popular establishments of the kind in the county, and is meeting with well-deserved success. He has a fine farm, two miles north of Sulphur Rock, and is well fixed in a worldly point of view. In April, 1889, he was elected mayor of Sulphur Rock, Ark., and also served part of an unexpired term of the previous year. Besides this, he served one term as constable and four terms as justice of the peace. He belongs to the Blue Lodge of the A. F. & A. M. is a Royal Arch Mason, and Royal and Select Master Mason, and is a member of the K. and L. of Honor. In his religious views he is a Methodist. He is one of the substantial residents of the county, and is well known and highly respected by all. His parents, William M. and Hannah (Masters) Wilson, were born in Tennessee and Missouri, respectively. The father moved to the mother's native State after reaching manhood, and afterward went to Arkansas, and located in Independence County, where he died in November, 1864, at the age of seventy-five years, followed by his wife in November, 1868. Of the ten children born to

them, only two are living—our subject, W. G. Wilson and his sister, Mrs. Davidson.

Samuel M. Wyatt, a genial and popular farmer and stock raiser, of Independence County, was born in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1837, and is a son of Isaac and Eleanor (McCutchen) Wyatt, of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, the mother dying when Samuel was four years of age. The father moved to Gibson County, Tenn., the following year after her death, where he resided until 1857, and then came to Independence County, Ark., spending the balance of his life in that locality. He was a prosperous and highly-respected farmer at the time of his death, in 1885, and a member of the A. F. & A. M. His parents both died when he was still very young, and he was reared by an uncle in Tennessee. After the death of his wife he sincerely mourned her absence, and remained a widower all his life. Mrs. Wyatt's parents were natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America and settled in Tennessee, where they resided until their decease. The father, John McCutchen, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and fought under Gen. Jackson, at the battle of New Orleans. Samuel was the fourth child of one son and four daughters born to his parents, and received a good common school education in his young days. He moved to Arkansas with his father and sisters, and has made that State his home ever since. When the war broke out he cast his lot with the Confederate army, and enlisted in the First Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, operating through Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia, Florida, and, in fact, all the Confederate States. He took part in almost all of the principal battles during that memorable period, besides a great number of skirmishes and minor engagements, and though the Confederacy had followers for her cause whose names are far better known to the world, she had no braver soldier than Mr. Wyatt. After his surrender at Jacksonport, in 1865, he returned to his farm, and again commenced cultivating the soil. In 1867 he was married, in Independence County, to Mrs. Mary Gainer, a charming young widow, and a daughter of John and Tobitha Rodman, of

famous old Bourbon County, Ky. Two sons and one daughter were born to this union: Isaac R., John and Mamie. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Wyatt settled on White River, and commenced farming in that neighborhood, residing there ever since. He has become one of the leading farmers in that section, and now owns about 1,000 acres of land, in different tracts, with about 500 acres under cultivation. He inherited a portion of his land, but the greater part has been derived from his own industry and enterprise, and outside of being a practical farmer he is a wide-awake and energetic business man. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been a staunch adherent to that party all his life. Mrs. Wyatt is a member of the Episcopal Church, and a devoted wife and mother, who makes her home one of the most pleasant in Independence County.

William C. Wyatt is a successful farmer and stockman of Independence County, Ark., and is a man who, by his sterling characteristics and genial and hospitable disposition, has won a host of warm friends, and the universal respect of those whom he meets. He is a son of James and Martha (Davis) Wyatt, the former a native of North Carolina, and the mother of old Virginia, and of Swiss and Scotch descent, respectively. The paternal ancestry is traced back as far as the great-grandfather, and the grandfather participated in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, in the latter war taking part in the battle of New Orleans. His death occurred while coming home from that battle. In the year 1852 James Wyatt emigrated with his family to Arkansas and located in Independence County, where he turned his attention to farming, an occupation which he had always followed, on forty acres of land which he had purchased. He cleared this of timber, and many of his early days were spent in hunting, his trusty rifle bringing down many wolves, bear, panthers, deer and wild turkeys. In 1867 Mr. Wyatt returned to Tennessee, where he had lived a number of years, to dispose of his possessions there, and after receiving the money for the sale of his land he started for his home in Arkansas, but, after crossing the Tennessee River, he disappeared and

has never been heard from since. He is supposed to have been killed for his money, and his family mourn him as dead. William C. Wyatt was one of his eight children, and was the fourth in order of birth, this event occurring on the 5th of January, 1842. He came to Arkansas when ten years of age, and was reared to farm life and educated in this State. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, United States Army, and participated in the battles of Stone River, Perryville, being captured at the former battle on the 31st of December, 1862, and was exchanged on the 22d of March, 1863. In the same engagement in which he was captured he was severely wounded, having his left arm broken, but thinks he has now entirely recovered. After being exchanged at Petersburg he returned home on furlough, and this ended his services as a soldier. On the 18th of January, 1866, he was married to Miss Mary M. Dodd, a native of Arkansas, and a daughter of Abner H. and Mary Jane (Martin) Dodd, the father born in Tennessee and the mother in Kentucky, the latter being a great-granddaughter of Col. Ben Hardin, of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt have been born the following children: William Abner, who was born on the 25th of November, 1866; Andrew David, who was born August 11, 1869; George Washington, who was born July 24, 1877, and Edna Inez, born January 14, 1887. Mr. Wyatt made his first purchase of land in 1876, it consisting of forty acres of timber land, and has added to it until he now has seventy-eight acres in the home farm, the remainder being inherited by Mrs. Wyatt from her father's estate. About fifteen acres were under cultivation, and he now has thirty-five acres cleared and improved. He has a good frame dwelling house and substantial barns, stables, etc. His entire acreage at the present time amounts to 290 acres, with sixty-five under cultivation. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat in his political views, and is a warm friend of progress, and a liberal contributor to all worthy enterprises.

M. A. Wycough, county clerk of Independence County, and one of its most scholarly men, was

born February 3, 1835, and is a son of Samuel B. and Malinda H. (Bandy) Wycough, of Lincoln County, N. C. In 1835 the parents emigrated to Independence County, Ark., and located at Batesville, where their son was born. The father was a carpenter, and master of his trade, as some of the finest buildings in Batesville, and also some of the first, will testify. He held the office of county treasurer for five successive terms, and also represented Independence County in the legislature for one term, and was one of the most prominent and brilliant politicians in Independence County at that period. His word carried considerable weight, and his influence was eagerly sought after by others. The Wycough family are of German origin, and the name has been illustrious for several generations as soldiers, statesmen and honorable men. The grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his bravery was often the theme of conversation among his fellow-comrades, while Samuel B. Wycough, though dying in 1880, his brilliant career in the political arena is still remembered in Arkansas. The mother died in 1864, leaving eight children, of whom five are still living: Marion A., Martin A. R., Samuel B., Henry C. and William H., the latter a Presbyterian minister in Texas. M. A. Wycough was reared and educated at Batesville. The facilities for attending school at that period were very limited, consequently young Wycough did not receive quite the learning that he wished for, but his natural ability and bright intellect made up for any deficiency. At fifteen years of age he occupied a position of trust for several years, with a firm in Batesville, and then followed the carpenter's trade for a number of years after his marriage. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. McGuffin's company, and accompanied Gen. Price in his raids through Missouri, and while on a scouting expedition, he received a gunshot wound in the left foot. After the war Mr. Wycough entered into commercial life up to the time of his election to the present office, in 1879. He took charge of the position in 1880, and his distinguished services have been recognized to that extent that he has been re-elected five times in succession—the first and third terms

without opposition. In 1856 he was married to Miss Emma A. Bevins, and has had three children by this union, of whom one is yet living, Ralph, who resides in Colorado. Mr. Wycough was married a second time, in 1870, to Miss Sarah J. Kennedy, by whom he has had two children, one of them, Jessie, still living. He is a staunch Democrat, and that party has no more able and loyal supporter. Mr. Wycough and wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church, and are much respected by their neighbors and fellow citizens.

M. A. R. Wycough, who has the honor of being the oldest native-born individual in Batesville, was born in that city, on November 27, 1839, and is a son of Samuel B. and Malinda H. (Bandy) Wycough, of North Carolina, who emigrated to Arkansas, in February, 1835, and located at Batesville, where the father died. Mr. Wycough was reared and educated in Batesville, and reached his maturity in the same year that the Civil War commenced. He enlisted in Company K, First Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, and served with that body until after the battle of Murfreesboro, in 1863, when he was granted a furlough and returned to his home. He again entered the army, joining Crabtree's cavalry, and was assigned to the quartermaster's department. He was present at the battles of Oak Hill, Elkhorn, Farmington, Murfreesboro and in Price's raids through Missouri, up to Jefferson City, where he was captured and taken prisoner to St. Louis, Mo., and kept in confinement until February 25, 1865. He was then exchanged, and went to Richmond, but immediately left for Mobile and from there to Jackson, Miss., where he was paroled, and came home. On his return he commenced farming and speculating, and also keel boating to some extent from Jacksonport to Batesville. Shortly after settling down at Batesville again, he was elected deputy sheriff, collector and clerk, holding that office for about twelve years, and for a short period was engaged in the United States revenue office. He has also been the assistant assessor of Independence County, but during all this time he still continued looking after his farm interests, and at the present time owns about 2,000 acres of land, with some 800 acres

under cultivation. In 1865 Mr. Wycough was married to Mrs. Catherine E. Cullens, a pleasant lady and widow of James Cullens. Four children were born to this marriage, two boys, now deceased, and two girls: Monnie M., wife of C. W. Maxfield, and Nettie A. The wife died in 1872, and on July 14, 1873, he was again married, his second wife being Miss Mary E. Neely, by whom he has had three children: Lillie Lee, and two boys, now deceased. This wife died in 1877, and after his period of mourning, Mr. Wycough was married a third time, the lady being Miss E. A. Boone of Callaway County, Mo., by whom he has had two children, Emma A. and Agnes B. Mr. Wycough is a Mason and has been secretary of the Blue Lodge for some time. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and in religious faith belongs to and attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, with his wife, having served on the official board for a number of years. For several years he was engaged in commercial life, but gave it up on finding that his farms would need all of his attention, and since then he has built up and improved it so well that he now owns one of the finest farms in Northeast Arkansas; together with some very valuable town property. He is an enterprising man, and a prominent figure in Batesville circles, where he enjoys a large degree of popularity.

Col. J. C. Yancey, a prominent attorney of Batesville, and a man of brilliant attainments, whose words of eloquence have often been heard in the halls of justice, was born in Orange County, Va., on July 10, 1853. He is a son of James E. and Mary E. (Waller) Yancey, both natives of the same county in Virginia, who moved to Jefferson County, Ky., in 1859, and remained at that place until 1873, when they repaired to Phillips County, Ark., in which place the father died in 1876, while the mother still survives him, and resides in that county. They were the parents of six children: Archilles N., Charles C., Elizabeth, Amelia, John C. and George W. Col. Yancey was reared in Virginia and Kentucky, and received his education from the schools of both States, his inclination for the law being developed at an early age. At eighteen years of age he began the study of law, and

in 1874 was admitted to the bar in Crittenden County, Ark., where he practiced about one year. He then formed a partnership with Col. A. Crockett, a grandson of famous Davy Crockett, and moved to Arkansas County, Ark., to practice. They remained at this place until 1878, when Col. Yancey came to Batesville, and established a law office, where he practiced alone until 1882, and then formed a partnership with Col. H. S. Coleman, under the firm name of Coleman & Yancey. In 1885 Col. Yancey was elected to the XXVth General Assembly, serving one term, and in 1889 was elected mayor of Batesville, an office he holds at the present time, and fills with distinction. In 1884 he was married to Miss Ella A. Dunnington,

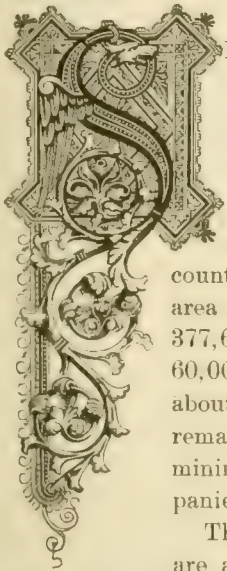
by whom he has had three children: Nona W., Dunnington A. and James C. Col. Yancey is a man of excellent ability, and one whose oratory at times is grand. His shrewdness and foresight have won for him many cases, where facts and argument were needed, and his eloquent addresses to many a jury have given him victory where it needed a man who could play upon the human heart. He is attorney for the Keystone Mining Company, and is president of the Telephone Company of Batesville. Also president of the Charcoal and Chemical Plant, and a principal stockholder in the Bank of Batesville, and also interested in the Batesville Printing Company, and Oil Trough Telephone Company.



CHAPTER XXIII.

SHARP COUNTY—LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY—THE WATER SUPPLY—MINERALS, TIMBER AND SOIL—
 PRODUCTS—VALUATION OF PROPERTY—PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—POPULATION—ERECTION OF THE
 COUNTY—THE LEGAL CENTER—COUNTY BUILDINGS—DAYS OF THE PIONEERS—LAW
 AND EQUITY PRACTICED—THE STRUGGLE OVER SLAVERY AND SECESSION
 —VILLAGES LOCATED AND DESCRIBED—SCHOOL STATISTICS—
 CHURCH PEOPLE—CATALOGUE OF COUNTY OFFI-
 CERS—PERSONAL AND BUSINESS MEMO-
 RANDA—ELECTIONS.

"The busy world shoves angrily aside
 The man who stands with arms akimbo set
 Until occasion tells him what to do."



SHARP COUNTY, lying in the northern tier of counties in Arkansas, is bounded north by Oregon County, Mo., east by Randolph and Lawrence, south by Independence, and west by Izard and Fulton counties, in Arkansas. It has an area of 290 square miles, or about 377,600 acres, of which nearly 60,000 belong to the United States, about 20,000 to the State, and the remainder to individuals, and to mining, timber and railroad companies.

The boundary lines of the county are as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Township 15 north, Range 4 west; thence north on the range line to the line between Townships 18 and 19 north; thence east on the township line to the south-east corner of Section 35, Township 19 north, Range 3 west; thence north on section lines three miles; thence west on the section line one mile; thence north on

section lines five miles; thence in a northwesterly direction on the line between Sharp and Randolph Counties to the State line; thence west, about eighty rods, to the line dividing Ranges 4 and 5 west; thence south on the range line to the northeast corner of Township 19 north, Range 5 west; thence west to the northwest corner of said Congressional township; thence south to the southwest corner of the same; thence west on the township line to the northwest corner of Section 1, Township 18 north, Range 7 west; thence south on section lines to the middle of said township; thence east one mile to the range line; thence south on the range line to the northeast corner of Section 36, Township 16 north, Range 7 west; thence west one and a half miles; thence south on sub-divisional lines to the middle of Township 15 north; thence east on section lines to the line between Ranges 4 and 5 west; thence south on the range line to the line between Townships 14 and 15 north; thence east on the township line to the place of beginning.

The most of the surface lies high and dry, and is drained by waters flowing south tributary to

White River, and others flowing east tributary to Black River. It is classed in the State with the northern barrens and hill region. Its surface presents a variety of features, some portions being hilly and broken, others rolling or undulating, with summit plateaus, while still other portions exhibit a level or flat surface. The ridges, which are from fifty to three hundred feet high, show outcroppings of sandstone and cherty limestone.

The principal difficulty encountered on some of the uplands consists in the loose rocks and boulders lying scattered on the surface or slightly embedded in the earth; but, when these are removed, there remains a light soil, easily cultivated and always possessing to a greater or less extent the elements of fertility. The valley and bottom lands are dark loams, very rich and productive, usually drained by clear and never-failing streams of wholesome water. The latter, however, compose but a small percentage of the area of the county. A large portion of the uplands, as well as all of the valley lands, are comparatively free from rocks, and as the growth of timber is light upon the former it is easily cleared for the plow.

Spring River, flowing from the great Mammoth Spring of Fulton County, enters Sharp from the north, near the middle of the north line of Township 19 north, Range 5 west, flows thence in a southeasterly direction across the county, and contains several good mill seats on its route. South Fork, its principal tributary from the west, enters the county at the northwest corner of the Congressional township just described, and empties into Spring River in the same township. Martin's Creek rises in the extreme northern portion, and flowing southwardly, empties into Spring River, in Range 3 west. Many smaller streams empty into this river within the county. Strawberry River enters from the west, and flowing a little south of east on its general course, crosses the south central portion, its route also offering a number of desirable sites for mills. Piney Fork, another important stream, makes its appearance from the west a few miles south of Strawberry River, and empties into the latter in the southwest part of Township 17 north, Range 5 west.

William's, or South Big Creek, and also Reed's Creek flow into Strawberry River from the south, while North Big Creek, Mill and Harry's Creeks join it from the north. Many smaller streams also find an outlet here. Polk Bayou and Sullivan's Creek, rising in the southwestern portion of the county, flow into White River. Cave Spring, a large body of water, flows through a cavern a few yards from the road leading from Evening Shade to Batesville, at a point about ten miles south of the former place. There are numerous springs in this vicinity, all producing cold, clear and pure water unexcelled in quality. Good well water can also be obtained in many places at a moderate depth, but where springs are not convenient, cisterns are generally in use. The streams mentioned are not sluggish, but run with a swift current, thus making the water pure and healthful for stock.

Sharp County lies in the mineral belt, and zinc has been successfully mined and smelted at Calamine, on Section 22, Township 16 north, Range 4 west, in its southeast part, and also on Sections 12, 28 and 29, Township 18 north, Range 4 west, and there are indications of its existence in other localities. Evidences of the presence of copper have been discovered in Section 32, Township 17 north, Range 6 west. Some two miles from Calamine, in Sections 22, 23, 25 and 30, Township 16 north, Range 4 west, and the surrounding region, lies an immense bed of pot iron or looking-glass ore. Here, before the late war, iron was successfully made in a rude furnace, operated by Bevens & Co. The iron was of a fine quality, and found a ready sale then. The supply of ore is said to be almost inexhaustible. Hematite is found in various parts of the county, cropping out and lying loosely about the ground. Lead ore has also been found in the county, but its extent has not been ascertained. The best of lime has been made at Calamine and other points, and a light-grey, nearly white, marble, which takes on a fine polish, and has been used for grave-stones, lies in illimitable quantities near Highland, and but a few miles from Hardy. Good building stone may be had in various sections.

The timber growth of the county includes pine, all the varieties of oak, walnut, hickory, ash, sycamore, elm, gum and cedar. In the southwestern portion is a belt of yellow pine, of excellent quality. This pine region is about fifteen miles long and from two to five miles wide. Several good saw-mills are now at work in this region, converting the pine trees into lumber for the local trade.*

The resources of the county are almost entirely agricultural, but the natural mineral and horticultural provisions, if developed, might be made very profitable. But little scientific farming has been done. Clover and the tame grasses, though they are said to do well, have scarcely been introduced. Individuals seem content to raise such crops of cotton and corn as the land will produce without re-fertilizing it. More thorough methods of farming must come. In 1880 the county contained 1,183 farms and 44,674 acres of improved land. The vegetable productions for the year 1879, as shown by the United States census of 1880, were as follows: Indian corn, 432,570 bushels; oats, 52,241 bushels; wheat, 18,908 bushels; hay, 282 tons; Cotton, 4,350 bales; Irish potatoes, 4,285 bushels; sweet potatoes, 5,917 bushels; tobacco, 10,070 lbs.

The number of head of live stock, as given by the same census, was: Horses, 2,186; mules and asses, 960; neat cattle, 8,653; sheep, 8,458; hogs, 19,731. The number, as shown by the assessment rolls for 1888, was: Horses, 2,311; mules and asses, 1,003; neat cattle, 11,149; sheep, 7,535; hogs, 14,497. The apparent decrease in the number of sheep and hogs is accounted for by the fact that the assessment rolls show only those on hand when the assessment was taken, and do not, like the census of 1880, include the number slaughtered and otherwise disposed of during the year. The census of 1890 will show a large increase over that of 1880. The county is well adapted to the raising of live stock, the winters being so mild and the range so extensive that but little shelter or feed are required. The stock industry can easily be made a very profitable occupation.

*Quotations from North Arkansas Land Company's description of Sharp County.

In 1880 the real estate of Sharp County was assessed for taxation at \$426,363, and the personal property at \$363,420, making a total of \$788,783, on which an aggregate amount of taxes to the extent of \$11,596 was charged. In 1888 the real estate assessment was \$754,901, and personal property, \$502,085, making a total of \$1,256,986. The total taxes reached \$12,752. This comparison shows that since 1880 the taxable wealth of the county has increased nearly sixty per cent, while the amount of taxes charged is only a trifle more.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad passes through and across the northern part of the county, in the valley of Spring River. It is assessed for taxation here at \$173,496.

The population of the county in 1870 was: White, 5,286; colored, 114; total 5,400. In 1880 it was white, 8,871; colored, 176; total 9,047. This shows an increase from 1870 to 1880, of a little over sixty-seven per cent of the white population and a little over fifty-four per cent of the colored. The immigration being somewhat rapid, the next census will probably present a still larger growth.

The organization of this territory was in accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State, approved in July, 1868. It was named after E. Sharp, one of the representatives of the district composed of Lawrence, Randolph and Greene Counties, and who presented the bill for its formation. The territory composing it was nearly all taken from Lawrence County. By subsequent acts of the General Assembly, the original boundary lines have been slightly changed so as to conform to the present limit, as elsewhere noted. The county is now divided into eighteen municipal townships.

Upon the organization of the county the seat of justice was located at Evening Shade, where it still remains, though strenuous efforts have been put forth for a change to a more central point. Soon after the seat of justice was determined upon, work was commenced for the construction of a courthouse which was completed not later than 1870. This house was a two-story frame, about 40x60 feet in size, with office rooms below, and the court-room

above. It stood until 1879, when it was consumed by fire, together with nearly all of the public records. It is not known how the fire occurred. Since then the county has rented and still continues to rent a building for a court-house. A very substantial wooden jail with an eighteen-inch wall made of planks securely spiked together, containing two rooms with a "cage" in one of them, was constructed soon after the county was organized. It is still standing and is in use. The county owns a "poor farm" consisting of 165 acres, located in Washington Township, on which there are good and comfortable buildings for the use of the paupers of the county, and the superintendent of the farm. The contract for the keeping of the paupers is annually let to the lowest responsible bidder. The poor are here well cared for.

Among the pioneer settlers of (now) Sharp County were John King, who settled where Center postoffice is now located; Robert Lott, who located two miles west; Nicholas Norris and his son-in-law, William McKinley, who settled on Strawberry River, all about the year 1810. Prominent among the pioneers along Spring River were William Morgan, at the mouth of Rock Creek; William J. Gray, William Williford, Solomon Hudspeth, Colby Crawford, Stephen English, Robert J. Moore, Joseph Kellett, John Walker, Samuel Beasley and L. D. Dale. Ferguson B. Boothe settled at the head of Martin's Creek, John C. Garner and his four sisters farther down, and Joseph Kellett at the mouth of the same creek. Mr. Garner and two of his sisters, Mrs. Wilkinson and Mrs. Baker, all at a very advanced age, are living at this time. John and Joseph Hardin, R. P. Smithee, John Milliggan and J. W. Mobley were early settlers on Reed's Creek. John M. Vanhoozer, William Norris and Serrel Mobley early made a home on South Big Creek. The first settlers in the southwest part of the county were John Luce, Josiah Richardson, Plummer Baxter, A. J. Hodges and Judge A. H. Nunn, whose settlement dates from early in the 40's, and Col. William G. Matheny, a pioneer of 1849.

The many very old people now residing in the

county, who have lived here nearly all their lives, prove that this is a remarkably healthy section, notwithstanding all that can be said to the contrary. Several of the old settlers named are over eighty years of age, and two ladies, Mrs. Sarah Galloway and Miss Mary Caton, mention of whom should not be omitted, are ninety-eight and eighty-eight years of age, respectively. In 1876 there were in the county, by actual count, seventy-four persons each over seventy years old.

The county court of Sharp County convenes for its regular sessions on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year, and the probate court on the first Mondays of February, May, August and November. The circuit court convenes for its regular sessions on the first Mondays of June and December of each year. This county belongs to the Third judicial district, of which J. W. Butler, of Batesville, is the present judge.

The legal bar of the county consists of the following named attorneys: Col. J. L. Abernethy, S. H. Davidson (present State senator), John B. McCaleb, W. A. Turner, and A. J. Porter, the present county judge.

There has never been an execution for the offense of murder committed within Sharp County. A few years ago, however, one Joseph Camp was tried at Evening Shade, upon a change of venue from another county, for the killing of one Hulsey, was found guilty, and was hanged for the offense. For crimes committed within the county, there has been no conviction for murder in the first degree, and but one in the second degree, and two for manslaughter. Neither have there been but few homicides. The laws are generally well enforced, and the citizens are law-abiding.

At the beginning of the Civil War of 1861-65, the citizens of this locality were, with only a few exceptions, in full sympathy with the proposed Southern Confederacy, and did all in their power to help establish it. There were but a few Union men, and they refugeeed to the North. A number of companies of soldiers commanded, respectively, by Capts. William Adams, William G. Matheny, A. H. Nunn, M. V. Shaver, and perhaps others, were



Yours Truly,
J. G. McFarrell A. M. D.,
MISSISSIPPI COUNTY ARKANSAS.

recruited and organized in Lawrence County, from that part which now composes Sharp, for the Confederate army, in which they served during the war. No engagement worthy of mention took place here, until the spring of 1864, when Col. Freeman and Maj. M. V. Shaver, with the Third Missouri Confederate Cavalry, met Col. Woods, with a Kansas regiment of Federal cavalry, on the Baker farm on Martin's Creek, in what is now the northern part of the county. On this occasion the Federal troops were routed and compelled to fall back toward headquarters, at Batesville, suffering some loss. There was no bushwacking among the citizens during the war, but several persons were killed by scouting parties passing through. The territory was generally over-run and devastated of its provisions, in consequence of which considerable suffering resulted for the want of food.

Sharp County can boast of no large towns, but it has a number of small villages distributed to suit the convenience of the people.

Ash Flat, located on Section 10, in Richwoods Township, contains four general stores, a drug store, a grocery and saddlery store, two blacksmith shops, two church edifices (one of which is also used for school purposes), a grist and flouring-mill and cotton-gin combined, a saw-mill and cotton-gin combined, one hotel, a lodge each of Masons, Eastern Star, and Knights and Ladies of Honor, one physician, and has a population of about 200. It is located in the best agricultural district of the county, and enjoys a considerable trade.

Some time prior to 1849 a postoffice was established in the hollow south of the east end of what is now the business street of Evening Shade. The office was so situated that after 3 o'clock P. M. of each day it remained in the shade of the tall pines standing on the rising grounds south and west, and for this reason it was named Evening Shade, the name that the place still retains. In June, 1849, Samuel Cammack opened the first store here. The site of its location is now occupied by the business street of the town, immediately in front of the present store of R. D. Williams. The building containing the goods was a canvas tent, with the rear end boarded up, the lock used at the front being

a large and savage female bull-dog. In September following, J. W. Shaver joined Mr. Cammack in the business, and together they formed the firm of Shaver & Cammack. About 1852 a party of natives met J. M. Hiland, a young man from Tennessee, in a saloon kept by one William Vaughan, and there gave him rum until he became intoxicated, after which he was induced to play cards. The victim was soon dispossessed of his money—a considerable amount. Upon sobering up, he exclaimed: "They gave me rum, and hooked my money." In consequence of this, Evening Shade was, for many years, vulgarly called "Hook Rum."

At the beginning of the Civil War, Evening Shade contained three stores and a saloon, and about 100 inhabitants. It now has two general stores, two groceries, a drug store, bookstore, two hotels, mechanics' shops, a large public school-house, three church edifices, three grist-mills, two cotton-gins, five saw-mills, in the town and its immediate vicinity; two shingle-mills, two wool-carding mills, a bed-spring manufactory; a lodge, Chapter and Eastern Star lodge of the Masonic fraternity, and a lodge each of Odd-Fellows, Knights of Honor and Knights and Ladies of Honor, also five physicians, a real estate agent and an insurance agent. Society is refined and cultivated: the town offers attractive advantages; it is a pleasant place in which to live, and a large amount of business is transacted. The population is about 350. The Sharp County Record, a weekly newspaper, in its twelfth volume, is published here by E. G. Henderson, its proprietor. It is well edited and advocates Democratic principles, though ably serving the general interests of its community.

Hardy, located on Spring River and on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, consists of the railroad buildings, a general store, drug store, saloon, blacksmith shop, cotton-gin, a school-house, church and Masonic hall combined, and about twenty families. Williford, on the same river and railroad, ten miles below Hardy, has three general stores, a saloon, cotton-gin, blacksmith shop, railroad section house, a school house used also for religious services, and two stone quarries.

At each of these places is a postoffice, the one at Evening Shade being the only money order office within the county. Other postoffices and post-hamlets, the latter having a store or blacksmith shop, and sometimes both, are Armstrong, Calamine, Canton, Center, Coats, Grange, King's Mills, Loyal, Martin's Creek, Maxville, Polk Bayou, Poughkeepsie, Reed's Creek, Sidney and Winsted.

The subject of education has not been lost sight of in the progress and advancement of other matters. In 1873 a two-story frame college building, 40x80 feet in size, was erected at Evening Shade, and a college was incorporated, but never supplied with a faculty. The building, however, was used for school purposes until 1882, when it was consumed by fire. In general, the people of Sharp County are in favor of popular education. This is evidenced by the fact that nearly, if not all, the districts recently voted a local school tax for 1889. The following statistics are taken from the official report of the State superintendent of public instruction for the year ending June 30, 1888: Scholastic population—White 3,909; colored 66; total 3,975. Enrollment in the public schools—White, 2,228; colored, 13; total, 2,241. Number of districts 66; number reporting enrollment 45; teachers employed 45; number of institutes held 2; number of teachers attending 33; average monthly salaries paid teachers—first grade, males \$42.50, females \$40.00; second grade, males \$37.50, females \$35.00; third grade, males \$27.50; females \$25.00. If these figures indicate a true condition of the schools of the county, it readily appears that only 57 per cent of the white and only 20 per cent of the colored scholastic population attended the public schools. In submitting the above figures to the State superintendent, P. H. Wilkerson, the county examiner, complaining of the failure of school directors to make full reports, said: "The reports are never correct excepting the number of children; all other data are almost entirely neglected." Evidently the school law should be thoroughly revised, so as to compel full and complete reports of all school officers. It is argued here by those most favorable to popular education that all school tuition taxes should be levied by

the State, collected into the treasury, and distributed pro rata to the scholastic population of the State. This would give to each and all an equal share of the school fund, and dispense with all contention and quarreling in school districts about the levy of taxes. The amount expended in Sharp County for the support of the public schools for the year referred to was \$7,499.75.

The religious denominations of Sharp County are the Methodist Episcopal, South, Baptist, Christian, Cumberland Presbyterian and one or two organizations of the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant Churches. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Evening Shade belongs to the Evening Shade Circuit, the other appointments all being in Izard County, where proper mention is made. Ash Flat Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Rev. F. M. Smith, pastor, has eight appointments: Ash Flat, Shiloh, Liberty Hill, Bethlehem, Pleasant Hill, Pleasant Ridge, Stacy Church and Hickory Flat—the latter two being in Izard County—with an aggregate membership of 320. The Mammoth Spring Circuit, composed of Mammoth Spring, in Fulton County, and Hardy and Williford, in Sharp County, Rev. J. F. Troy, pastor, has a membership of forty-five, as given in the last conference minutes. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Maxville, in this county, belongs to Bethesda Circuit, in Independence County. All these belong to the Batesville District. An organization of this denomination at Calamine, another at Cross Roads and another in that vicinity belong to the Calamine Circuit, of Newport District. Other appointments outside of the county belong to this circuit. Rev. S. W. Register is the pastor, and the aggregate membership is 231.

The Baptist Church organizations within the county are Evening Shade, Ash Flat, Bethlehem, Pleasant Hill, George's Camp Ground, and Big Creek. Rev. J. L. Foard is pastor of all except the latter, of which Rev. William Johnson has charge.

Of the Christian Church the following organizations are well known: Ash Flat, Evening Shade,

Center, Blannville, Poughkeepsie, and one in the Higginbottom neighborhood, in the northeast part of the county, none of which have a regular pastor at this writing.

The Cumberland Presbyterians have a congregation at Mt. Carmel, one near Calamine, and one near Highland. Rev. A. C. Evans is pastor at Mt. Carmel.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has an organization at Powell's Chapel, six miles east, and one at Pine Hill, four miles northwest of Evening Shade. The Methodist Protestants have an organization at Liberty Hill.

The following is a list of the names of the county officers of Sharp County, together with the date of terms served by each from the organization of the county to the present time:

Judges: Solomon Yeager, 1868-72; commissioners, 1872-74; C. G. Wilson, 1874-76; C. G. Hunn, 1876-78; A. J. Porter, 1878-80; W. G. Matheny, 1880-86; J. M. Montgomery, 1886-88; A. J. Porter, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Clerks: N. McLeod, from August, 1868, until after election; W. T. Cunningham, 1868-72; J. P. Cochran, 1872-76; J. M. Wasson, 1876-78; T. J. Davidson, 1878-80; J. M. Wasson, 1880-82; R. E. Huddleston, 1882-86; Joshua Waim, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Sheriffs: James K. Jones, 1868-72; T. Y. Huddleston, 1872-80; A. C. Higginbottom, 1880-83; George R. Hall, present incumbent, appointed in 1883, elected in 1884, and served continuously since.

Treasurers: D. C. Wolfe, 1868-72; Robert Gray, 1872-78; T. J. Spurlock, 1878-80; W. G. Horton, 1880-82; E. G. Henderson, 1882-84; C. W. Shaver, present incumbent, first elected in 1884, and served continuously since.

Coroners: J. G. Wolfe, 1868-72; J. T. McCord, 1872-74; A. R. Hipp, 1874-80; J. D. Hankins, —; A. T. Porter, 1884-86; Charles Horn, 1886-88; B. H. Couch, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Surveyors: W. B. Leverton, 1872-76; T. A. McGea, 1876-78; W. W. Hill, 1878-80; T. J. Gay, 1880-82; W. W. Hill, 1882-86; D. D. Spur-

lock, 1886-88; Horace Hill, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: T. Cunningham, 1868-71; F. Goss, 1871-72; J. R. Metcalf, 1872-74; J. J. T. McAdams, 1874-76; J. W. Bristow, 1876-78; R. B. Bellany, 1878-84; A. C. Higginbottom, 1884-86; John Norman, 1886-88; A. C. Higginbottom, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

The political aspect of the county is shown by the number of votes cast for candidates as follows: At the September election in 1888, for governor, James P. Eagle (Dem.), 983; C. M. Norwood (combined opposition), 711. At the November election for president, Cleveland (Dem.), 913; Harrison (Rep.), 115; Streeter (U. L.), 407; Fiske (Pro.), 2.

Mr. J. L. Abernethy of Evening Shade, Sharp County, Ark., was born at Morganton, on the Little Tennessee River, in Loudon County, East Tenn., on the 3d of March, 1835. He is the youngest son of Rev. Berry and Myra (Cobb) Abernethy, formerly of Lincoln County, N. C. The Abernethy family are purely Scotch-Irish blood. As early as the sixteenth century, Rev. John Abernethy, a dissenting minister of the Presbyterian faith, in the Highlands of Scotland, attained great distinction as a theologian and author. Later, Dr. John Abernethy, another member of the family, who emigrated to London, was greatly renowned as a physiologist and surgeon. He was a pupil of Sir Astley Cooper, and gave medical lectures for thirty-five years at St. Bartholomew Hospital. He wrote and published many books on medical and kindred topics. McIlwain, in 1835, published a book entitled "Memoirs of Abernethy," which was re-published in America by the Harpers, and is extensively read. Mr. Abernethy's ancestors came to America prior to the Revolutionary War, settling first in Virginia and then in North Carolina. To a man they stood for the colonies, and against the British. His parents emigrated from North Carolina to Tennessee seventy-four years ago. Rev. Berry Abernethy was licensed to exhort by Bishop Asbury, and to preach by Bishop Roberts.

of the Methodist Church. In his day, he was a minister and revivalist, and well known in the Holston conference. In 1844 he went with the Church South, and fully maintained his Christian character as a minister and a citizen for about sixty years, and died at Rhea Springs, Rhea County, East Tenn., in 1871, aged eighty-eight years. Mr. Abernethy's mother is still living, at the age of eighty-nine years, and is a hale, hearty and active old lady—a woman remarkable for her strong native intellect, and is thoroughly posted in the great events which have transpired during her long and pleasant life. The parents had eight children: Eliza D., Susan R., Martha M. and Artie A.; John C., A. Sylvester, James T. and Joseph L. Eliza D. and Sylvester are dead; balance, except the subject of this sketch, now living in East Tennessee. Dr. John C. Abernethy is an eminent physician and surgeon. He was surgeon of the Sixty-second Tennessee Confederate Regiment and Brigade, surgeon of Gen. Vaughan's brigade at Vicksburg. James T., who was residing in Missouri at the beginning of the war, adhered to the Union side of the controversy, and became colonel of the Tenth Tennessee Cavalry. The subject of this memoir was educated at the Morganton Academy, under the Rev. T. K. Munsey, and Hiawasse College, under Profs. Doak, Bruner and Duncan. He first studied medicine with Dr. Bickwell, at Madisonville, Tenn., and attended lectures in 1855-56 at the University of Nashville. Subsequently, in 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service. He enlisted as a private in Capt. Cawood's company, Forty-third Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Col. J. W. Gillespie and Lient.-Col. D. M. Key, now United States judge, residing at Chattanooga. He was soon transferred to the medical service, and was assigned to duty at London Post, in charge of the sick and wounded, where he remained until the spring of 1863. He then resigned for the purpose of aiding Col. John A. Rowan in raising the Sixty-second Tennessee Regiment, with a view of being surgeon in the field. After the formation of the regiment, he was, on account of domestic afflictions, compelled to decline the position, and his place was filled by his brother. Mr. Abernethy retired

to Rhea Springs, and had no further connection whatever with the war of the States. He began the study of law in August, 1863, and gave it unremitting attention for more than two years, when he was licensed to practice by Judge E. T. Hall, of Knoxville, Tenn., and Chancellor D. C. Trewhitt, of Chattanooga, Tenn. He was first admitted to the bar at Washington, Rhea County, Tenn. Subsequently, he removed to Knoxville, and practiced there until 1870, when, having professional business in Arkansas, he visited that State, and was so well pleased with the country, and especially with his prospective wife, that he removed to the State of Arkansas, and located at Evening Shade, the county seat of Sharp County, where he has since remained, engaged in the practice of the law, and in farming. In 1880 Mr. Abernethy was the Democratic elector on the Hancock and English ticket, for the Fourth Congressional district of Arkansas, and made a thorough canvass of the same. He is now serving his third term as State's attorney for the Third judicial circuit of Arkansas, and is faithfully discharging the duties of the office to the best of his ability. In 1858 he was married to Miss Mary A. Johnston, a daughter of James H. Johnston, a leading citizen of Monroe County, Tenn. By her he had three children. One, Joseph L., is dead; the others, Allie and Effie, their mother having died July 9, 1863, he brought to Arkansas in 1871. They are accomplished young ladies. John B. McCaleb, an attorney of good promise, married Miss Allie, and they have three children. Robert E. Huddleston married Miss Effie. They reside at Ash Flat, and have charge of the high school at that place. Mrs. Huddleston is an accomplished music teacher, and now has charge of a large class of pupils. In the fall of 1871, Mr. Abernethy married the widow of James S. Shaver, on Reed's Creek, Sharp County. She was the daughter of James P. Monger, deceased, and is a native of Roane County, East Tenn. The Shaver and Shelby families are closely connected, and were noted people in Southwestern Virginia, and Upper East Tennessee many years ago. Mrs. Abernethy had one son by Mr. Shaver, James R. Shaver, who is now engaged in the study

of law in his step-father's law office. Mr. and Mrs. Abernethy had three children: Artie and John Loudon living, and Elsie Pearl, who is dead. Mr. Abernethy owns a farm of about 400 acres, situated on Piney Fork of Strawberry River, one and a half miles from town. On this he has two neat and substantial residences, and about 110 acres in cultivation. His home residence is in the suburbs of Evening Shade, surrounded by shrubbery, flowers, forest trees and orchards of the different kinds of fruits. He calls it "Forest Home." Evening Shade is

"The loveliest village of the plain,
Where health and plenty cheer the laboring swain."

At the beginning of the National troubles in 1860-61, Mr. Abernethy doubted the expediency and right of separate State action, and was in favor of remaining in the Union, but after the disruption was an accomplished fact, and the tragedy of war began, he allied himself to the cause of the South, and remained faithful thereto. He believes in maintaining the supremacy of Federal States and individual rights under the laws, and in a revenue tariff, and in a strict construction of the constitution in every article and section thereof. Whilst he is a Democrat from principle and choice, he is conservative, and is neither loud nor illiberal in the expression of his political opinions. He is not a member of any church, but believes all denominations of Christians are meritorious and doing good, more or less. In matters of faith, he is attached to the old-fashioned Methodist doctrines and polity, and thinks the best religion is to live well, die poor, and go to Heaven.

William Jasper Adams, a farmer of North Township, one mile south of Armstrong postoffice, was born in Pulaski County, Mo., May 16, 1836, being the fourth child of a family of nine children. He was raised in Missouri, receiving his limited education in the common schools. September 2, 1859, he married Miss Sarah M. Lee, who was born in Phelps County, Mo., September 2, 1842, and died January 13, 1878. She was the mother of seven children (five of whom are living): William M., John H. (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Halcyn (wife of Alex. Smittle), Orlena,

Bethelda and Thomas S. Mr. Adams married his second wife, the widow Gardner, in February, 1879; she was a daughter of Wiley and Matilda Jones, of Tennessee, who were among the early settlers of Phelps County. They have had two children: James M. and Nettie M. Our subject worked three years in Public Iron Works, was two years in the livery stable business, and has been a farmer. In 1887 he came to Sharp County, Ark., where he now resides. He has about 120 acres of land, some eighty-five under cultivation. May 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Confederate army, and served about four years, having been wounded in the right arm by a gunshot. He was in the battle of Lexington. He is a member of the Knights of Honor; in politics is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. Our subject's parents were William and Charlotte (Malone) Adams, who were born and raised in Washington County, Ky., he having been born in 1808 and she in 1811. Mr. Adams was a farmer, and came to Pulaski County, in 1833, his nearest neighbor being twenty miles away. He returned to Kentucky in 1840, remaining till 1843, when he returned to Pulaski County, his father coming with him, and settling on the Merrimac, in Dent County. He died August 18, 1855. He was a son of Coonrod and Rebecca (Hawk) Adams, who died in 1846 and 1848, respectively. They were about the first settlers of Dent County, and were of Dutch descent.

Jeremiah Pitt Baird, one of the early settlers and leading farmers of Union Township, residing one and one-half miles east of Williford postoffice, was born in Smith County, Tenn., October 10, 1824, the son of Jeremiah and Mary (Pennington) Baird. His father, of Scotch descent, was born in Rowan County, N. C., about 1785, and died in Lawrence County, Ark., in 1857. He married in North Carolina, emigrated from that State to Kentucky in 1817, resided there for one year, when he moved to Smith County, Tenn., and from there to Lawrence County, Ark., in 1841. Mrs. Baird was born in Montgomery County, N. C., near 1791, and died in Lawrence County, Ark., about 1851. Our subject,

the only child living of a family of nine, received most of his education after arriving at maturity, his parents being poor, and he being obliged to work instead of attending school. After coming to Arkansas he lived with his parents till their death. In 1859 he married Miss Susan A. More, who was born in Tennessee about 1830, and died October 8, 1884, in Lawrence County. In 1888 he married Isabelle (Wassen) Crawford, a widow. Mr. Baird enlisted in 1863, in the Union Army, in Company C, First Missouri Cavalry, participating in the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, and was discharged in 1865. He has resided on Spring River since 1841, and has about 200 acres of land, eighty-five under cultivation. He has held the office of justice of the peace several terms in Lawrence County, and was one of the assistants of the county court, when it consisted of the judge and two justices. He is a Republican, voting first for Zachary Taylor. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, as was his first wife. Mr. Baird is an influential citizen, well-to-do and highly respected.

James P. Cochran, of the firm of J. P. Cochran & Son, general merchants and dealers in farming implements, was born in De Kalb County, Tenn., in 1832. His parents were William T. and Jane K. (Duncan) Cochran, of Smith and DeKalb Counties, Tenn., respectively, being married in the latter place. The parents moved to Dresden, Weakley County, Tenn., when James was very young, and resided there until their decease, Mr. Cochran dying in 1862, and his wife several years after their arrival. The elder Cochran was a tailor and clothier, and, later in life, established a general merchandise store. He built up a large trade, and was one of the most popular merchants of that section in his day, bearing a reputation for honesty and enterprise that has been well guarded by his son. He fought in one of the Indian Wars, and was a member of the I.O.O.F. His father, Henry Cochran, of Scotch-Irish descent, died in Smith County, Tenn., where he had resided for a great number of years. The mother of James P. Cochran was a member of the Christian Church, and died in that faith. Her father, Josiah Duncan, was an old resident of De Kalb County, Tenn.,

where he died. James P. Cochran is the eldest of two sons and three daughters. He was educated at the Dresden (Tenn.) Academy and schools in the vicinity, receiving a good English education and business training. At thirteen years of age he held a position of trust with a firm in Dresden, and remained with them eight years. The experience gained in commercial life during that time made him one of the shrewdest business men in his section, although just attaining his manhood, and shortly afterward he entered into partnership with his father, in the same place, and continued with him until an excellent opportunity was presented at Hickman, Ky., to which place he removed and established a livery business. Mr. Cochran's marriage occurred at Dresden, in 1857, to Julia, daughter of David and Harriet Shaver, natives of Tennessee, where Mr. Shaver died, when his daughter was very young. The mother afterward moved to Sharp County, where she died a few years later. Mrs. Cochran's death occurred on the 27th of December, 1866; she was the mother of one son and one daughter. Mr. Cochran was again married on January 10, 1870, his second wife being Miss Martha M. Shaver, a sister of his first wife, this lady dying March 23, 1886. In 1861 he moved to Salem, and established himself in business, but was compelled to close up on account of the war. In 1865 he was appointed clerk of Fulton County, and in 1866 was re-elected, and held the office for three years. He moved to Sharp County, in 1869, and in 1872 was elected clerk of Sharp County, holding that office for four years. He next occupied the present building and commenced a commercial career, and since then has been one of the most successful business men in Sharp County. The firm have a fine stock of goods valued at \$5,000. Besides this, Mr. Cochran owns several good farms and some 2,000 acres of land in Sharp County. He is a representative merchant, a shrewd and fair-dealing business man, and one of the most progressive citizens of this section. He has in his possession the first dollar he ever earned, and has kept it as a memento of the early days when he had nothing in the world but his own pluck and determination to succeed.

In politics Mr. Cochran is a Democrat, and in religious faith a Methodist, as also were his two wives.

David Collins, a farmer of North Township, nine miles northeast of Afton postoffice, Fulton County, was born in Indiana, June 2, 1835. His grandfather, Aaron Collins, who was born in North Carolina and married there, moving to Morgan County, Ind., and afterward coming to Missouri about 1834, where he died. David's father, Stephen Collins, was born in Kentucky about 1800, but came to Indiana with his parents when quite young; there he married Mary Lang, moving to Missouri in 1837, and in 1863 went to Lawrence County, and died there in 1864. Our subject's mother was born in Ohio about 1801, and died in Fulton County, Ark., in 1881. She was the mother of five children, David being the third; he was raised in Douglas County, Mo., his schooling being limited to three months. He lived at home till after his father died, and in 1867 married Miss Martha Hopper, who was born in Indiana in 1841. They have a family of twelve children: Lee, Aaron T., Rosa T., Daniel N., David (infant), now living. Mr. Collins was a resident of Lawrence County for six years, and has resided in Sharp County since 1869. He has 160 acres of land, twenty-five acres of which are under cultivation. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served about two years. In politics he is a Democrat, his first presidential vote being for Cleveland. He is a good citizen and highly respected.

Sam H. Davidson, of Sharp County, was born near Camden, Benton County, Tenn., January 29, 1846. He is a son of John Wallace and Susan L. (Prance) Davidson, born in Huntsville, Ala., in 1814, and Montgomery County, Tenn., in 1818, respectively. The parents were married in Humphreys County, Tenn., in 1836, and lived in that State, at Camden, until 1865, when they moved to Graves County, Ky. In 1866 they lived a short time at Jackson, Mo., but during that year changed their residence to Randolph County, Ark., and in 1867 to Doniphan, Ripley County, Mo., thence to Evening Shade, Ark., in 1869, where the father died in October, 1870. Previous to 1852, the

elder Davidson was clerk of the circuit court of Benton County, Tenn., and after that year he practiced law up to the time of his death. In 1859-60 he was a member of the Tennessee legislature, representing Benton and Humphreys Counties in the house, and was present at the extra session that paved the way for the secession of Tennessee, giving earnest support to the vigorous war measures of the governor, Isham G. Harris. For many years he was a zealous Mason, and was a member of the Methodist Church from 1865 until his death. His father, John Davidson, was born in Virginia or North Carolina during the latter half of the eighteenth century, removed to and was an inn-keeper in Huntsville, Ala., and died there in 1815. His mother was Mary Wallace, of Scottish ancestry, noted for her beauty and culture among the early settlers of North Alabama. The father of John Davidson was Abraham Davidson, a native Pennsylvanian, a soldier of the Revolution, who settled in North Carolina, and afterward in Montgomery County, Tenn., and who died in Benton County, Tenn., in 1838. The father or grandfather of Abraham, James Davidson, was a native of Scotland, who came with his family, and settled near the Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania, and claimed to be the first Davidson to settle in North America. The mother of Sam H. Davidson is still living, a devout Christian, and has been a member of the Methodist Church for more than forty years. She is a daughter of John Prance, of Scotch and Irish descent, who died in Montgomery County, Tenn. His wife, Mary Cooper, was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., and died in McCracken County, Ky. Sam H. Davidson is the seventh child of five sons and five daughters, of whom seven are still living. He attended the Camden (Tenn.) Academy until 1861, when the Civil War closed up the schools of West Tennessee, after which he pursued his studies at home until the latter part of the war, when he enlisted, serving first in the Tenth and afterward in the Nineteenth Tennessee Cavalry, and taking part in many sharp engagements and brilliant dashes, under Gen. N. B. Forrest, during his operations in Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi. In 1866 he began the study of law with his

father, and in 1868 he was examined and admitted to practice in all the courts of the State of Missouri, by the circuit court of Ripley County, at Doniphan. In 1869 he came to Evening Shade, and at the first term of the circuit court of Sharp County, held by Judge (afterward Governor) Baxter, he was admitted to practice in the inferior courts of Arkansas. A few years afterward, on examination, he was licensed to practice in the supreme court of Arkansas, and his practice has extended through Fulton, Izard, Sharp and Independence Counties, and in the supreme court at the capital of the State. In 1870 he served as county attorney for Sharp County; in 1872 the Governor appointed him county superintendent of public schools. In 1872-73 he was editor and part owner of the Sharp County Herald, a Democratic newspaper. He has frequently been called by his brethren of the bar to preside as special judge of the circuit court in Fulton, Izard and adjoining counties. In 1874 he was defeated for delegate to the constitutional convention, but in 1876, after a sharp contest, he was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, and after his term expired he was re-elected without opposition, and at the organization, in 1879, received a very flattering vote for speaker of the house. He never sought office afterward, but in 1888, without any solicitation on his part, he was nominated by the Democratic party of the Second senatorial district as their candidate, and, after a hotly-contested campaign, defeated the Union Labor and political Wheel nominee for State senator, carrying every county in the district, his majority reaching nearly 2,000; and, while he did not seek the place in any sense, he lacked but three votes, on several ballots, of election as president *pro tem* of the senate (lieutenant-governor) at the close of the legislative session of 1889. Mr. Davidson is a hold-over senator, and will be a member of the session of 1891. He has been a Mason for about eighteen years, holding membership in the Lodge, Chapter and Council, and has been Master of his Lodge and District Deputy Grand Master, and for more than ten years has served his Chapter as High Priest. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor, and

has held the offices of Past Dictator, Reporter and Grand Representative. In the State conventions of his party he has served several times on the committee to formulate a platform, and, in 1884, he was secretary of the convention held in Little Rock which nominated candidates for State offices, and selected delegates to the National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, that nominated Cleveland. Mr. Davidson was married in 1870, to Virginia, daughter of William and Frances French, and has five children. He has a pleasant and comfortable home at Evening Shade, a number of town lots there and in other villages, and about 1,000 acres of land in various portions of the county. He is devoted to his family and his friends, and an earnest worker for the promotion of the material prosperity of Arkansas.

Dr. John O. Durham, a prominent physician and druggist at Ash Flat, was born in Shelby County, Tenn., in the year 1851. He is a son of the Rev. Dennis and Sarah (Harper) Durham, the former a noted and eloquent divine who was born in Georgia, in the year 1824, and the latter in North Carolina in 1832. The parents were married in Shelby County, where the mother is still living. The Rev. Durham during his life had been a Missionary Baptist minister for twenty years, and his fame as an eloquent and gifted speaker was widespread. He also served sixteen days in the Confederate army with General Forrest, and in the short time of his stay in the army he made many warm friends among the boys in gray. Mr. Durham died in 1873, after a long and useful life. His father was Grisham Durham, of Irish descent, who was born in South Carolina, and in after years moved to Lawrence County, Ark., where he was appointed county surveyor for a number of years, and died in 1856. The mother of Dr. John O. Durham was a daughter of James Harper, of North Carolina, a brick mason by trade, who was one of the first settlers of Memphis, Tenn., and helped to build the first brick building in that city. The Doctor is the oldest of four sons and three daughters, and spent the greater portion of his younger days on a farm. When eighteen years of age he began the study of medi-

cine with Dr. Ed. Irby, and Dr. B. A. Mathews, of Cuba, Tenn., and under these able instructors he acquired a thorough knowledge of the intricate study of medicine. In 1873 the Doctor commenced to practice, and since that time he has steadily raised himself to the top of his profession. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Elizabeth J. Smith, a daughter of James and Lucy Smith, of Lawrence County, Ark., her father being at one time one of the most illustrious of Lawrence County's citizens. Mr. Smith served in the Confederate army through the war, and was taken a prisoner to Little Rock, where he died, his wife following him to the grave in 1869. The Doctor and his wife have had nine children, of whom one son and two daughters are still living. In 1876 he moved to Calamine, Ark., where he practiced for about one year, and then came to Ash Flat, where he has been residing ever since. His skill as a physician has given him a large practice, and as an individual he has won a host of friends. He is a self-made man in the true sense of that term, and is in every way worthy of the success which has fallen to his lot. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat, and has also been a member of the A. F. & A. M., of Ash Flat, since 1880, holding the offices of Secretary, Junior Warden, and at the present time Senior Deacon. He also belongs to Royal Arch Chapter No. 50, Evening Shade, and was at one time Master of Third Vail. He is now a Royal Arch Captain, and a member of Eastern Star, Adah Chapter No. 32, of Ash Flat. He is also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and has been Protector and Treasurer. The Doctor and his wife are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church, he for a period of twenty-two years, and Mrs. Durham for fifteen years.

Wiley Marshal Edwards, a leading farmer, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., January 8, 1836, where he was reared and received his limited education. In 1859, while yet unmarried, he started West to seek his fortune, locating in Sharp County, Ark., where he has since resided. His parents were Michael and Sarah (Bennett) Edwards, who were born in Tennessee in 1812 and

1815, respectively, his father having died in 1886 in Tennessee, where he had always resided, with the exception of 1871 and 1872, when he was in Arkansas; the mother of Wiley died in Tennessee in 1876. His grandfather, William Edwards, was a native of South Carolina, but came to Tennessee in an early day. In this family there were seven children, four of whom are living: Sarah (residing in Tennessee), Rebecca (residing in Tennessee), Robert H. (residing in Jackson County, Ark.), and the subject of this sketch, who was the second child. In June, 1861, Mr. Edwards enlisted in the Confederate Army, Company E, Twenty-first Arkansas Regiment, under Capt. Nunn, and served for four years, participating in the battle of Corinth, Miss. At the close of the war he returned to Sharp County, and married Mrs. Maria (Simson) Barnett, a widow, in 1874; she was born on the farm where our subject now resides, in 1849, and died in 1879. By this marriage there were three children, John B., Marshall W., William O. In 1880 he married Anna Lock, a native of Tennessee, she having been born in 1858. They have six children: James C., George, Etta, Orra and two not named. Mr. Edwards has 800 acres of land, about 200 cultivated, located on Strawberry River. This is a fine stock farm. Mr. Edwards is a member of Maxville Masonic Lodge, and is a Democrat, having cast his first vote for Gen. Scott.

Charles W. English, a farmer, of Union Township, four miles west of Ravenden postoffice, was born in Sharp County, Ark., June 19, 1850, the son of Edward N. and Sarah (Hudspeth) English. Edward N., a farmer, of English descent, was born in Tennessee; he was in the service of the Confederate army, was taken prisoner, and died at Alton, Ill., in 1864. He came from Tennessee, with his parents, to Sharp County, in an early day, his father being one of the first settlers. Our subject's grandfathers were Samuel Hudspeth and Stephen English. His mother was born in 1826, and reared in what is now Sharp County; she is yet living, and the mother of six children, of whom Charles W. was the eldest. He was educated in the common schools of Sharp County; in 1867 married Miss Sarah Williford, who was born in 1850, and

reared in Sharp County, and died in 1871. She was the mother of three children, none of whom are living. He married Miss Mollie Fair in 1873; she was born in Sharp County in 1857, and died in 1883. By this marriage he has four children, three living: Green T. E., Saphronia and Rhoda B. In June, 1888, he married Miss Nancy S. Howard, who was born in Lawrence County, Ark., in 1860. Mr. English has resided where he now lives since 1878, having 270 acres of land, about sixty acres on Spring River bottom, all in cultivation. He is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Greeley, and is a good citizen, highly respected and well-to do.

David R. Ford, a well-known farmer, ginner and miller, of Sullivan Township, was born in Smith County, Tenn., in 1827, and is a son of James G. and Martha (Rowland) Ford, of Smith County, born in 1803 and 1802, respectively. The parents lived in that county until the year 1844, and then moved to Arkansas, and settled on White River, in what is now Stone County, where they lived among the early settlers for the rest of their days. The father died in 1866, and the mother in 1868, both members of the Methodist faith. The elder Ford was a farmer by occupation, and a soldier in the Seminole War, in Florida. He was a son of Zachary Ford, of Virginia, one of the early settlers of Smith County, Tenn., where he farmed and held the office of justice of the peace for a great many years. The Ford family are of French descent. David Rowland, the father of Mrs. J. G. Ford, was born and reared in North Carolina, and was also one of the early settlers of Smith County, Tenn., where he died at an advanced age. David R. Ford is the third child of three sons and five daughters, and moved to the State of Arkansas with his parents in 1844. In 1855 he was married to Martha P. Headstream, daughter of John and Harriet Headstream. The father was a native of Sweden, and a sailor for a number of years before coming to America. He was married in Tennessee, his wife's native State, and moved to Phillips County, Ark., afterward to Monroe County, where he died. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ford, of whom eight

sons and one daughter still survive. Soon after their marriage they settled at a point about eight miles above Batesville, where they resided until February, 1887, when Mr. Ford concluded to move to their present farm, some ten miles south of Evening Shade. He now has 350 acres of land under cultivation, owning altogether about 700 acres, besides operating a cotton-gin, corn-mill and thresher, and his present prosperity is due entirely to his own enterprise and energy. Before the war Mr. Ford was captain of a company of militia, and when the outbreak occurred he enlisted in Newton's regiment of cavalry, Arkansas' troops, and served about one year and a half. After the war he was elected justice of the peace, and held the office two years, and in 1874 was elected assessor of Independence County, a position he filled with distinction for the same length of time. He is a Democrat in politics, and a valuable man to his party, being a strong supporter of his principles.

John C. Garner, one of the early settlers of Sharp County, and postmaster of Martin's Creek postoffice since its establishment in 1876, in his residence, was born in Williamson County, Tenn., December 4, 1808, son of John and Sally (Cochran) Garner. John was born in Tennessee, and was drowned in Spring River, Arkansas, about 1820. He was one of the first settlers of Sharp County, having come from Illinois about 1818. The mother of our subject was born in Tennessee, about 1778, of Welsh descent, and died in Sharp County, near 1860. She was the mother of six children, three of whom are now living, our subject being the first. He was of Scotch and Irish descent, raised in Sharp County, and never saw a schoolhouse till twenty years of age, and never went to school. John C. has been a resident of Sharp County since about 1818; he helped to clear the farm on which he resides, and endured many hardships incident to pioneer life. He was a noted hunter, and shot many deer where Monmouth Spring Village now stands. In 1828 he married Miss Arrena Gray, born in Boone County, Mo., in May, 1811, and who died in 1854; she was the mother of ten children (five of whom are living): Milton (deceased), Redman (deceased), Sally (deceased), Hiram, Bet-

sey (wife of William Ratcliff), Lewis (deceased), Calvin (deceased), Nancy (wife of Elijah Ratcliff), Helena (wife of James A. Graves) and Harden. In 1857 John C. married Mrs. Mary (Farris) Rice, who was born and raised in Tennessee. She was born in 1805, and died in 1887. Our subject has resided on the place he now owns, for some forty years, and has sixty acres of land. He resides with his son, Hiram, who farms the place. It contains 120 acres, forty under cultivation. Hiram was married, in 1859, to Miss Martha Rice, who was born in Tennessee, in 1837, and who died in 1881. She was the mother of six children, two of whom are living. Mary (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Rosetta (deceased), Permetta, Indiana (deceased) and Arazana. Hiram was married the second time in October, 1882, to Melinda (McCanny) Brown, a widow. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Christian Church, as are Hiram and his wife. Hiram served in the Federal army about one year, and has held the office of constable two years. John C. is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren. Hiram cast his first presidential vote for Bell, of Tennessee.

John L. Gawf is a well-to-do farmer of Washington Township, and grandson of Edmond Gawf, of North Carolina, who died in Tennessee. John's father, George W. Gawf, was born in Tennessee, in 1818, and went when a boy with his parents to Tennessee, where he married. He was a farmer, and in 1852 he went to Carroll County, Ark., and to Sharp County in 1864, where he is still living. He is of Dutch descent. His wife was Mary A. Doss, born in 1819, by whom he had eight children, six of whom are living: William, James P., Margaret Stoddard, Mary Ann Montgomery, Jerusha Shaw, and John L., the subject of this sketch, the eldest, who was born in Henderson County, Tenn., December 25, 1840; he was raised until eleven years of age in Tennessee, where he received part of his schooling, and the remainder in Sharp County. In 1867 he married Miss Margaret C. Johnson, who was born in Tennessee, Knox County, in 1847, and whose father was Jahue Johnson, a Baptist minister, and old citizen of Sharp County,

where he now resides, and whose mother was Rebecca Johnson. Margaret is the mother of nine children, eight of whom are living: William W., Mary A. R., Jehu L., John H., Catherine E., James M., Samuel N. and Dora B. Mr. Gawf has a farm of 280 acres, on which he has resided since 1870, 150 acres of which are cultivated. He served in the Confederate Army, in Company G, Fourteenth Arkansas Regiment, in the battles of Pea Ridge (Ark.), Corinth and Iuka (Miss.), Delhi (La.), and various other skirmishes, and was discharged in 1865. He is a Democrat in politics, and is an influential citizen and well-to-do. His two eldest children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. William A. Gibson, one of Mill Creek's leading citizens and physicians, was born in Franklin County, Ala., in 1840. He is a son of W. N. and Nancy (Crocker) Gibson, both born in the year 1815, the former in Tennessee, and the latter in North Carolina, and were united in marriage in the State of Alabama, where they have resided ever since, with the exception of several years' sojourn in Texas. In religious faith both parents have been Primitive Baptists for a great length of time, and the father for a number of years was tax collector and assessor of Walker County, Ala. He is at present justice of the peace of his county, and has held that office several years, having also been a member of the A. F. & A. M. for the past forty years. His father was Jacob Gibson, of Tennessee, who resided in Alabama some length of time, but died in the State of Arkansas. The father of Jacob Gibson was Jacob Gibson, a Revolutionary soldier of early days, who died in Walker County, Ala. On the mother's side, James Crocker, Mrs. W. N. Gibson's father, was an Irishman, who emigrated to the United States when a young man. His wife was also a native of Ireland, but they were married in North Carolina, and, after a long residence in Alabama, both died in that State. Dr. William A. Gibson is the second child of two sons and one daughter. He was educated at the common schools, and, by a close application to his studies himself, and, after having thoroughly mastered his books, he taught

school for a number of years, in the meantime reading physic all the while. After the war was over he attended the Mobile Medical College, and immediately set out to carve his name in the temple of fame. He practiced in Alabama until the year 1874, and then moved to Sharp County, Ark., where he still resides. The Doctor owns 160 acres of land on Mill Creek, of which forty-five acres are under cultivation. When he first arrived in Sharp County he had very little, if anything at all, in the way of wealth, but, by his shrewdness in trading, his energy and his natural abilities, besides being a skillful physician, he soon placed himself in an independent position. In 1867 the Doctor was married to Mrs. Eliza M. Wilkins, a daughter of Thomas and Sidney Price, of North Carolina, and by this marriage has one son, Ellis Lee. In politics he is Democratic, and gave his vote to Cleveland in 1888. He has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. since his twenty-first year, and at present belongs to Smithville Lodge No. 29. Mrs. Gibson has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for twenty-four years.

J. W. Graddy & Bro., farmers and proprietors of a saw-mill, are sons of Lewis and Matilda (Ford) Graddy. The father, a farmer of Scotch and Irish descent, was born in Tennessee, and died in 1862. His widow was born in North Carolina, and is now living. They were married in Alabama, and came to Mississippi, where they resided till 1858, when they removed to Arkansas. Matilda is the mother of seven children (five now living): Edward F., G. W., Mary J. (deceased), Sarah F. (deceased), Nancy C., J. B. and J. W. J. B. Graddy, the oldest child and junior partner of this firm, was born in October, 1846, in Alabama. He lived in Mississippi till the age of twelve years, when he came to Sharp County, Ark. He attended school in both States. In October, 1865, he married Miss Mahala E. Bell, who was born in Kentucky in 1845; they have had seven children: Lewis W., Charles S., Clara E., Margaret C., John H., George W. and Lucy E. Mr. Graddy served all through the war, a part of the time in the Confederate army, in Capt. Nunn's company, and the remainder in the Union army. He has eighty acres of land, twenty acres being

under cultivation. J. W. Graddy, the second child, and senior partner of this firm, was born in Alabama, August 8, 1848, and received his education in Mississippi and Sharp County, Ark. In 1869 he married Miss Alice Hamilton, who was born in Arkansas in 1849. Their family consists of six children: William A. (deceased), Benjamin F., James P., Winnie A., Martin L. and Artie M. He has eighty acres of land, about thirty-five being under cultivation. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1887 this firm erected a saw-mill and cotton-gin at a cost of \$2,000, the capacity of the mill being 8,000 feet per day. Both are good business men, and have secured a good trade. They are Democrats in politics, and J. W. served one term as justice of the peace.

William P. Hamilton, of the firm of Hamilton & Tindel, proprietors and owners of the Hamilton flour and saw-mills and rail factory, one mile east of Evening Shade, was born in Independence County in 1850, and is a son of James A. and Catherine E. (Metcalf) Hamilton, natives of North Carolina, and born in 1822 and 1830, respectively. The parents were married in that State, and in 1849 moved to Independence County, Ark. The following year they came to what is now Sharp County, and located near Evening Shade, and in 1868 the family settled on the farm where William P. Hamilton now resides. The saw-mill was erected in 1865, and purchased by the elder Hamilton in 1868, who immediately established a flour-mill and rail factory, which business he continued with great success until his death, in 1884. The present firm, however, was established in 1872. The flour-mills have a capacity of 100 bushels of wheat and 200 bushels of corn per day; the saw-mill a capacity of 1,200 feet of lumber per day. The elder Hamilton was a member of the A. F. & A. M., Evening Shade lodge, and with his wife attended the Christian Church a great number of years. Mrs. Hamilton, who is still living, is a daughter of Andrew K. Metcalf, of North Carolina; he was born in that State in 1808, moving to Independence County in 1849, where he resided six years, and then came to what is now Sharp County. His wife is still living at the age of seventy-nine

years. William P. Hamilton was married, in 1872, to Ruth J., daughter of Young and Jane Richie. His wife was born in Mississippi, where her mother died when the daughter was very young, and where the father still resides. She moved to Arkansas with an uncle, and was here married to Mr. Hamilton. This union has given them two sons and one daughter. Mr. Hamilton has lived on the old farm ever since 1868, and has about forty-five acres of land under cultivation, owning altogether 160 acres. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1874, holding the offices of secretary and grand secretary during that time. He also belongs to the Evening Shade Masonic Lodge, and has held the offices of junior warden, master and several others. Mr. Hamilton and his wife and oldest son are members of the Christian Church. They are a well-known family in this vicinity, and are held in the highest esteem by their neighbors.

E. G. Henderson, editor of the Sharp County Record, was born in Catoosa County, Ga., in 1850, and is a son of Charles and Sophia A. C. (Ussery) Henderson, born in Halifax County, Va., in 1803, and Charlotte County, Va., in 1810, respectively. The parents were married in North Carolina in 1830, and shortly afterward settled in Virginia. They remained in that State a few years, and then moved to Alabama, and from there to Georgia, where the elder Henderson died in 1853. The family continued in Georgia several years after the father's death, and in 1856 moved to Izard County, Ark. From that place they changed their residence to Batesville, where they resided until 1869, and then moved to Little Rock. A few years later the mother came to Evening Shade, where she still lives. She is a daughter of John Ussery, a native of Virginia, who enlisted in the War of 1812, but who never engaged in active service, as peace was declared shortly after his entrance into the ranks. E. G. Henderson is the youngest of five sons and five daughters, of whom four are yet living. He was educated in Batesville, and in his eighteenth year went to Little Rock, where he remained one year, learning the printer's trade. He then moved to Jacksonport, and farmed in Jackson County for

two seasons, but as the sea is to the mariner, so was printer's ink to young Henderson, and he gave up his agricultural pursuits to enter the office of the Herald, in Evening Shade, as a compositor. He remained in that capacity until the year 1874, and then, in partnership with J. W. Clark, he established the North Arkansas Democrat. In 1879 he was made postmaster, and at the same time engaged in the grocery and stationer's business, continuing in that until 1882, when he was elected treasurer of Sharp County, and held the office for two years. In 1884 he purchased the Sharp County Record, which paper he still edits and publishes, and has not only made it the leading exponent of Democratic principles in Sharp County, but also a magnificent news gatherer. Mr. Henderson was married in September, 1879, to Miss Minnie Turney, daughter of the Rev. Daniel M. and Isabella B. Turney, now residents of South Dakota. Mrs. Henderson was born in Mattoon, Ill., and died June 23, 1889, at her home in Evening Shade. Three children were born to this marriage, of whom two are still living. Mr. Henderson is a member of Evening Shade Lodge No. 143, A. F. & A. M., "Rural" Royal Arch Chapter No. 50; I. O. O. F., and K. of H. His eldest brother served in the Confederate army, and fought almost through the entire war. He was killed in 1864, about twenty-five miles above Batesville, on the White River, by a scouting party. Another brother, Charles E., gave two years' service to the Confederate cause, and was severely wounded at the battle of Augusta, Ark., in 1865, but recovered, and is now a farmer of Sharp County. The mother of Mr. Henderson, although very near the advanced age of eighty years, is still living and is as active and capable of doing as much work as many other women fifteen or twenty years younger. Mr. Henderson, in the rush and hurry of his active life, still finds the time to devote to her, and though stern to the outside world as a rule, he is one of the gentlest of sons.

Thomas I. Herrn, teacher, also a farmer and stock dealer in Highland Township, was born in Independence (now Izard) County, in 1861. His parents were John and Malinda (Finley) Herrn, of

Tennessee and Arkansas, respectively, who were united in marriage in Independence County. The father was a farmer by occupation, who died in Ozark County, Mo., in 1863. He was a son of Thomas Herrn, one of the pioneers of Arkansas. His wife's father was Isaac Finley, who settled in Izard County, Ark., at a very early day, and died there in the year 1865. Thomas I. Herrn received but little schooling until his thirteenth year, and then attended Evening Shade high school for three years. He subsequently went to the State University at Fayetteville, and afterward taught school himself for four years. In 1883 he was married to Kate, a daughter of James P. and Julia Cochran, whose history appears in this volume. By this marriage he has had one son and two daughters, the latter living. After his marriage Mr. Herrn moved to Evening Shade, and taught school for two years, but gave that occupation up to commence farming at South Fork. He now has 600 acres of land, with about seventy-five acres under cultivation, which, on his arrival, was destitute of improvement. In politics he is a Democrat, and is zealous in upholding the principles of that party. Mr. Herrn is one of that type of men who present a strong example for the younger generation to follow. He was thrown on his own resources at the age of thirteen, and went to work for \$8 a month, on a farm.

Jasper N. Higginbottom, whose success as a farmer and stock raiser has seldom been equaled, was born in Independence County, in 1846. His parents were James and Nancy (Ward) Higginbottom, who were born in Kentucky, in 1801, and South Carolina, in 1809, respectively, and were married in Perry County, Tenn., about the year 1840. The parents moved to Independence County, Ark., in 1846, and four or five years later changed their residence to Lawrence County, where the father died. The elder Higginbottom was a well-known boatman on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and in his later days quite an extensive farmer. His father was Oglesbury Higginbottom, a native of Ireland. The mother of Jasper died in 1877, in the religious faith of the Christian Church. Jasper was the eighth child of eight sons

and six daughters, of whom only two sons and one daughter are yet living. His education was somewhat limited on account of the facilities for attending school not being so good as they are at the present day, but his natural shrewdness and quickness of comprehension made up for any deficiency in that respect. In 1868 he was married to Miss Sarah Wilmuth, a daughter of Edward and Mary Wilmuth, of Kentucky, and by this marriage has had twelve children, of whom seven are still living. Mr. Higginbottom continued to reside in Lawrence County until 1877, when he moved to his present farm, in Sharp County, where he owns about 600 acres of land, and has some 120 acres under cultivation. In addition to his farm, he deals in stock on an extensive scale, and has the reputation of being one of the best men in the business in that section. He is noted for his fair dealing in all business transactions, and is one of the most popular men in Sharp County. In politics, Mr. Higginbottom is a Democrat, and that party has in him a representative who strongly supports their principles and men.

Russel Jordan, justice of the peace, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser, is the youngest of three sons and six daughters. He was born in St. Clair County, Ala., December 22, 1827, and is the son of Stephen and Sarah (Deerman) Jordan, of South Carolina, where they were reared and married. The parents removed to St. Clair County, Ala., soon after their marriage, where the father died when Russel was but two or three years old. The mother married a second time, her next husband being Peter Roadland, who died shortly before Russel left St. Clair County, and the mother's death occurring after the war. The elder Jordan was a farmer, and a soldier in the War of 1812, fighting under Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He was of Irish descent, as was also the father of Mrs. Jordan, William Deerman. Upon looking over the thousands of schools and colleges now in every part of our country, it is hard to conceive the difficulty that early settlers had to contend with in order to procure an education for their children. But the facilities then were not near what they are now, and where there is

no excuse for any civilized being to be uneducated at the present day, at that period it was entirely different, and the children who were eager for an education, in the unsettled portions, were unable to attend school. This was the case of Russel Jordan, but, though seriously handicapped as he was, he managed to obtain a few years' study at the common schools, and when unable to attend, applied himself to his books and mastered what he desired to learn. On January 2, 1847, he was married to Martha, daughter of Levi and Jane Watson, of North Carolina, who moved to Sharp County, in 1852, where they have since died. Mrs. Jordan was born in St. Clair County, Ala., where her parents resided some time, and died in 1861. Six children were born to this marriage, of whom three are yet living. His second marriage was in 1862 to Nancy J., daughter of Harvey D. and Josephine Worthington, of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. The parents moved to Arkansas, about the year 1856, and settled in Prairie County, where the father died. Mrs. Worthington is now residing in Kentucky, her daughter's birth-place. Seven sons and four daughters were born to Mr. Jordan's second marriage, all of them still living, and, remembering his early experience in attending school, he has spared no pains in giving them the best education obtainable. In 1852 he moved to Mississippi, and from there to what is now Sharp County, Ark., the following year, where he settled on a farm. His land at that time had but seven or eight acres cleared, but now he has over 100 acres cleared and under cultivation, and owns about 210 acres altogether, all the result of his own industry and good management. Mr. Jordan is a well-known and popular man in his vicinity, and mingles in public life considerably, having for the past thirty years held several public offices, such as deputy sheriff, justice of the peace (his present official capacity) and others. In politics he is a Democrat and a staunch adherent to that party. He enlisted in the Confederate army during the war, becoming a member of Col. Freeman's regiment of cavalry, and performed some excellent work in a number of battles. Mr. Jordan is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and has

been master a great many years of Curia Lodge No. 144. He also belongs to "Rural" Royal Arch Chapter No. 50, at Evening Shade, and has held several of the offices, and is a member of Eastern Star, having been for some time past worthy patron. At one time he was commissioned to organize chapters of his fraternity throughout North Arkansas, and succeeded in establishing quite a number.

John B. McCaleb, a prominent attorney at Evening Shade, was born at Evening Shade, Ark., October 24, 1856. He is a son of Col. James H. and Frances A. (Jenkins) McCaleb, of Knox County, Tenn., and Bowling Green, Ky., respectively. The mother was married in her fourteenth year to William French, and soon after moved to Little Rock. After a short residence in that place, they came to Evening Shade, at a time when there were but one or two families living there, and where Mr. French died. In 1854 Mrs. French was married to Col. McCaleb, who had come from Tennessee, and both have resided in Evening Shade up to the time of their death. The father was a farmer and hotel proprietor for twenty-five years, and was one of the best-known hotel men in Northeast Arkansas. In earlier days the elder McCaleb held the office of justice of the peace. He served almost through the entire war, and performed the duties of a soldier in different capacities in the Confederate army, and was colonel of a regiment of militia in the home guards stationed at Pocahontas. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and was master of Evening Shade Lodge for a number of years. Col. McCaleb's father was James H. McCaleb, of North Carolina, who died in Evening Shade after a few years' residence. Col. McCaleb's forefathers originally came from North Ireland to this country, and the lineage of that family extends back to the earlier part of the eighteenth century. The father of Col. McCaleb's wife was William Jenkins, a Kentuckian, who moved to Illinois at an early period, and died there about the year 1873. His daughter, Mrs. McCaleb, had three children by each husband, of whom John McCaleb is the oldest of three brothers—sons by the last husband. John McCaleb

was educated at Evening Shade, and began life for himself when fifteen years of age. In 1878 he commenced the study of law with the Hon. Sam H. Davidson, teaching school in the meantime. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar by Judge R. H. Powell, and since then has practiced his profession in Sharp, Izard, Fulton and Baxter Counties, also holding a license to practice in the supreme court of Arkansas and Missouri, and is one of the most promising attorneys in Sharp County. On January 10, 1883, he was married to Allie, daughter of Col. Joseph L. Abernethy, and has had four children by this marriage, one son and two daughters still living. Mr. McCaleb owns some town property, besides about 1,500 acres of wild land in Sharp County, and his prosperity is due entirely to his own enterprise and shrewdness. In politics he is a Democrat and is chairman of the county Democratic Central Committee. He has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. since his majority, belonging to Evening Shade Lodge No. 143, and has held almost all of the offices, being master for two terms. He is also a member of Royal Arch (Rural) Chapter No. 50, and has been high priest. Also a charter member of Knights of Honor, and Knights & Ladies of Honor, and is dictator of the former.

John C. McKinney, a leading farmer of Lawrence County, Smithville postoffice, was born in Alabama, February 20, 1839, a son of James and Patsey M. (Holder) McKinney. James was born in North Carolina, April 3, 1819, was reared and married in Alabama, came to Polk County, Mo., about 1844, and in 1857 moved to Sharp County, where he resided until his death, in 1863. His father, Francis McKinney, of Scotch and Welsh descent, was born in South Carolina. He served throughout the Revolutionary War, and died in Polk County, Mo. Our subject's mother was born in Alabama in 1826; she died about 1867, being the mother of ten children, five of whom are now living: Thomas M., Elizabeth A., William B., Samuel B., and John C., our subject, who came to Polk County, Mo., at the age of eight years, where he received his education. On March 4, 1860, he married Lucinda Daily, who was born in Polk

County in 1839, and died in September, 1882. She was the mother of six children, all living: Sarah J., wife of William Hollen; Melvina J., wife of Jeff D. Estes; Mary A., Davis L., William G., Dora J. In November, 1884, he married Hannah Williams, who was born in Louisiana in 1855. Mr. McKinney has 285 acres of land, about 100 cultivated, located on Strawberry River. He enlisted in Company F, Shaffer's regiment, Seventh Arkansas Infantry Volunteers, and served until May, 1865. He was a private the first year, corporal the second, and afterward captain of a company till the close, when he returned home and resumed farming. He has been a resident of this county since 1875, and has held the office of justice of the peace two years. He is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Breckinridge. He is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 29, at Smithville. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

William C. Matheny, retired farmer and ex-county judge, was born in Roane County, Tenn., September 9, 1824, his parents being Samuel and Sytha (Grimsley) Matheny. The former, whose birth occurred in Virginia, June 18, 1796, was a son of Elijah and Mary (Davis) Matheny, natives of Virginia, the Mathenys being of French descent. His parents moved in 1799 to East Tennessee, where he was raised and where Samuel died (in Overton county) in 1881. The latter was a farmer, although he served an apprenticeship at the cabinet trade. His wife Sytha Matheny, was born in Washington County, Tenn., in 1793, and died in Roane County, that State, in 1838. Her parents were natives of Culpeper County, Va., and moved to Tennessee in an early day. She was the mother of twelve children. Eleven grew to maturity and married, and five are now living, all in Tennessee, except our subject, who also has two half sisters and one half brother by his father's second marriage. His parents being poor, William C. received but a common school education, and that in Tennessee, where he was raised. December 13, 1849, he married Miss Louisa F. Terry, who has born in what is now Putnam County, Tenn., November 9, 1831. She is a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Terry, the father having died in Tennessee, where the moth-

er is still living, though blind. The family of our subject consists of seven children—Allison B., born September 30, 1850; Sarah E., born January 14, 1853, wife of James W. Smith, of Sharp County; Mary A., born November 15, 1855, wife of Milton T. Ofield, of IZARD County; Columbus D., born January 14, 1858; Elijah, born July 23, 1861; Grimsley H., born April 7, 1866, and Ira J., born August 24, 1868. In May, 1847, Mr. Matheny enlisted in Capt. Huddleston's Company, Fourteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, in Overton, Tenn., and served in the Mexican War, being with Gen. Scott at the taking of the City of Mexico, participating also in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Melina Delva, Castle of Chapultepec, and at the gates of the city, being discharged as second sergeant at New Orleans July 25, 1848. He now draws a pension of \$8 a month. In 1861 he organized a company in Sharp County, and was mustered into the Confederate service in September of the same year, and served as captain until May 8, 1862, when he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-first Arkansas Regiment of Infantry, which position he held until the close of the war. May 17, 1863, he was captured at Vicksburg and taken prisoner to Sandusky Bay, Ohio, and kept there till exchanged, March 3, 1865, at Richmond, Va. At the battle of Corinth, Miss., October 3, 1862, he received a bullet wound in the left forearm, breaking the bone. In 1866 he was elected representative of Lawrence County (which then included Sharp), and served one term. In 1872 he was again elected to represent Sharp County, serving one term. In 1880 he was elected county and probate judge of Sharp County, and served for three consecutive terms, and is one of Sharp County's most influential citizens. Politically, he is a Democrat, and himself and wife are members of the Primitive Baptist Church. He has a farm of 160 acres, about 70 of which are cultivated.

John S. Medley, owner and proprietor of the extensive saw and planing-mill and shingle factory two miles south of Evening Shade, was born in Parke County, Ind., in 1848. He is a son of Capt. Philip and Rachel (Barnes) Medley, of Indiana and Kentucky, respectively, who were married in

Indiana, and in 1853 removed to Fulton County, Ill., and from there to Schuyler County, Ill., after the war, where the father died about the year 1870, and his wife one year previous. Both were members of the Union Baptist faith. The elder Medley was a miller by occupation, and a man of fine business ability. In 1862 he joined the Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, and commanded Company I, serving about six months, when he was forced to resign on account of poor health. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and a son of Rev. Samuel Medley, of Scotch-Irish descent, a noted preacher of Kentucky, who died in Illinois. The grandfather of John S. Medley, James Barnes, was a farmer, and died in the State of Indiana. John S. Medley is the third child of eight sons and three daughters, of whom eight are yet living. He received his education partly at the common schools and by self-tuition, and at the age of seventeen years his ability was so well recognized that he was taken into partnership with an extensive saw-mill firm, and has continued in that business ever since. He thoroughly understands the business, and has met with success in every instance. In 1869 Mr. Medley moved to Evening Shade, where he resided up to 1870, when he married Mrs. Nancy Sharp, a widow lady, of Indiana, who died six months after their wedding. In 1889 he was again married, his second wife being Miss Lily Green, of Illinois. Mrs. Medley's mother is still living, but the father died when she was a young girl. Mr. Medley owns about 1,200 acres of land in the vicinity of Evening Shade, and has about 125 acres under cultivation, with several good buildings and barns. His mills have the reputation of turning out some of the best work in Sharp County, and, as a citizen and business man, he enjoys a popularity that must be gratifying even to the most egotistical, although Mr. Medley is as modest as he is popular. His mills have a capacity of about 8,000 feet of lumber, and about 20,000 shingles per day, and has also a planing attachment. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since his maturity, holding all of the offices during that period.

William G. Meeks, a pioneer farmer of Sullis

van Township, was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., in 1819. He is a son of the Rev. William and Nancy (Goatley) Meeks, of North Carolina and Maryland, respectively, who moved to Kentucky, and were married there at a very early day, and when young William was sixteen years old, settled in Spencer County, Ind., where the father died about 1846, and the mother some time afterward, in Illinois. The elder Meeks was a Baptist minister, and well known for his eloquence in the pulpit. He is a son of Priddy Meeks, of North Carolina, who was one of the first settlers of Kentucky, and an associate of the famous Daniel Boone. William G. Meeks' grandfather, John Goatley, was a native of Scotland, who came to America with his parents when four years old. He served through the Revolutionary War, with the exception of one year, in which he was badly disabled, and died in Kentucky, with honors showered upon him for his record through that period. William G. Meeks is the seventh child of eight sons and four daughters, and in his youth received a very limited education, as the facilities for attending school were quite scarce in those days. He commenced in life for himself at the age of twenty, and, in 1843, was married to Millie, daughter of Pleasant and Rebecca Galloway. Mrs. Meeks' mother is still living at the age of ninety-six years, but the father died in the State of Indiana, where Mrs. Meeks was born. In 1846 Mr. Meeks came to what is now Sharp County, but did not move on his present place until 1849, which was then but very little improved. He now owns about 280 acres of land, with some 120 acres under cultivation, all the result of his own energy, and is one of the most enterprising farmers of Sharp County. Mr. Meeks enlisted in the Confederate army during the war, and was enrolled in Company D, Fourteenth Arkansas Infantry, holding the rank of lieutenant. He afterward became a member of Freeman's regiment of cavalry, and later took part in Price's raids through Missouri and Kansas. Mr. Meeks performed some creditable work during the war, and won a reputation as being a gallant and efficient soldier. He surrendered at Jacksonport in June, 1865, and returned to his home. When Mr.

Meeks first settled in this vicinity the country was nothing but a wilderness, and had no inhabitants but a few venturesome spirits like himself, who were seeking a home in the West, unless, indeed, the wild animals that infested the country at that time could be called its inhabitants. His nearest postoffice and trading post was at Batesville, some twenty miles distant; but since that period he has lived to see this portion of Arkansas grow up into a populous and thriving country, and can now tell the younger generation how the streets and by-ways of the present civilization were once the path of the fleet-footed deer and the prowling wolf. The names of Mr. Meeks' children are: Nancy, wife of Francis Kent; Sarah, wife of A. J. Green; Benjamin F., Thomas J., Eliza, wife of J. E. G. Ball, and Willie Ann, wife of J. D. Cargle.

Isaac N. Morgan, a substantial farmer of Morgan Township, is a native of Tennessee, having been born in Franklin County in 1837. His father was Harris Morgan, who was born in Tennessee, in June, 1810, and who is now living in Sharp County, Ark., where he came in 1840, Morgan Township being named in his honor before the war. He was a blacksmith by trade, but carried on farming in connection therewith. His wife was born in North Carolina in 1816, but died in Sharp County in November, 1881. She was the mother of ten children, three of whom are now living. Elizabeth, Sarah and Isaac, all of whom reside in Sharp County. Isaac N. acquired most of his education after reaching manhood, but received what little schooling he had in Sharp County. In October, 1865, he married Miss Salina Carver, who was born in Mississippi in 1843. Her parents were J. D. and Frances Carver, natives of Mississippi, who came to Arkansas in 1851. The father is dead, but the mother still lives in Sharp County. The family consists of three daughters and three sons: Tennessee B., Amanda L., Mary, William T., Joseph and Isaac B. Our subject entered the Confederate service in 1861, in the Seventh Arkansas Volunteers, under Col. Robert Shaver, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Bowling Green, and at the close of the war returned to Sharp County and resumed

farming. He has a good farm of 347 acres, about 100 of which are under cultivation. He is a Democrat, and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Judge Addison H. Nunn, one of the pioneers of Sullivan Township, was born in Williamson County, Tenn., in 1814. He is a son of William R. and Rebecca W. (Stone) Nunn, the former born in Pendleton District, S. C., about 1783, and the latter in Mecklenburg, Va. The parents were married in Williamson County, Tenn., and resided there until the year 1855, when they moved to Texas, where the father died in 1862. The elder Nunn was an extensive merchant and real estate dealer, and a very successful business man, financially. He first started in life without a dollar, but by his natural abilities, shrewdness in business transactions and enterprise, he left a fortune at his death. He held the office of justice of the peace for three years, and was a member of the I. O. O. F. His father, Francis Nunn, was a North Carolinian, and when William R. was about three years old removed first to Georgia and then to the State of Tennessee in 1806, where he died at the age of sixty years, his wife, Marcy (Rice) Nunn, dying in Tennessee, at the age of eighty-five years. The Nunn family are of French origin, but on the mother's side the family are English. Judge Nunn's grandfather, William Stone, came from England with his parents, and settled in Virginia, and were afterward among the first settlers of Maury County, Tenn. Judge Nunn was the eldest of thirteen children, who received their education in the early days at a log cabin school. In 1837 he was married to Amanda, daughter of Jeremiah and Catherine Baxter, born in North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. Eleven children were given to this marriage, of whom four sons and three daughters are yet living. His second marriage was in 1863, to Mrs. Mary Bowman, a widow lady, and a daughter of Merriman Arnn, of Virginia, where his daughter was also born, in Pittsylvania County. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nunn, of whom three sons and five daughters are still living. In 1843 Judge Nunn moved to Arkansas, and pitched his tent upon the same

spot where he now resides. This section of Arkansas was then a wilderness, whose only inhabitants were wild animals, the nearest postoffice and trading point being the town of Batesville, which was then a very small place. He has made this his home ever since, and at one time owned over 2,000 acres of land. He now owns about 1,000 acres, and has 100 acres under cultivation, owning one of the finest farms in Sharp County. In 1861 he organized Company I, and joined McCarver's regiment of Arkansas infantry, and for the first four months was stationed at Pocahontas, then at Fort Pillow, and lastly at Corinth, where he was discharged after six months' service. After the war he returned home, and for several years was justice of the peace, an office he also held in Tennessee. In 1845 he was elected county and probate judge of Lawrence County, and at the expiration of his term, on two different occasions, was re-elected. In 1874 he was elected supervisor of Sharp County, and in 1878 county and probate judge for two years. Before the war, Judge Nunn established the Sidney postoffice, and was postmaster for three years; and after peace had been declared he had the office restored, and was appointed postmaster again. In politics, he has been a Democrat ever since the war, and was a Whig before that event. He became a member of the I. O. O. F. in 1845, and a Mason several years later, and is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter. Judge Nunn is well known and universally respected throughout Northeast Arkansas. He is one of its oldest inhabitants, and has lived to see that portion of the State grow up from its infancy, to be dotted with productive farms, thriving towns and enterprising citizens. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since his fourteenth year, as also were both wives, and was an elder for over forty years.

Abner J. Porter, judge of the county and probate court of Sharp County, and a leading attorney of that place, was born in Williamson County, Tenn., in the year 1831. He is the son of William C. and Judith R. (Owen) Porter, the former born in Rockingham County, N. C., in 1803, and the latter in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1801. The parents were married in Williamson County,

Tenn., in 1824, and resided there until the year 1836, when they moved to Weakley County, Tenn., and from there to Springfield, Mo., in 1856. In 1866 they settled in Sharp County, Ark., where the father died in 1878, and the mother in 1881. The elder Porter was a prominent farmer and a leading citizen of Sharp County during his life, and was held in the highest esteem by his fellow-citizens. He was a son of Dudley Porter, of North Carolina, who removed to Tennessee in 1811, and died three months after his arrival. His father was John Porter, who lost another son at the battle of Charleston, during the Revolution. Judge Porter's parents had eleven sons, of whom seven are living: Their names are Robert G., a resident of Sharp County; William G., a tobacco-merchant of Springfield, Mo.; Judge Abner J. Porter; Rev. Peter O., of Sharp County; Jesse W., residing in the same county; Henry W., of Randolph County, and Felix R., a prominent lawyer of Springfield, Mo. Five of them gave their services to the Confederate cause—Abner J., John W., Jesse W., Benjamin F. (who was captured and died in prison at Chicago), and Felix R. In his youth Judge Porter received a common school education, and also applied himself to the higher branches of education, which he mastered without the aid of a teacher. He had commenced the study of law at Springfield, Mo., when the war called him from his books, and he joined Capt. Thomason's company of the Fifty-second Volunteer Tennessee Infantry. In the spring of 1862 he was sent home on furlough, on account of disability, but after recovering from his afflictions he re-joined the army under Gen. Forrest's command, becoming a member of Col. Wilson's Tennessee regiment. He held the rank of orderly sergeant in Capt. Dudley's company, and served about one year longer, taking part in a number of engagements during that time. Judge Porter was married in Weakley County, Tenn., in 1866, to Miss Mary J. Carter, a daughter of Jerome and Mary (Matthews) Carter, of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, and they are the parents of five sons and three daughters: Ada J., William C., Thomas J., James O., Ida R., Mary

E., John W. and Granville D. In 1867 the Judge arrived in Sharp County, and located at Evening Shade, where he entered the grocery business, and practiced law until 1875. He then settled on his present place of residence, and commenced farming, and now has about 100 acres under cultivation, owning 320 acres altogether in two farms. He is considered to be one of the best farmers in Sharp County, and has also continued the practice of law, with gratifying success, both in the justice and circuit courts. In 1878 he was elected judge of the county and probate courts for two years, and filled the office with distinction. The soundness of his judgment and the correctness of his views made him the most available man for that position, and he was again elected in 1888. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been one all his life. He is strong in upholding the principles and men of his party, and is one of its staunchest adherents. The Judge has been a member of Evening Shade Lodge No. 141, A. F. & A. M., since 1867, and is also a member of Royal Arch Chapter No. 52, at Evening Shade. He belongs to the Baptist Church, while his wife is a Presbyterian.

Elijah Ratliff is a farmer of Union Township, near Martin's Creek postoffice. His grandfather was one of the first settlers of Pike County, Ky., where he died. Robert R., the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky, about 1816; was married there to Polly Edwards, and in 1854 emigrated to Texas County, Mo., being one of the early settlers of that county. In 1862 he moved to Arkansas. He was a soldier in the late war, was captured and taken prisoner to Alton, Ill., where he died in 1866. His wife, who died about 1865, was the mother of nine children, our subject being the sixth. He was raised and received most of his schooling in Texas County, Mo. In 1871 Elijah married Miss Nancy Garner, who was born in Sharp County, Ark., in 1849, the daughter of John and Rena Garner. They have six children living: John R., William H., Martha E., Mary J., George W. (deceased), Albert and James. Mr. Ratliff has resided in Sharp County since 1870, and has about 400 acres of land, about ninety of which are

under cultivation, 200 acres in Fulton County, Ark., and 200 on Martin's Creek. In politics he is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Cleveland. Our subject and his wife are both members of the Christian Church.

Michael Van Buren Shaver, farmer and merchant, was born in Sullivan County, East Tenn., April 7, 1832. His parents were David and Harriet (May) Shaver. David, Jr., was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., in 1799, where he always resided, and died in 1843. He was a son of David Shaver, Sr., merchant and slave owner, who was born in Buncombe County, N. C., and whose father (Michael's great grandfather), was killed in the Revolutionary War. The Shavers are of French, German and English descent. Michael's mother was born in Tennessee, in 1800, and died in Sharp County, Ark., in 1881; her parents were Samuel and Catherine May. Mr. May was born in London, England, and was a physician by profession, and a wealthy citizen. His wife was a Shelby, of one of the old families of the United States. Isaac Shelby, an uncle of Catherine, was governor of Kentucky, and a noted man. Ferdinand M. and our subject are the only children living of a family of eight. M. Van was raised in Tennessee, where he received a common school education. At the age of nineteen years he came to Independence County, Ark. The next year he located in Fulton County, cleared a farm in the woods, and in May, 1866, married Mary Livingston. They have had five children (four of whom are now living): Shelby L., Hattie M., Jimmie (deceased), Emma and Mattie. In 1861 he raised a company of infantry in Fulton County, Seventh Arkansas, of Col. Robert Shaver's regiment, under Gen. Hardee; was captain of his company one year, when he came home, formed a battalion, was elected major, and served in that capacity during the war. At Augusta, Ark., he was wounded in the left leg, where the bullet still remains. He was also with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri. After the war he returned to Fulton County, of which he was appointed sheriff by Gov. Murphy, and served two years, when he removed to where he now resides. He has a natural stock farm of 350 acres, 125 of

which are under cultivation, the same being finely watered by Reed's Creek. In 1880 he erected a grist mill at a cost of \$4,000, and in May, 1882, it was totally destroyed by high water; having no insurance, it was a total loss. In 1866 he opened a general store where he now resides, but retired in 1880 on account of health, and in 1887 resumed business in partnership with his son. He is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan. Mr. Shaver was engaged in a hard fight on Martin's Creek, and selected the battle ground for the first fight in Fulton County.

Ferdinand May Shaver, farmer and merchant, two and a half miles west of Grange postoffice, is a brother of M. Van Shaver, and was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., July 14, 1836, where he resided till the age of fourteen years, and received his schooling, which is very limited, and came to Arkansas with his parents in 1850, where he has since resided. In 1870 he married Miss Mary J. Gardner, who was born in Lawrence County, Ark., in 1847. She is the daughter of John H. R. and Susana Gardner, her father a Baptist minister, who came to Independence County in the early days. Mr. Shaver's family consists of six children, Julia M., Edwin V., David L., James F., Lulu B. and an infant. The subject of this sketch served in the Confederate army as a cavalryman, from 1862 till the close of the war, taking part in the Augusta fight. He was engaged in business in Fulton County previous to the war, and in 1867 opened a general store in Sharp County, where he has since been in business, carrying a valuable stock of goods. He has about 700 hundred acres of land in Sharp County, 200 acres under cultivation; 300 acres in Independence County, and eighty acres in Lawrence County. Politically, he is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Breckinridge.

Thomas C. Sims, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Sullivan Township, was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., in 1832. His parents were the Hon. Leonard H. and Louisa (Beatty) Sims, born in North Carolina in 1807, and Virginia in 1808, respectively, and were united in marriage in Rutherford County, Tenn. In 1839 the parents

removed to a point near Springfield, Mo., but in 1847 returned to Tennessee, and in 1859 they came to Independence County, Ark., where the father died in 1886, and the mother in Tennessee the following year. The elder Sims was at one time one of the most brilliant politicians in Tennessee. He twice represented Rutherford County in the legislature, and from 1842 to 1845 or 1846, represented Greene County, Mo., in the State legislature. During the Polk administration he was a member of the National Congress from Missouri (at large), and in 1866 was elected to represent Independence and Stone Counties in the State senate. He was again elected in 1874 for the long term of four years, and his oratory while a member of that body was noted for its eloquence. He was a man of superior abilities, a close observer of men and events, and a shrewd politician, and never suffered defeat in a political contest. When a member of the senate he served on the committee on Federal returns, and was one of the ablest men of that body, and was also an ardent advocate for the payment in full of the State debt. During his first term in the Arkansas State senate he delivered the memorial address on the late Senator Lusburrow, who was the senator from Pulaski County during that session, but had recently committed suicide while the senate was in session. This was one of the most eloquent and able addresses ever heard in the senate chamber, and Mr. Sims was the recipient of many flattering compliments and considerable praise on this occasion. He was also a prominent member of the A. F. & A. M., Curia Lodge, and of the Royal Arch Chapter. In politics he had been a Democrat all his life, and was a strong supporter of that party. Thomas C. Sims was the fourth child of seven sons and five daughters, and received a good common school and academic education. In 1854 he was married to Sarah J., daughter of Judge A. H. Nunn, and by this marriage has had ten children, of whom four sons and three daughters are still living. In 1855 he moved to what is now Sharp County, and settled on a farm with but very little improvement, but since that time he has placed 145 acres under cultivation, owning altogether some 346 acres, besides a number of town

lots in Hardy, and all the result of his own industry, business tact, and good management in farming and trading. He taught school for several years before and since the war, and, on the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South, he enlisted in Company G, of Col. Shaler's regiment, and served almost three years in the Confederate army, holding the rank of first lieutenant for two years. He fought in a number of battles in Missouri, Kansas, and portions of the Indian Territory, and was with Price on his raids through Missouri and Kansas. He was present during the surrender at Jacksonport, in 1865, and returned home after the war was over. In politics, Mr. Sims has always been a Democrat, and was appointed postmaster of Sullivan Springs for several years. He is a member of Evening Shade Lodge No. 143, A. F. & A. M., and, with his wife, has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for over thirty years. His grandfather, Swepson Sims, of North Carolina, resided in Rutherford County, Tenn., for about forty-five years, where he was a noted physician in his day. His father was Leonard Sims, a Scotchman, who settled in North Carolina at a very early period. William Beatty, the grandfather of Thomas C. Sims, was a native of Virginia, and died in Rutherford County, Tenn., where he had resided a great many years. Joseph Sims, the great-uncle of Thomas C. Sims, first settled at Welchmere, now known as Lebanon, Tenn., and was the first man to cut down a tree in that place. Leonard H., the father of Thomas C. Sims, was a great hunter in his younger days, and a celebrated shot. His early experience with the Indians had given him a skill with the rifle that was marvelous, and to the present day many a tale may be heard of the great work done by him in the far West.

James G. Sims, an enterprising and popular farmer, of Sharp County, was born in Greene County, Mo., in 1841. He is a son of Hon. Leonard H. and Louisa (Beatty) Sims, of whom an extended sketch is given in the biography of T. C. Sims. When, in his seventh year, Mr. Sims removed with his parents to Tennessee, where they resided until the year 1859, and then came to Independence County. He was reared on a farm, and received a

good common school education in his youth, and in early youth displayed the disposition and character of a man whose future life would be successful. He was imbued with the same traits of energy and force which characterized his illustrious father, and though not following directly in the footsteps of the elder Sims, he has made a path for himself that may serve as an example for many others. In 1861, he joined Company K, of the First Arkansas Infantry, and served one year through Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and the Indian Nation, taking part in the battles at Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge and others. The same company soon after re-organized, with Mr. Sims a member of it, and took a leading part in the memorable battle of Shiloh. His next campaign extended through Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky, and he took part in the battle at Richmond; on Kirby Smith's raid through Kentucky; afterwards at the battles of Chickamauga and Atlanta, and then returned with Hood to Tennessee, where he fought in the battles at Franklin and Nashville. Shortly after this campaign, he returned home and resumed his farm work, and, in 1867, was married to Miranda, daughter of Perry and Margaret West, of Arkansas. Mrs. West died when her daughter was a child, and the father died in 1874, in Sharp County. Mrs. Sims was born in Texas, and with her marriage to Mr. Sims, has had nine sons and one daughter. In 1868 they settled on their present farm, about four miles northeast of Evening shade, where Mr. Sims owns 700 acres of land, and has about 200 acres under cultivation. He is one of the leading farmers and citizens of Sharp County, and is held in high esteem by the entire community. In politics he is a Democrat, and was a member of the board of equalization of Sharp County. He was also a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and in 1888 was vice-president of the Sharp County Wheel. He also belongs to Evening Shade Lodge No. 143, A. F. & A. M., and has been a member since 1874.

John T. Sparks, a farmer of Strawberry Township, Smithville postoffice, Lawrence County, was born in Alabama, February 8, 1843. His father, John Sparks, was born in Alabama about 1811, and

died there in 1847, and Sarah (Bowlen) Sparks, his mother, was born in Georgia in 1815, dying in Lawrence County in 1887. The family consisted of eight children, three of whom are living: John, James L. and Isaac, all residing in Sharp County, our subject being the eldest. John T. was raised in Alabama till the age of eleven years, when he went to Tennessee with his parents, remaining there till he was eighteen years of age, when his mother and family removed to Lawrence County, Ark., living there a short time, and finally moving to where our subject now lives. He received his education in Arkansas, and, in 1869, married Miss Susan Webb, who was born in Polk County, Mo., in 1845, and died in 1871; she was the mother of two children, both living: Mary J. (wife of James Wheeler) and William N. In 1872 Mr. Sparks married Miss Alvira Hill, who was born in Lawrence County, Ark., in 1850, the daughter of Daniel and Delia Hill, Mr. Hill being a native of Virginia, and one of the early settlers of Lawrence County, where his wife was born. By this marriage there was a family of five children, three living: Ellen O., Causette and Edward B. In April, 1862, our subject enlisted in the Confederate army, serving under Capt. Huddleson until 1865; he was in all the battles west of the Mississippi River, in the cavalry. At the close of the war he resumed farming, and has also held the offices of constable of his township and justice of the peace four years. He is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

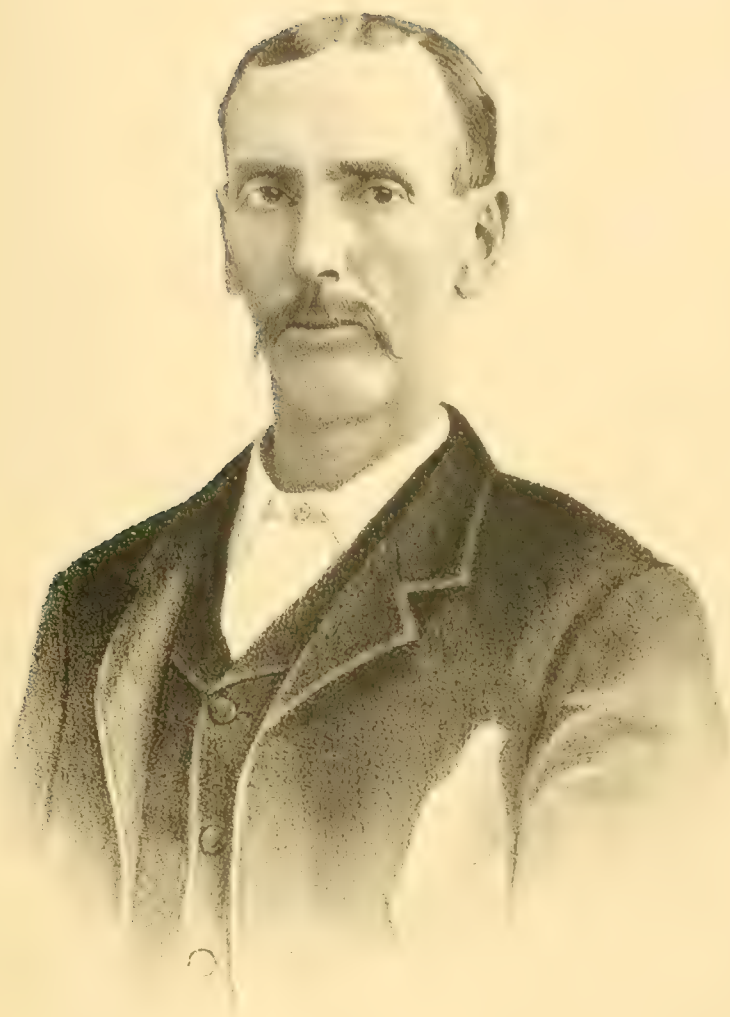
Ashley Taylor, a prominent farmer of Richwoods Township, is a son of J. Millidge and Hester A. (Cravens) Taylor, of Missouri and Arkansas, respectively. J. Millidge Taylor moved to the State of Arkansas, with his parents, in 1819, and met the lady who became his wife in Lawrence County, where Ashley was born in 1846. The older Taylor was a son of J. W. Taylor, one of the earliest settlers of Lawrence County, and died in 1852, his wife surviving him a good many years. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Ashley was the seventh, and four of them are still living: William W. and Millidge, residents of Texas; Mary, wife of John Saffell, and Ashley.

Ashley Taylor remained on the home place until the year 1863, when he joined the Confederate army, becoming a member of one of the Arkansas regiments, in which he did gallant service. On September 12, 1864, he was captured at Thomasville, Mo., and taken to the prison at St. Louis. From there he was changed to a prison at Alton, Ill., but again returned to St. Louis, where, with five others, he was sentenced to be shot. The six men awaited their doom with the greatest fortitude, realizing that what was to be was according to the fortunes of war, but shortly before the hour set for the execution a kind Providence saved them from the fate they expected, and others were chosen instead to face the executioners. He was then returned to Alton, Ill., and afterward to Rock Island, where he was held until June 22, 1865, and then released. On his return to Arkansas Mr. Taylor ran a carding machine at Evening Shade for several years, and finally commenced farming again, his occupation previous to the war. He was married in 1875, to Miss America E. Barnett, a daughter of James and Jane Barnett, of Sharp County, and by this marriage has had one son and four daughters. Mr. Taylor lost his wife on September 21, 1887. He resided in Lawrence County until 1885, and then moved to Sharp County, but did not settle on his present place until 1887. The land comprises 200 acres, of which 120 acres are under cultivation, all of it being accumulated by Mr. Taylor himself. He is a Democrat in politics and a strong supporter of his party. Mr. Taylor is a member of Ash Flat Lodge No. 159, F. & A. M., and of Royal Arch Chapter No. 50, at Evening Shade. He is also a member of the Famous Life Association of Little Rock, his wife, during her life, being a member of the same association.

S. Price Turner, one of the leading merchants of Ash Flat, was born in Dent County, Mo., in 1862. His parents were George W. and Leon E. (Dougherty) Turner, both natives of Tennessee, who resided in Dent County, Mo., before the war. The family moved to Baxter County, Ark., in 1864, and from there to Izaard County, and, in 1866, settled in Sharp County, coming to Ash Flat one year later. The father entered into com-

mercial life on his arrival, and was a successful business man up to the time of his death, in January, 1885, being one of the most prominent merchants and leaders in mercantile affairs in that place. He was an officer in the Confederate army, and served through the war with great distinction, and was also a member of the A. F. & A. M., and Knights and Ladies of Honor. His start in Ash Flat was, similar to that of other self-made men, on almost nothing, but, being a man of energetic and determined spirit, he made a success where many others would have made a failure, and, at the time of his death, left a considerable fortune. Mr. Turner and his wife were both members of the Christian Church, and Mrs. Turner still survives her husband, at the age of fifty-four years. She is a daughter of Sakiah Dougherty, a brave officer, who met death at the battle of Wilson's Creek, in 1861. S. Price Turner has resided in Ash Flat ever since five years old, with the exception of one year at Fayetteville. He attended the State University in his youth, and at the age of eighteen was taken into partnership with his father, and remained with him until the elder Turner's death, when he succeeded to the business. He has carried on the business in the same enterprising manner that characterized the father, and has upheld the reputation made by the elder Turner. Mr. Turner, in connection with other members of his family, owns over 1,200 acres of land in Sharp County, besides considerable real estate in Ash Flat, and in the State of California. He was married, February 19, 1885, to Miss Fannie Davidson, a daughter of Dr. Benjamin H. and Atella J. Davidson, both deceased, the former being one of the leading physicians of this county during his life. Mr. Turner and his wife are the parents of one son and two daughters, and they comprise one of the most interesting and happiest families in Ash Flat. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1884 cast his vote for Cleveland. He is also a member of Ash Flat Lodge No. 159, A. F. & A. M., and was senior warden for two terms. Royal Arch Chapter, Evening Shade, claims him as a member, as do the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Anderson Huston Vance, farmer and justice of



B. F. JONES.
FRENCHMANS BAYOU.
MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

the peace, of Washington Township, was born in Alabama, November 15, 1837. His parents were William and Sarah (Hudson) Vance. William was born in North Carolina about 1776, and died in March, 1866, in Sharp County, Ark., when about eighty-six years of age. He emigrated from North Carolina to Tennessee in an early day, with his parents (who were born in Ireland), and from Tennessee to Arkansas, in 1848, and located five miles south of where the county seat now is. He was a farmer. His wife died in October, 1858, in Sharp County. She was the mother of fourteen children, all of whom grew to maturity, only four of whom are now living: Nancy Clark, Claring Norman, Anderson H. and Mary A. Shirley. All but Mary reside in Sharp County, and she in Independence County. The subject of this sketch, the eleventh child, was raised in Sharp County, where he received his limited education. In 1859 he married Miss Margaret C. Johnson, who was born in East Tennessee, September 2, 1840, and died June 26, 1878. She was the mother of three children, one of whom is living, William Huston. December 3, 1888, he married Sarah J. (Hardester) Douglas, a widow, who was born in Independence County, in 1851. Mr. Vance was in Evening Shade before the town was thought of. In June, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army, Company F, under Col. Bob Shaver, serving four years, and participating in the battles of Pleasant Hill (La.) and Jenkins' Ferry (Ark.). He is, and has been since 1867, a member of the Masonic order, and once represented his lodge in the grand lodge. In 1874 he was elected justice of the peace of Washington Township, and served eight successive years, and was again elected to the same office in 1888, and is now serving his fifth term. He is a Democrat in politics. He has 174 acres of land, and cultivates seventy-five acres of it. He and his first wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, his present wife being a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Samuel J. Walker, general merchant and stock dealer, was born in Stewart County, Tenn., in 1829. His parents were John and Susan (Thomas) Walker, the former born in Virginia in 1804, and

the latter in Tennessee in 1806. The parents were married in Stewart County, where they resided until the year 1852, and then moved to what is now Sharp County, and lived there until the time of their death. John Walker's father was Samuel Walker, who was born in Ireland and fought in some of the early wars of this country. He was a blacksmith and wood-worker by trade, and moved to Tennessee when John was a boy, where the latter grew to manhood and was married. Samuel J. is the fourth child of a family of eight sons and four daughters. He moved to Sharp County, Ark., with his parents, and was married in that place to Miss Elizabeth Baker, a daughter of Newton and Harriet Baker, of Sharp County. Mr. Walker lost his wife in 1874, after a happy married life, and also a son. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Duncan, a widow lady, and a daughter of Ephraim and Olive Perkins, of Missouri, and by this marriage he has three children: Minnie J., Maudee and Samuel. With the exception of one year's residence in Randolph County, Mr. Walker has lived on his present place ever since his arrival in Arkansas. He then had only two acres of land under cultivation, which he had fenced in a very primitive manner, but has increased the number to 300 acres under cultivation, and owns about 1,500 acres altogether. He is also an extensive dealer in stock, merchandise and general trading, and is one of the most successful and energetic men in Sharp County. Mr. Walker has secured all of his prosperity by his own efforts since the war. Before that event he had considerable real estate and farms, but lost everything, and after peace had been declared he started in life without a dollar. He served three years in the Confederate army, and was a member of Wood's battalion, on Gen. Price's staff. After two years' service he was discharged on account of disability, and six months later re-enlisted in Col. Love's regiment as a private, where he remained until the close of the war. Few men served their country better than Mr. Walker did, while fighting for the Confederacy. He took part in a great many engagements, and was with Price on his memorable raids through Missouri. At home he was captured by the enemy and taken prisoner in the

fall of 1863, and was held about two months at Pilot Knob, afterward taking the oath of allegiance. Later on he was forced into the service again, and surrendered at Jacksonport. In politics, Mr. Walker was a Whig, and cast his first vote for Scott, in 1852, but since the war he has become a true Democrat. He has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. (now belonging to Wilson Lodge No. 132, at Hardy), for twenty years, and has in that time helped to organize two lodges, also holding all of the principal offices. He is also a member of the Knights & Ladies of Honor, and the Famous Life Association at Little Rock, having belonged to the latter for five years. Mrs. Walker is also a member of the same association. Mr. Walker is a gentleman of great popularity in this locality, and is also counted as one of its wealthiest men. He is full of energy and life in all enterprises, and Sharp County has in him a citizen of whom she may feel proud.

David D. Walker, a retired farmer, residing in Hardy Village, was born in Stewart County, Tenn., November 16, 1844, but came to Sharp County with his parents, who were among the early settlers, in the winter of 1852. His father, John Walker, died in Sharp County, and his mother, Susan (Thomas) Walker, died in the same county in 1874. Of a family of twelve children our subject and a brother are the only living members, David being the eleventh. He was raised in Sharp County, but his education was very limited, he having had no opportunity of going to school. In 1866 David married Miss Permelia Webb, who was born in Tennessee, in 1844, the daughter of Thomas J. and Batharba Webb. Mr. Webb was born in Arkansas and his wife in Tennessee, both having died in Arkansas. Mr. Walker's family has consisted of eight children (two of whom are living): Sarah H. (deceased), Susan M. (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), Samuel J. (deceased), Lucy Ann, John W. (deceased), Margie E. (deceased) and Newton R. Mr. Walker has about 300 acres of land in Hardy Township, some 200 being under cultivation. In 1864 he enlisted in Capt. Adams' company, in the Confederate army, and served till the close of the war, participating in

the battles of Martin's Creek and Dardanelle. He is a member of Wilson Lodge No. 132, A. F. & A. M., at Hardy, and is a Democrat in politics, having cast his first presidential vote for Seymour and Blair. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Joshua Wann, county and circuit court clerk of Sharp County, was born in Jackson County, Ala., in 1836. His parents were the Hon. Joshua and Lydia (Collins) Wann, born in North Carolina in 1796, and Virginia in 1800, respectively, who emigrated to Kentucky with their parents, and were there married. They afterward moved to Tennessee, and from there to Alabama, where young Joshua was born, and then came to what is now Sharp County, Ark., where the father died shortly after their arrival. The mother was a Missionary Baptist, and died in that faith in the year 1879. She was a daughter of Thomas Collins, a native of Virginia and of English descent. The elder Wann commanded a company of soldiers during the removal of the Indian tribes from Alabama and Georgia in the earlier days, and later in life was a representative from Jackson County, Ala., when the capital was situated at Tuscaloosa. He held the office of assessor and collector of that county for several years, and was a member of the A. F. & A. M. in good standing. He was in the battle of New Orleans, in the War of 1812, and died in Jackson County, Ala., before young Joshua was born. Joshua Wann is the seventh child of four sons and six daughters. One of his uncles, William Wann, was at one time a member of the Tennessee legislature, and died in Lawrence County, Mo. His brother, Landen A., fought in the Mexican War, and died at Tampico during the campaign. Joshua Wann received his education at the common schools, and early in life, the father being deceased as well as the elder brothers, the support of the family devolved upon him. In 1860 he was married to Miss Zilpha J., daughter of Dr. Burwell and Edith Dawson, of North Carolina. Dr. Dawson located in Independence County, Ark., about the year 1857, and wrote for his family to join him there, but upon their arrival they found that death had been before them, and the husband

and father had passed away. Mrs. Dawson survived her husband until after the war, and died in Sharp County. Mr. and Mrs. Wann have one daughter, Laura A., wife of G. S. Jernigan. The family resided on a farm in Scott Township until 1886, when Mr. Wann was elected to his present office, and then removed to Evening Shade. He was re-elected in 1888, and has filled the office in a highly creditable manner. He gave three years' service to the Confederate cause, and held the rank of captain of Company B, Thirty-fifth Arkansas Infantry, for three years, performing heroic work in Texas, Louisiana and Missouri. He was at the battles of Prairie Grove, Little Rock, Saline River, Jenkins' Ferry, and many others, and later on joined Gen. Price's army, and commanded a company of cavalry in Col. M. D. Baber's regiment. He was present in all the raids through Missouri and Kansas, and was actively engaged until the surrender at Jacksonport, in 1865. In politics, Mr. Wann has been a Democrat all his life; in 1874-75 he represented Sharp County in the legislature, and was present during the first session after the adoption of the new constitution. He is a charter member of Reed's Creek Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and has been master, warden and secretary. He also belongs to the Knights and Ladies of Honor and Eastern Star at Evening Shade. Mrs. Wann has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church since her youth, and is a devout Christian. Mr. Wann's success has been due entirely to his own shrewdness and ability, and he is one of the most popular and influential citizens of Sharp County. He has an interest in a small farm in Scott Township, and is an enterprising and progressive man.

Capt. John M. Wasson, a prominent citizen of Sharp County, Ark., is the eldest of a family of six children, and was born in Lawrence County, Tenn., in 1835. He is a son of William Lee and Jane (Matthews) Wasson, born in 1810 and 1813, respectively, in the State of Tennessee, where they resided until 1841 and then moved to Searey County, Ark., but soon afterward came to Lawrence County, Ark. The elder Wasson was one of the pioneers of that section, and settled on a large

farm, which he made one of the most successful in Lawrence County, and in connection with which he ran a blacksmith shop until his death, in 1867. His father, John Wasson, of Scotch-Irish descent, died in Lawrence County, Tenn. Capt. Wasson's grandfather, Thomas Matthews, was a successful farmer during his life, and is also buried in Lawrence County, Tenn. The Captain received a "log cabin" education in his youth, and studied one term in Smithville. Upon reaching his maturity he was offered a position in one of the firms at Smithville, and remained with them for several years, afterward going into partnership in the grocery business at Evening Shade with L. S. Bobo, under the firm name of Wasson & Bobo. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company B, of the Twenty-first Arkansas Infantry, and commanded that company as captain until the fall of Vicksburg, where he was captured and paroled and then came home. He was again captured at home in 1863 and imprisoned for a short time at St. Louis, and from there taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, and then again transferred to Johnson's Island, Ohio, where he was held until May, 1865, and then paroled and returned to his home. Altogether he was kept a prisoner for one year and a half, and soon after his release he surrendered in June, 1865, at Jacksonport. Capt. Wasson fought well for the cause he undertook, and received many words of praise for his gallant actions during the war. His operations extended through Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi, and he took part in the battles at Corinth, Baker's Creek, Black River, siege of Vicksburg and many others. While at the first-named battle he received a gun-shot wound in the right leg and left arm, and in his career through the war had many thrilling escapes from death. In 1866 he was married to Amanda, a daughter of William and Frances French, born in Bowling Green, Ky., in 1820 and 1824, respectively, who immediately after their marriage moved to Arkansas and settled in Lawrence County, where the father died when Mrs. Wasson was a little girl. The mother was afterward married to Col. James H. McCaleb, who died in May, 1885. Mrs. Wasson was born in that portion of Lawrence County which is now

Sharp County, and is the mother of nine children, of whom seven are living. After the war Capt. Wasson entered into commercial life at Evening Shade, but finding that farm life was more congenial, he carried on that business, and at present has a fine farm, consisting of seventy-five acres under cultivation, about eight miles northwest of Evening Shade. In 1876 he was elected clerk of Sharp County and served two years, and was again elected in 1880, filling the office with credit. He has been a Democrat in politics all his life, and is a member of the Masonic order at Evening Shade, also belonging to the Knights of Honor at the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Wasson, both, have been members of the Christian Church in good standing for several years.

Allen Weaver, one of the first settlers of North Township, resides at what is known as Indian Camp Spring, located near Martin's Creek. His great-grandfather, William Weaver's father, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and fought by the side of Gen. Washington. The grandfather was also William Weaver. His wife was Kesiah Weaver, who died in Tennessee at an advanced old age. The father of our subject, James Weaver, was born in 1812, in North Carolina, but came to Tennessee with his parents when two years old. He was there married to Jane Whitted, in 1836. She was a native of North Carolina, and died January 29, 1875, in Sharp County. In 1851 James Weaver came to Polk County, Mo.; in 1852 went to Crawford County; the next year to Oregon, and in 1857 to where our subject now lives, where he died June 18, 1889. On coming to this place he purchased from the government 240 acres of land, at 12½ cents per acre; there are now eighty acres under fence. The subject of this sketch is the only child of James and Jane Weaver, with whom he resided until their deaths. His education was limited, and mostly received at home. September 7, 1865, he married Miss Josephine Hollinay, of Knox County, Tenn., born in 1840, a daughter of Zachariah and Eliza Hollinay, her father born in North Carolina, and her mother in Tennessee. Mr. Allan Weaver's family consists of six living children, two having died: Eliza J. (deceased), born

September 15, 1866; William A., born September 7, 1867; Margaret E., born October 3, 1862 (deceased); Joseph L., born August 15, 1870; Delila D., born March 21, 1873; Joseph N., born April 14, 1876; John W., born December 12, 1877, and Orlean S., born November 26, 1881, died November 28, 1883. Mr. Weaver enlisted, on the 12th of September, 1863, on the Federal side, in Company D, Tennessee Regiment of Light Artillery, and was discharged July 20, 1865, at Nashville. He was in the battle of Nashville, and numerous skirmishes. September 2, 1878, he was elected justice of the peace for North Township, and re-elected in 1880 for another term, having been an able and efficient officer. In politics he is a Republican, but was formerly a Democrat. He owns 200 acres of land, having given forty to his son, William, who was recently married. Winsted post-office was established at Mr. Weaver's house July 1, 1888, he being appointed postmaster. When he first located here the nearest postoffice was ten miles on Martin's Creek, called Red Bank, and his nearest neighbor two miles away. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. On this farm are traces of an ancient silver mine, supposed to have been worked by the Spaniards.

J. M. Williams, proprietor and owner of Evening Shade carding factory and saw and corn-mills, was born in Sharp County, in 1858. His parents were John W. and Margaret (Worley) Williams, of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, who were married in Tennessee, and came to what is now Sharp County, about the year 1854, where they resided until the demise of the father, in 1871, and his wife, in 1888. Both were members of the Baptist faith for many years. The elder Williams fought in the Confederate army almost from the beginning to the end of the war, and had many a narrow escape from both death and the enemy, although on one occasion he was severely wounded, and at another time was captured. He was a son of Joseph Williams, of North Carolina; he was a member of the A. F. & A. M., Evening Shade Lodge. Michael Worley Deitch, the grandfather of J. M. Williams, died in Tennessee, and was a well known resident of that State. J. M.

Williams is the fourth son of three sons and five daughters, and did not receive much education, owing to limited school facilities. He began farming for himself at the age of twenty years, and continued in that occupation for three years. He then turned his attention to milling, a business for which he seems to be especially adapted, and has remained at it ever since. In August, 1879, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Lewis Graddy, but lost his wife in 1884, and by this marriage had two children, one of them, a daughter, still living. In 1886 he was married to Mattie, daughter of John W. and Emma Bristow, natives of Boone County, Ark., who moved to Sharp County after the war, where Mrs. Bristow died. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams, of whom one daughter is still living. Mr. Williams is a member of the A. F. & A. M. (Evening Shade Lodge), and has been junior deacon for two years, and is also a member of the Order of Eastern Star. He is one of the most enterprising and popular citizens of Sharp County, and a man who takes every opportunity to make that county one of the most progressive in Arkansas.

Samuel Yates, farmer, of Union Township, six miles north of Martin's Creek postoffice, was born in East Tennessee, July 24, 1830; son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Davis) Yates, both natives of Tennessee, born in 1803 and 1805, respectively, where they each died. Nathaniel Yates was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Our subject was the fourth of a family of seven children, five of whom are now living. He was raised in Tennessee, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1853 he married Miss Jane Davis, born in Tennessee in 1829, the daughter of Benjamin and Eleanor Davis, who both died in Tennessee. Mrs. Davis is the mother of eight children, all living: Eleandora (wife of C. C. Reaves), Mary M. (wife of Robert Wood), Nancy C. (wife of Broadfoot Wells), John, William (in Texas), Thomas A., Benjamin N. and John S. In 1871 Samuel Yates came to Independence County, Ark., resided there till 1881, when he removed to Sharp County, where he now lives. He has 160 acres of land, about fifty of which are under cultivation.

He is now serving his third term as justice of the peace of Union Township, and gives good satisfaction. He is a Democrat in politics. Mrs. Yates is a member of the Baptist Church.

Lemuel A. Yeager, a well-known and prominent farmer of Piney Fork Township, was born in White County, Tenn., in 1827. He is a son of Solomon and Nancy (Dearing) Yeager, born in East Tennessee and South Carolina, respectively, and married in White County, Tenn., where they resided until the year 1850, and then moved to what is now Sharp County, Ark., the father dying there in December, 1886, and the mother several years previous, both of them being members of the Baptist faith. The elder Yeager was a farmer, and for twelve years justice of the peace in White County, Tenn. He was afterward elected county and probate judge of Lawrence County, for two years, and for six years in the same capacity at Sharp County. He was a son of Solomon Yeager, of Virginia, who fought in the Revolution, and whose parents came originally from Germany to this country. Lemuel A. Yeager's grandfather, John W. Dearing, was a South Carolinian, who lived many years in White County, Tenn., and died in the northern part of Missouri. Lemuel was the second child of two sons and one daughter, and received a good common school education in his youth. He was married, in 1846, to Louisa, daughter of John and Elizabeth Robinson, of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively, who resided in White County, Tenn., when Mrs. Yeager was born. Nine children were the results of this marriage, of whom eight are still living. In 1850 Mr. Yeager and his family moved to what is now Sharp County, Ark., and, in 1861, settled on the farm where he now resides. The land was but very little improved at that period, and covered with timber, but since then he has cleared sixty acres, and put them under cultivation, and owns altogether about 240 acres. In 1868 he was elected sheriff of Lawrence County for four years, but when Sharp County was brought in he refused to move to Lawrence County, and resigned his office after one year's service. In politics, he was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican.

CHAPTER XXIV.

LAWRENCE COUNTY—PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT—THE MOUND BUILDERS—BOUNDARY OF THE COUNTY—
 TOPOGRAPHY—RIVERS OR CREEKS—TIMBER, SOIL AND PRODUCTS—MINERALS AND OTHER
 RESOURCES—LIVE STOCK—TAXABLES—POPULATION—RAILROADS—LEGAL MATTERS—
 THE CIVIL WAR—SCHOOL AFFAIRS—CHURCH STRENGTH—THE COUNTY
 CREATED—ITS OFFICERS, BUILDINGS AND SEAT OF JUSTICE—
 POLITICAL STATISTICS—TOWNS AND VILLAGES—
 PERSONAL NOTICES.

On the overwork'd soil
 Of this planet enjoyment is sharpen'd by toil;
 And one seems, by the pain of ascending the height,
 To have conquered a claim of that wonderful sight.—*Meredith.*

LAWARENCE COUNTY had its pioneer settlements along the water courses, and the first location that can positively be mentioned was that of 1812, though undoubtedly previous ones were made. Prominent among the first settlers were the McKnights, Taylors, Finleys, Hillhouses, Richardsons, Jacob Fortenberry, John Spotts, Samuel Raney and the parents of William J. Hudson,* who settled on Strawberry River; Col. William Stuart, John Richie, James Kuykendall, Hiram Darter, Isaac Morris and the Waylands, on Flat Creek; Ferguson Sloan, Booker Bennett, the Imbodens, Wyatts, the Wellses, John Hardin, James Couch, William B. Marshall, and a Mr. Berry, on Spring River. The latter was shot and killed at his plow by an unknown person soon after coming, and was among the first

men murdered in the country. William B. Marshall was an early politician, and served twenty years in the legislature. Other early pioneers were the Thornburgs, near Smithville, G. W. Jackson, near Running Water, Col. John Miller, and Robert Smith, who sold goods at Davidsonville, when that was the county seat.

There was a French settlement on the east side of Black River, at what is now Clover Bend, headed by Peter Lamew, a Frenchman, and the tract known as the Spanish Grant, on the same river, at Lauratown, was settled by Charles Logan and William Russell, assignees of John Baptiste Janis, to whom the grant was confirmed. Henson Kenyon settled near this grant.

John S. Ficklin, the original owner of the site at Powhatan, and also the Houghtons, Watsons, Cpts. T. J. Warner, and John A. Lindsey were early residents near Black River. The eastern part of the county was settled later than the western. All but one or two of those mentioned have passed away. The names of many others are well remembered. At first some suffering resulted from

* The Hudsons settled in 1812.

the want of bread, a few not being able to obtain grain, while those who had it were obliged to pound it into meal with the pestle and mortar. As soon as grain could be had and mills were constructed a new era of prosperity set in, for game and wild honey were abundant and easily obtained, and vegetables were grown without trouble.

An anecdote is told concerning the appearance of the first steamboat that ascended Black River. Having received notice of its arrival, the early settlers—men, women and children—for miles around assembled on Sunday at the site of Powhatan, where it stopped at the landing. It was a great curiosity, for only a few of the pioneers had ever seen such an invention. After viewing it for a time from the banks, many of them boarded it. Presently the engineer let off some steam, which so frightened the "natives" that all ran, a few jumping into the water and making for the shore, while others, upon reaching land, hid in the brush. The boats now pass daily, but excite no wonder or astonishment. Before the present transportation facilities peltry was shipped to Arkansas Post on "flats."

Ancient mounds have been discovered on the bottom lands on the Spanish Grant, at Lauratown, on the east side of Black River, and on adjacent lands, and also in the same locality on the west side of the river. Other smaller mounds have been found on the bottom lands of Cooper's Creek, near Smithville. A few of the former have been opened, revealing the presence of pottery, lead, copper images, Indian arrow-heads, etc. The paint on a portion of the pottery is well preserved.

Lawrence County, situated in Northeast Arkansas, is bounded north by Sharp, Randolph and Greene Counties, east by Greene and Craighead, south by Craighead, Jackson and Independence, and west by Sharp County, and contains an area of some 582 square miles, of which only about one-sixth is improved.

Its boundary lines are as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Township 18 north, Range 3 west; thence east to the northeast corner; thence south to the middle of Spring River; thence down the middle of Spring River with its meanders to

Black River; thence up the middle of Black River to its first crossing, from the north, of the line dividing Townships 17 and 18; thence east on the township line to the middle of Cache River, in Range 3 east; thence down the middle of Cache River to the lines dividing Townships 14 and 15 north; thence west on the township line to the line dividing Ranges 3 and 4 west; thence north on the range line to the place of beginning. The fifth principal meridian of the public land surveys passes through the county a little east of the center.

Cache River crosses the line between Townships 17 and 18 north, on the northern boundary of Section 3, Township 17, Range 3 east, and flows thence in a southwesterly direction on the county's eastern boundary to its southeast corner, at or near the southeast corner of Section 33, Township 15 north, Range 2 east. Village Creek enters from the north in Range 2 east, and flows in a southwesterly direction, passing out in Range 1 west. Running Water Creek enters the county from the north in Range 1 east, and flows in a southwesterly course through Range 2 west. Black River, a large and beautiful stream—navigable for boats at all seasons of the year—makes its appearance from the north in the eastern part of Range 1 west, and proceeds in the same general direction as the streams above named, flowing out in the western part of Range 2 west. Spring River enters from the north, about two miles east of the northwest corner of the county, and flows in an eastern and southeastern direction to its confluence with Black River at the center of Section 15, Township 17 north, Range 1 west. So far as it flows through Ranges 1 and 2 west, it forms the boundary between Lawrence and Randolph Counties. Strawberry River enters near the middle of the western boundary line, and flows southeasterly and empties into Black River a short distance below the southern boundary of the county. These streams and their tributaries furnish excellent drainage.

The valley or bottom lands of Black River, extending through the county a little west of the center, vary in width from three to seven miles. These lands are partially subject to overflow early in the spring, about once in three years, but the

water always subsides in time for the raising of crops. East of this valley the land is comparatively low and level, with alternate ridges or slight elevations between the streams. Buncom Ridge lies between Black River Valley and Running Water Creek, and extends from the northern boundary of the county south to the line between Townships 15 and 16 north. Bramlett's Ridge extends between Running Water and Village Creeks. The western line of Black River Valley is bordered with a bluff, averaging about fifty feet high. This bluff extends from near the northern boundary close to Spring and Black Rivers down to Powhatan, then bears to the westward and widens out the valley. The rock formation crops out along it from its northern extent to a point several miles below Powhatan. West of this bluff are the table lands, becoming higher as they increase in distance from the river. These are traversed with the valleys of the smaller streams. Iron, lead and zinc abound in this section, and have been mined to a limited extent, but no mining is now being done. Numerous springs abound in that portion of country lying west of Black River Valley, and on the table-lands well water can be obtained at a depth of from forty to eighty feet. East of Black River Valley water is found at a depth of from fifteen to twenty-five feet, and in all parts of the county good cisterns can be constructed with but little expense.

The timber of the territory east of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad consists principally of post, white and willow oak, with red oak interspersed. On Bramlett's Ridge white and red oak, walnut, and sweet gum are the most numerous. On Buncom Ridge white oak and sweet gum prevail, with some black oak and walnut interspersed. On Black River Valley the principal growth is black and red oak, sweet gum, elm, sycamore, cypress and tupelo. In the western part, on the table-lands, several varieties of oak and black hickory are found, but of much lighter growth than elsewhere in the county. Many kinds of lesser value grow in all parts. Excellent saw and rail timber abounds in abundance.

A great variety of soils is peculiar to the coun-

ty, and nearly all is of good quality. None can be found that does not produce well, with proper cultivation. The soil of the valleys is mostly alluvial, and on the uplands is composed of vegetable mold, clay and sand, well adapted to the growing of Indian corn, oats, wheat, cotton, the tame grasses, clover, and all kinds of vegetables. Fruits common in this latitude, especially peaches, do well here. But little attention has as yet been devoted to horticulture. A few individuals have turned their attention to growing peaches for the market, with excellent success.

Lumbering and farming constitute the principal resources of the county at present. The former is a great industry, and the supply of timber is sufficiently abundant to last for many years. There are twenty-three saw-mills, about twenty shingle-mills, two spoke factories and three stave factories in full operation, giving evidence of progress and growth and advancing prosperity. Many hands are employed in these mills, and the lumbering business has become extensive.

In 1880, according to the census, there were 1,250 farms within the county, with 46,803 acres of improved lands, from which the vegetable productions for the year 1879 aggregated: Indian corn, 522,720 bushels; oats, 40,851 bushels; wheat, 18,662 bushels; hay, 414 tons; cotton, 6,480 bales; Irish potatoes, 3,809 bushels; sweet potatoes, 3,145 bushels; tobacco, 4,600 pounds. These figures show that corn and cotton were then, as now, the staple products. There are about twenty-five cotton-gins, but only a few grist mills here. Watermelons are extensively raised and shipped to Northern markets.

The census of 1880 also shows the presence of 2,574 horses; 1,068 mules and asses; 9,670 head of neat cattle; 4,336 sheep, and 30,515 hogs. By the assessment rolls of 1888 there were then within the county 2,860 horses; 1,395 mules and asses; 14,113 head of neat cattle; 4,396 sheep, and 18,131 hogs.

The real estate assessment in 1880 was \$631,079, and of personal property \$442,577, making \$1,073,656, as the total assessed value of taxable property, on which total taxes charged amounted

to \$20,141.00. In 1888 the real estate, including the railroads, was assessed at \$1,671,839, and the personal property at \$948,628, a total of \$2,620,467, and the total amount of taxes charged was \$41,478.62. These figures show that since 1880, the taxable property has considerably more than doubled, while the taxes have but little more than doubled. The county has good public buildings, is entirely out of debt, and its scrip is worth a hundred cents on the dollar. The railroads, which now constitute a considerable portion of its taxable wealth, were assessed in 1888 as follows:

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern	\$278,140.00
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis	252,763.00

Total	530,903.00
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The county's rapid growth as shown by these statistics, its vast resources, the great facilities for the development of agriculture, horticulture, and especially stock raising, where stock lives through the year on the grasses and mast of the forest without shelter; and where the climate is mild and not subject to the extremes of heat and cold; where churches and schools abound; and the shipping facilities, both by rail and water, are excellent, and the people are kind, moral and sociable, ought to be sufficient inducements to turn the tide of emigration to this country, instead of toward the cold region of the West and Northwest—to Oklahoma or elsewhere. Here the industrious cannot fail to prosper.

The population of Lawrence County in 1870, after it was reduced to its present limits, was 5,735 white and 246 colored, a total of 7,981. In 1880 it was 8,315 white and 467 colored, a total of 8,782. There is no manner of truly ascertaining the exact present population, but the census takers of 1890 will certainly find a wonderful increase over that of 1880.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad enters the county from the north, in the eastern part of Range 2 east, and runs in a southerly direction, by way of Walnut Ridge, Hoxie and Minturn, passing out near the middle of Range 1 west. Its length, within these boundaries, is twenty-three miles. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad enters about four miles east

of the northwest corner, and runs in a southeasterly direction, by way of Ravenden, Imboden, Black Rock, Portia, Hoxie and Sedgwick. Its length, within the county, is thirty-one miles, making a total of fifty-four miles of railroad through this immediate section.

The first term of the circuit court was held, as provided in the act creating the county, at the house of Solomon Hewit, on Spring River, and the next session convened "at the new house of Richard Murphy, Esq., in Spring River Township." After that it was held at Davidsonville, the place selected for the seat of justice. This court, aside from the jurisdiction usually held by circuit courts, exercised jurisdiction over all county and probate business until 1829, when the county court was organized. The terms of the circuit court now convene at Powhatan in March and August, and at Walnut Ridge in March and September of each year.

The county court was created under the Territorial laws, in 1829, its first session having been held in April, 1830. It then consisted of a judge and several justices of the peace as associates, and remained thus composed until after 1836, when the State was admitted into the Union. It then comprised a judge and two associates, until 1873, when a board of commissioners constituted the court. During all of this period, after 1836, the county court judge, presiding alone, held the probate court. Since the adoption of the constitution of 1874, the county court has consisted of a single judge, and he, by virtue of his office, is judge of the probate court. The terms of the former are held at Powhatan for the entire county, beginning on the first Monday of January, April, July and October, of each year, and of the probate court for the Western district at Powhatan on the second Mondays of the same months, and for the Eastern district, at Walnut Ridge, on the third Mondays of the same months.

The resident attorneys constituting the legal bar of Lawrence County, are M. D. Baber, R. P. Mack, Charles C. Rogers, John K. Gibson, Z. M. Cypert and Charles Coffin. The latter two live at Walnut Ridge, and the others at Powhatan.

There have been a few legal and some illegal executions of criminals within the territory. During the early days of its existence, as originally constituted, when courts and officers were few, the old settlers often took the administration of justice into their own hands, and for murder, rape, arson and horse stealing, usually selected certain ones to run down the perpetrators, who, when caught, were brought back and hung without the use of a court or jury. For lesser crimes offenders were tied, stripped and flogged. Hanging and flogging thus constituted the only modes of punishment inflicted by Judge Lynch and his associates. This manner of acknowledging crime ceased generally when the Territory was divided into several counties, and courts and officers became more numerous. However, only a few years ago, a mob composed of individuals outside of the county, forcibly took from the jail at Powhatan, a negro, incarcerated therein on a charge of committing rape, and hanged him. For capital crimes men have been legally tried and sent to the penitentiary for long terms, and a few, some half dozen, have been executed. Two of the latter, however, were tried in this county, on change of venue, from other counties. Society is now well regulated, and property and persons are preserved in safety.

The people of Lawrence County were originally opposed to a separation of the States of the Federal Union, but when actual war came they were found to be, with very few exceptions, in full sympathy with the Southern cause. A few of the "old-line Whigs" adhered to their Union sentiments throughout the struggle, and were saved by the efforts of their Southern, sympathizing neighbors from punishment at the hands of Confederate soldiers. On the other hand, many adherents of the South were saved by Union citizens from punishment by Federal soldiers. Though opposed in sentiment there was no quarrel or fighting among themselves. In 1860 this county, including all of what is now Sharp, and about twenty-five square miles afterward set off to Randolph, had a population of 10,000. Out of this number of people not less than seventeen companies of soldiers were recruited and organized for and served in

the Confederate army. After the Federal army obtained possession of the country, and toward the close of the war, a few individuals left here and joined it. The first company organized in the county was that of Capt. Z. P. McAlexander, recruited in the spring of 1861. Among the captains and first commanders of other companies were the following named: Robert Jones, T. J. Warner, Dr. Andrew Balfour, William C. Sloan, W. G. Matheny, James H. Herndon, Dr. John R. Wells, Wiley Jones, James C. Holmes, Mr. Wann, James M. Phelps, Charles A. Stewart and John A. Lindsay, besides others.

While the Federal army under Gen. Curtis had possession of this part of Arkansas, in the summer of 1862, a post was maintained about three months at Smithville. Meanwhile Confederate forces scoured the country, keeping watch and reporting the movements of their enemies. Two slight skirmishes, in which a few were killed and wounded, took place between the opposing forces within the county, one about four miles west of Smithville, and the other a mile and a half north of Powhatan. No property was burned by either army, but both passed and re-passed, and camped here so constantly during the war period, that provisions were all consumed, and citizens left in a destitute and suffering condition.

As was the case with nearly if not all the counties mentioned in this work, the educational facilities of Lawrence County were very meager prior to the inauguration of the free school system. Statistics at hand show that, in 1881, the scholastic population consisted of 2,935 white, and 168 colored children, and that of these only 1,450, less than one-half, were taught in the public schools. There were then twenty-one male and five female teachers employed, and the amount expended for the support of the schools for the year ending June 30, 1881, was \$5,573.90. The report of the State superintendent of public instruction for the year ending June 30, 1888, shows that the scholastic population consisted of 3,950 white, and 303 colored children, and that of these 2,353 white, and 198 colored, much more than one-half, were taught in the public schools; that there were forty-four

male and eight female teachers employed, and that the amount expended for the support of the schools during the year was \$15,319.36. The same report shows that the average monthly salaries which were paid teachers were as follows: First grade—males, \$42.20; females, \$35.56. Second grade—males, \$33.33; females, \$30.18. Third grade—males, \$32.54; females, none. A much better class of teachers than formerly are now being employed. The free school system has to a great extent outgrown the prejudice formerly existing against it, and it is now becoming popular, and is better and better sustained as the years go by. At this writing there are fifty-two school districts, and fifty-five white and three colored schools within the county.

The Methodists and Baptists organized the pioneer Christian societies of the county, followed at a later date by other denominations.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is now the strongest here, and its various organizations belong to the Newport district of White River conference, of which Rev. F. E. Taylor is presiding elder. Powhatan and Walnut Ridge constitute a station, with a membership of about 100, and of which Rev. G. W. Smith is the present pastor. Portia circuit has about eight appointments or preaching places, and a membership of nearly 135, with Rev. J. H. Anderson as pastor. Walnut Ridge circuit has several appointments in the eastern part of the county, and a membership of about 300. Smithville circuit has six appointments, and a membership of 496, with Rev. W. T. Ready as pastor. Hoxie mission includes Hoxie, Black Rock and other points, with a large, scattering membership, and with Rev. S. D. Evans as pastor.

Of the Missionary Baptist Church there are the following church organizations: Pleasant Hill, on Strawberry River; Bethany, on Ridge Creek; New Hope, seven miles west of Powhatan; Clear Spring, on Stinnett's Creek; Pleasant Grove, in the Flat Woods near Spring River; Cross Roads, near Portia; Stranger's Home and two or three others. Some of them have a small and others a very large membership.

Of the Free-Will Baptist Church, three organ-

izations are within the county—Mt. Zion and Harmony, on Caney Creek, and Jerusalem, on Ridge Creek, with an average membership of about fifty each. Elders G. W. Hassell and C. L. Sneed are pastors.

Lebanon Church, seven miles southwest of Powhatan, the oldest society of the Presbyterian Church here, was organized in 1852, by Rev. Samuel J. Baird. It has a very small membership. Powhatan was first organized in the year 1867, and in 1875 it was re-organized by Rev. Thomas R. Welch, of Little Rock. It has a membership of fourteen. Walnut Ridge Presbyterian Church was organized in 1876 or 1877, also by Rev. Welch. The present pastor is Rev. Isaac J. Long, of Batesville, president of Arkansas College, who preaches there twice a month. Black Rock Presbyterian Church was organized in December, 1888, by Rev. R. B. Willis, evangelist of Arkansas Presbytery, with seventeen original members. Rev. W. S. Baker, a licentiate, during his vacation from the Theological Seminary, is preaching at Powhatan. Black Rock and Lebanon.

Of the Christian denomination three organizations are worthy of mention: New Prospect, on Steep Bank Creek, one at Opposition, and one at Portia. Nearly all the church organizations throughout this vicinity maintain Sunday-schools, having also regular preaching, and do good work in the moral vineyard. The settled portions of the county are well supplied with churches and schools.

The county of Lawrence was organized in accordance with an act of the legislature of the Territory of Missouri, approved January 15, 1815, by Gov. William Clark. It was named in honor of Capt. Lawrence, who distinguished himself in the United States navy during the War of 1812-15. At this time the whole of what is now Arkansas was a part of the Missouri Territory, and this county was carved out of the original subdivision known as New Madrid, and was described as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Little Red River, on the line dividing said county [New Madrid] from the County of Arkansas; thence with said line to the River St. Francis; thence up the River St.

Francis to the division line between the counties of Cape Girardeau and New Madrid; thence with said last-mentioned line to the western boundary line of the Osage purchase; thence with the last-mentioned line to the northern boundary of the county of Arkansas; thence with the last-mentioned line to the place of beginning." By a careful study of the above it will be seen that Lawrence county originally comprised a large portion of Southeast Missouri and of Northeast Arkansas—enough territory to make a State. Since then, from time to time, other counties have been formed out of this, until it has been cut down to its present limits. By an act of the legislature, approved March 26, 1887, two judicial districts were formed,—the Eastern and the Western—with Black River as the dividing line between them; and Walnut Ridge was made the seat of justice for the Eastern district.

The act creating the county provided that the first county court and circuit court to be holden for said county should be held at the house of Solomon Hewit, on Spring River. Later, at the October term, 1815, Louis De Munn, William Robinson, William Hix, Sr., Morris Moore, Solomon Hewit, Andrew Criswell and Isaac Kelley, commissioners appointed to select the permanent seat of justice for the county, or a majority of them, reported to the county court that they had fixed the permanent seat of justice on Big Black River, near the mouth of Spring River, and purchased the town site from their several owners, for the sum of \$255. Soon after a town was laid out on the site selected, and named Davidsonville. At this place the county seat remained until 1829, when it was removed to Jackson in what is now Randolph County. No vestige of Davidsonville at this time can be found. May 22, 1837, David Orr, Alexander Smith and William Thompson, commissioners previously appointed to select a new site for the seat of justice, reported that they had located the county seat on fifty acres of land in Section 33, Township 17 north, Range 3 west, donated by James H. Benson for the purpose. To this place, where a town was laid out and named Smithville, the county seat was immediately removed,

and remained there until 1868, when, in accordance with the act of the legislature creating Sharp County, it was removed to Clover Bend, on Black River, six miles south of Powhatan. Afterward the question of removing the seat of justice to the town of Powhatan, was submitted to the voters of the county, at an election held November 15, 1869, on which occasion 207 votes were cast in favor of the removal, and only six against it. In accordance with this decision of the people, the records were taken to Powhatan, which became the final and permanent seat of justice.

At all the former county seats, excepting Clover Bend, but ordinary public buildings were used. In 1873 the first court-house at Powhatan, a large two-story brick structure, with offices below and court-room above, was completed by Thornton & Jones, of Little Rock, at a cost of between \$16,000 and \$17,000. It was destroyed by fire in the month of March, 1885, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The records, however, which were in a vault that had been attached to the building after its original construction, were saved in good condition. The present court-house was constructed in 1888, by the contractors, Boon & McGinnis, at a cost, including the pay of the commissioner, J. P. Coffin, and the removal of the debris of the old building, of about \$12,000. It stands on the site of the former building, and is a handsome modern two-story brick structure, on a rock foundation, with fine offices and fire-proof vaults below and the court and other rooms above. The jail, near the court-house, is a substantial stone house, containing iron cells. When the county was divided into judicial districts, a two-story frame court-house, with the clerk's office and two jury rooms on the first floor and the court-room on the second, was erected at Walnut Ridge, at the expense of the citizens of that district. The county offices authorized to be held there are managed by deputies.

The following is a list of the county officers of Lawrence County as compiled from the report of the secretary of State, showing also the time served by each.

Judges: James Campbell, 1829-32; T. S.

Drew, 1832-33; John Hardin, 1833-40; J. C. Floyd, 1840-44; J. Ficklin, 1844-46; A. H. Nunn, 1846-50; John Milligan, 1850-52; G. McGehey, 1852-56; W. C. Smith, 1856-58; George McGehey, 1858-60; C. S. Wainright, 1860-62; G. McGehey, 1862-64; Solomon Yeager, 1864-66; G. McGehey, 1866-68; Josiah Dent, 1868-72; commissioners, 1872-74; J. N. Hillhouse, 1874-76; David Wagster, 1876-78; Alex. Jackson, 1878-84; W. A. Townsend, 1884-86; David C. Smith, 1886-88; W. A. Townsend, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Clerks: Lewis DeMunn, 1815-19; R. Searey, 1819-21; H. Sanford, 1821-25; R. Richardson, 1825-27; H. R. Hynson, 1827-29; D. W. Lowe, 1829-38; J. S. Brown, 1838-42; J. B. Wilmeth, 1842-46; A. Hammond, 1846-48; L. B. Toney, 1848-50; N. C. Steadman, 1850-53; J. N. Hillhouse, 1853-58; Z. P. McAlexander, 1858-60; A. Lowe, 1860-64; H. W. Harlow, 1864-66; A. Lowe, 1866-68; J. H. Snyder, 1868-72; William McBride, 1872-73; J. P. Coffin, 1873-88; Clay Sloan, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Sheriffs: Joseph Hardin, 1819-25; J. M. Kykendall, 1825-36; T. McCarroll, 1836-44; L. Toney, 1844-46; L. B. Poer, 1846-50; C. C. Straughan, 1850-54; W. J. Hudson, 1854-56; T. C. Steadman, 1856-60; J. D. Wyatt, 1860-62; B. F. Matthews, 1862-66; J. H. W. Campbell, 1866-68; J. B. Judkins, 1868-72; W. G. Wasson, 1872-78; W. A. Townsend, 1878-80; John Darter, 1880-86; C. A. Stuart, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Treasurers: C. T. Stewart, 1836-40; J. B. Wilmeth, 1840-42; Henry King, 1842-44; F. B. Wilmeth, 1844-46; C. C. Straughan, 1846-50; Edward Holt, 1850-56; James McCarroll, 1856-62; L. W. Robertson, 1862-64; E. Taylor, 1864-66; Edward Holt, 1866-68; Samuel Sharp, 1868-72; J. N. Campbell, 1872-78; W. Childers, 1878-82; M. D. Hudson, 1882-88; J. N. Campbell, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Surveyors: John Rodney, 1827-30; J. M. Cooper, 1830-35; N. W. Crawford, 1835-36; T. Johnson, 1836-38; John Kidd, 1838-40; L. B. Lang, 1840-42; G. Durham, 1842-46; T. John-

son, 1846-52; J. T. Perkins, 1852-54; T. Johnson, 1854-56; Alfred Gay, 1856-60; J. Patton, 1860-62; T. Johnson, 1862-64; Alfred Gay, 1864-66; T. B. Goforth, 1866-68; H. L. Roberts, 1868-71; J. P. Coffin, 1871-72; G. Matthews, 1872-74; I. T. Morris, 1874-76; John Darter, 1876-80; W. Brannon, 1880-86; M. H. Agee, 1886-88; William Matthews, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: G. W. Wright, 1862-64; B. F. Matthews, 1864-66; Alfred Gay, 1866-68; J. W. Houghton, 1868-70; S. G. Sharp, 1870-72; J. B. Judkins, 1872-74; C. G. Dent, 1874, to February, 1876; M. D. Hudson, from February, 1876; W. A. Townsend, 1876-78; E. A. Vinson, 1878-80; T. J. Moore, 1880-82; James H. Doyle, 1886-88. J. H. Moseley, 1882-84; Samuel A. Harris, 1884-86; J. N. Childers, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Representatives in constitutional conventions: 1836, Robert Smith, Thomas S. Drew, David W. Lowe and Henry Slavens; 1861, M. D. Baber and S. Robinson; 1864, none; 1868, Bouldin Duvall; 1874, Philip K. Lester.

The political aspect of the county can be readily be ascertained by reference to the number of votes cast at the November election in 1888, for the candidates for the presidency and for congressmen. For president: Cleveland (Dem.), 1,416; Harrison (Rep.), 427; Streeter (U. L.), 154; Fisk (Pro.), 10. For Congress: W. H. Cate (Dem.), 1,292; L. P. Featherstone (combined opposition), 699. At the State election held in September, 1888, James P. Eagle, Democratic candidate for governor, received 1,503 votes, and C. M. Norwood, opposition candidate for the same office, received 762 votes.

Alicia, a town on the Iron Mountain Railroad, near the southern boundary of the county, contains three general stores, a saw-mill, cotton-gin, church, school-house and a number of dwelling-houses.

Black Rock, on the western side of Black River, where the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad crosses the same, comprises five general, eight grocery, two drug, one hardware and one millinery stores; five hotels, several boarding

houses, two meat markets, one wholesale flour store, a bakery and restaurant, ten saw-mills (seven of which have shingle mills attached), one separate shingle-mill, one planing mill, one lumber drying kiln, one heating factory, one lath-mill, a wagon felloe factory, one undertaker's store, several mechanics' shops, a stone quarry, a weekly newspaper, a school-house, two churches (Methodist and Presbyterian), and a population of about 1,000. It is also the headquarters for three steamboats, the "George W. Decker," the "Hope" and the "St. Augustine." The latter makes daily round trips between Black Rock and Pocahontas. The Boulder Publishing Company, of Black Rock, publish a staunch Republican paper of seven columns, issued weekly, which was first organized August 24, 1888, and edited by J. G. Cash, as a Democratic paper. It was purchased by the above company February 2, 1889, and is the only paper published in Black Rock. It is a fearless critic on every course of human events, and each issue is replete with interesting matter. George Dent is editor.

Black River and its tributaries above Black Rock, aggregate a thousand miles of waterways, through a well timbered country, uncrossed by a railroad. The outlet for the timber of this vast section is through Black Rock, by way of Black River and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad. The town was incorporated October 7, 1884. It has all been built since the completion of this railroad.

Clover Bend, a 2,000-acre plantation on Black River, eight miles below Black Rock, with 1,300 acres in cotton at this writing, has a supply store, saw and grist-mill, cotton-gin, church, school-house and a few dwellings.

Dosy is a postoffice four miles southeast of Clover Bend.

Egypt, a postoffice, is six miles southeast of Minturn.

Hoxie, at the crossing of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, with the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroads, contains a general store, several groceries and restaurants, four hotels, a church and a school house and some dwellings.

Imboden, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott &

Memphis Railroads, eight miles northwest of Black Rock, includes three general stores, two groceries, two saloons, a hotel, livery stable, school-house, church, and dwellings.

Lindsay is a postoffice on the railroad, four miles southwest of Hoxie.

Minturn is also on the railroad, six miles southwest of Hoxie; two general stores, a hotel, cotton-gin, church, school-house, etc., are here.

Opposition is a postoffice in the northwest part of the county.

Parsonville, five miles east of Minturn, is but a postoffice.

Portia, a railroad village, two miles southeast of Black Rock, supports three general stores, two groceries, a drug store, two saw-mills, a church, school-house and dwellings.

Powhatan, the county seat, on the western bank of Black River, two miles below Black Rock, proves a profitable center for four general stores, one grocery, one drug store, a spoke factory, blacksmith and wagon shop, two hotels, two churches—Methodist and Presbyterian—a school-house, livery stable, the county buildings, a ferry across the river, and about 250 inhabitants. It is a very old town, the site of which was settled by John Ficklin, and its location is a most pleasant one.

Ravenden, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, five miles northwest of Imboden, contains three general stores, a hotel, church, school-house, etc.

Sedgwick, on the same railroad, at the eastern boundary of the county, consists of a saw mill, store, grocery, school-house and a few dwellings.

Smithville, for many years the county seat, situated ten miles west of Powhatan, has four general stores, a drug store, hotel, livery stable, and about 350 inhabitants.

Stranger's Home, a store and postoffice, is seven miles southeast of Clover Bend.

Strawberry is a village of log houses on Strawberry River, containing two general stores, a school-house, church, etc.

Taylor includes only a store and postoffice on Strawberry River.

Walnut Ridge, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, one and a half miles north of Hoxie, the seat of justice for the Eastern district, contains seven general stores, four groceries, a bakery, meat market, three hotels, two livery stables, a cotton-gin and grist-mill, two churches, a school-house, the court-house, a weekly newspaper, and its complement of dwelling houses. In size it is the second town in the county. The Telephone, now nearing the completion of its third volume, is a neat and well-edited Democratic newspaper, published there by its proprietor, George Thornburg. It ably supports the interests of the community.

All of these places are supplied with a post-office, and those located on the railroads have depots. A proportionate number of physicians are found, besides notaries public, insurance and other agents.

Bonita Springs is a noted summer resort, one mile west of Black Rock, where there are mineral springs and a hotel. Lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Labor, Wheelers and other orders, exists at various places throughout the county.

Jacob S. Allison, a farmer and stock raiser whom Lawrence County can feel proud to claim as a citizen, was born in Burke County, N.C., November 12, 1837. He is a son of Bird and Elizabeth (Davis) Allison, of the same State. The elder Allison was a farmer in North Carolina, until the year 1859, when he moved to Cocke County, Tenn., and from there to Alabama, where he now resides with his wife, very near the age of one hundred years. Jacob remained with his parents in North Carolina, until he grew to manhood, and then started in life on his own account. In 1861 he enlisted in the Twenty-second North Carolina Infantry, and served in that company until the close of the war. He took part in the battles around Richmond, at Manassas, Chancellorsville, the seven days' battle, in the Wilderness, the fights and siege at Petersburg, Cedar Creek, and others, besides twenty or more skirmishes. He was wounded twice, through the shoulder, at Shepherdstown, by rifle balls, and

had one finger shot off. His service for the cause was brilliant, and there are few that are superior. After receiving his discharge he returned to the State of Tennessee, where he remained up to 1871, when he moved to Arkansas and located at Clover Bend. He first bought some land near Stranger's Home, and has since then added to it on different occasions, until now he owns about 1,400 acres of rich bottom land, with about 200 acres under cultivation. He has ten houses altogether on his land, eight of them being on the home farm. When Mr. Allison first came to Lawrence County, all he possessed was \$90 cash, and two beds, and was in debt to the extent of \$100, which he has since paid. He now owns a fine farm, and is considered to be one of the most substantial men in Lawrence County. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Sallie Storey, of Tennessee, a daughter of William Storey, and has had seven children by his marriage: William, Clara, Rose, Pearl, Lizzie, Robert Lee and Zola. Mr. Allison is a Master Mason, and he and Mrs. Allison are both members of the Eastern Star Chapter.

Sidney W. Andrews, of Sexton & Andrews, druggists, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., January 12, 1855, and is a son of Seymour Andrews and Martha C. (Hendrickson) Andrews, now residing in Centralia, Ill. The parents had ten children born to them, five of whom are still living, S. W. Andrews being the only one in Arkansas, however. Mr. Andrews was reared in Centralia, and received a common school education. In the year 1871 he learned telegraphy, in Centralia, Ill., and accepted a situation as telegraph operator at Georgetown, Ill. Soon thereafter he emigrated to Arkansas, and in 1874 entered the employ of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company as agent and operator at Bradford, remaining in their service at Bradford and Walnut Ridge until January, 1887, when he formed a partnership with Joseph K. Sexton in the drug trade, and has had fair success. He is a Mason, and a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, also of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is treasurer of the town. He was united in wedlock to Mrs. Belle E. (Raney) Matthews, May

3, 1883, and has had two children: Sidney Mills, born March 7, 1884, died with whooping cough August 16, 1884; Alonzo Bertrand, born October 29, 1885, died with membranous croup August 24, 1889. His wife is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Joseph Bagley (deceased) was born in Bedford, Penn., February 23, 1802, and is the son of Samuel Bagley, a native of Scotland (who came to the State of Pennsylvania at a very early day), and Martha (Bentley) Bagley. He was reared in the neighborhood of Bedford, or Bedford Springs, Penn., and in his younger days drove a hack, and did considerable freighting between Philadelphia and the above-named places. When between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two he enlisted in the United States regular army for five years, and, on one occasion, was sent with his company up the Missouri River, as far as the mouth of the Yellowstone. After his five years' service was up he was discharged from the army, at Jefferson Barracks, and came to Illinois, where he resided one year. From there he traveled down the Mississippi to Jacksonport, Ark., about the year 1829 or 1830, and was there married to Miss Annie Gibson, of Lawrence County, daughter of Jacob Gibson. Within a short time after his marriage he moved to this section, and commenced farming, until his death, April 6, 1872, at the age of seventy years. His grave is on Col. Ponder's farm, at Old Walnut Ridge. He was among the early settlers of this section, and lived, until his death, about five miles northwest of Walnut Ridge. He and wife were the parents of nine children, only two of whom are yet living, Lavira, the wife of Thomas C. Hennessee, and Isam J., both residents of Campbell Township. Isam J. was reared on the homestead farm, and was born December 18, 1847. He led a placid life on the farm, with nothing eventful occurring to disturb the serenity of his existence until March, 1864, when he enlisted in Company F, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, and was a gallant soldier through the remainder of the war. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Salling, of Crawford County, Ark., and out of nine children has five still living: Estella, Charles, John, Alfred and

Edward. Mr. Bagley first rented his land for three or four years, near Walnut Ridge, and then bought 120 acres north of that town. Since then he has added to it, and now owns 460 acres. He also operates a cotton-gin upon the farm, and deals very largely in stock. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics a Democrat, holding the office of justice of the peace for one term.

William W. Baley, farmer and cotton ginner, was born in McNairy County, Tenn., in the year 1835. His parents were Benjamin and Nancy (Holman) Baley, of North Carolina, who had settled in Tennessee with their parents when children. Later in life they married and moved to Henderson County, remaining there until the war commenced, when they transferred their home to Ballard County, Ky., where the father died in 1867, at the age of seventy-four years. After his death the mother came to Arkansas with one of her sons and a daughter, and settled in Searcy County, where she died in 1870, aged sixty-eight years. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which she had been an earnest worker all her life. Mr. Baley is the oldest of five children yet living. Seven were born to his parents, but two of them have died. He was reared in Tennessee, and commenced farming for himself in Henderson County in the year 1855, where he remained until 1862, when the call to arms was issued, and on June 17 of that year he enlisted in Company K, of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and served three years and two months. He was in the foremost ranks of every battle in which the Seventh Kansas was engaged, and can recount some of the narrowest escapes a soldier ever had in time of war. Twenty-eight different times he was shot through the clothes he wore, the bullets not even scratching his skin, and on four occasions had the horse he rode shot from under him. His service through the war was honorable and brave, and the lustre of his valor can never be tarnished by time. He received his discharge from the army in November, 1864, at St. Louis, Mo., and joined his family in Kentucky. Five years later he moved to Thomasville, Mo., and from thence to Arkansas, coming here in 1870, and locating on Big Creek, in this county. He came to his present

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home in 1872, which, at that time, was but very little improved. Since then a great change has taken place in the condition of the land. He owns 160 acres, 125 acres of which are under cultivation. He also has a cotton-gin set up on his place and in 1888 ginned 312 bales of cotton. Mr. Baley's wife was formerly Miss Jane C. Wadey, of Tennessee, born in 1829. They have a family of four children living: Richard M., Mary E., John G., Robert L. Mary E. is the wife of William B. Doyle, and the others are all married except the youngest. They have lost two children—Sarah Ann and Jeanette E. Mr. Baley and wife are members of the Christian Church, and the former of Dry Creek Masonic Lodge No. 453. In politics he is a Republican.

William J. Ball, retired merchant and farmer, was born near Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tenn., September 13, 1825. He is a son of W. T. Ball, an Englishman, and a native of Worcestershire, whose histories and adventures would fill a volume. The elder Ball was a soldier in the English army, and fought under the famous Wellington. He took part in seven battles against the great Napoleon, and fought under Blucher on the memorable field of Waterloo. He was a member of the British army at the battle of New Orleans, but the principles of liberty were so strongly instilled in his mind that he found it impossible to fight against them, and deserted the ranks to join the younger nation in its struggle against the mother country. After the war had ended, he came to the State of Tennessee and settled in Rutherford County, where he was married to Miss Jane Jordan, a native of that State, whose father was one of its pioneers. He resided in Rutherford County, one mile from Murfreesboro, up to the year 1835, when he moved to Bradley's Creek, of the same county, and lived there till 1851, then selling out and moving to Gibson County, where he lived until 1867. He then moved back to Rutherford County, where he died in 1873. W. J. Ball remained with his father in Rutherford County until his eighteenth year, and then received the contract for carrying the mails by stage coach through that section until the fall of 1858. He then moved to Lawrence

County, Ark., and bought a farm in Spring River Township for farming purposes, but shortly afterward entered into business at Powhatan, and was a dealer in general merchandise up to the time of war, and during that period had charge of a distillery, on Martin's Creek, for the government. In January, 1866, he moved to Gibson County, Tenn., more for the purpose of giving his children the advantages of a good schooling than anything else, but while there, engaged in the general merchandise business. At the expiration of a year he returned to Lawrence County, and settled upon the place he now occupies, and began selling goods. He had been an active business man up to the year 1886, when he turned the business over to his son, who continues at it with the same enterprise that characterized his father. In 1868 Mr. Ball was appointed postmaster at Opposition, and still has charge of the office. He owns 320 acres of land on his home place, with about 180 acres cleared, and has eighty acres in clover and meadow, and about 100 acres under cultivation. Mr. Ball was married on September 13, 1846, to Miss Mary Crouse, of Rutherford County, Tenn., a daughter of Harmon G. Crouse. There are five children living by this marriage: George W., Samuel H., Joseph, now carrying on the business here; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Hallowell; Hattie, wife of F. M. Graves, and William T. and John, who are deceased, the former in 1882 and the latter in 1889. Mr. Ball and his family are all members of the Christian Church, of which he is clerk, and he is also a Royal Arch Mason.

Sam. H. Ball, a prominent merchant of Raven- den, Lawrence County, was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., in November, 1850, and is a son of William J. Ball, whose adventurous career has been portrayed in the sketch preceding this. Mr. Ball remained with his father in his store until he reached his twenty-eighth year. He then established a store for himself in 1879, at Opposition, Ark., and carried on a profitable business up to the year 1882. In 1883 he moved to Raven- den, built a magnificent residence and a large, commodious store, and put in a large stock of merchandise, where he has been holding forth

ever since. His store is two stories in height, the upper story being devoted to furniture, undertakers' goods, clothing, etc.; the lower, dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries and general plantation supplies. He handles both cotton and stock to a great extent, and altogether does a business of \$35,000 to \$40,000 annually. He is also interested in a large cotton-gin, and besides owns two large farms, situated on Spring River, one in Lawrence and the other in Randolph County, being a farmer as well as a successful merchant. The third business house opened in Ravenden, after the location of the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad, was by Mr. Ball, and he is the leading man of the place. In November, 1878, he was married to Mrs. Margaret Williford, of Randolph County, a charming widow. Since then five children have been added to the family: Cleo, Luther, Marvin, Ernest and Lillian. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ball are consistent members of the Christian Church. The former is a Democrat politically, a Mason and a member of Ravenden Lodge No. 451, of which he is Junior Warden.

Joseph M. Barlow, farmer and stock raiser, came from Illinois to the State of Arkansas in the fall of 1879. His occupation on his arrival was simply farming until the year 1888, when he moved to his present place, known as the Cross Roads farm, which consists of 342 acres of land, with about 140 acres under cultivation, and now has a good frame residence, a cotton-gin, grist-mill and blacksmith-shop, besides his interests in stock raising. Mr. Barlow also owns a farm near by, which he rents out. This place consists of 120 acres, of which forty acres are under cultivation, and contains a fine orchard of about 100 peach and apple trees, besides a great number of small fruits. There are also a good frame and a log house on the land, which is situated one mile southeast of Portia. Mr. Barlow is a son of John and Sinah (Finley) Barlow, of Illinois, and was born in Montgomery County, Ill., July 14, 1841. His father died while still a young man, in 1854, and he remained with his mother until his nineteenth year, when he married and commenced farming on his own account. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the army and

served until expiration of enlistment, and in July, 1862, he once more enlisted, in the Third Illinois Cavalry, and was discharged shortly afterward on account of general disability contracted in service. In June, 1864, he entered the army again for the third time, and served until he was mustered out, October 19, 1865. Mr. Barlow first entered the ranks as a private, but soon afterward was promoted to be a sergeant, and his record through the war is one that can be placed among the best of that period. He took part in the battles at Haines' Bluff, Arkansas Post, and a hot scrimmage at Memphis, in 1865. He was also in the campaign against Hood at Nashville and in the fight at that place. Mr. Barlow was married, November 17, 1859, to Miss Catherine Chapman, of Montgomery County, Ill., who died in that locality in 1868. The children by this wife are Dora A., wife of John Davenport, and a son, who lived until his seventeenth year. He was again married on February 18, 1869, to Mrs. Nancy L. Klutts, a widow lady, of Montgomery County, and this union has given them two children: Sinah J. and Clara E. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the former is district steward, and Mr. Barlow is a member of G. A. R., Lawrence Post No. 8, and is adjutant of that post. He is also a Master Mason and senior deacon of his lodge, and belongs to the Knights of Honor. In politics he is a Republican, and was elected justice of the peace for his township, and at the expiration of his term was elected county coroner. At the end of that term he was nominated for county and probate judge by the Wheel, and endorsed by the Republicans, as the latter made no nominations. Mr. Barlow has adopted Arkansas as his future residence, and expects to live and die in Lawrence County.

Clark S. Beach, an extensive stock raiser, farmer and fruit grower, of Lawrence County, was born in Wayne County, Mich., on March 27, 1843. His parents were Arctus and Esther (Gibbs) Beach, of New York State, who moved to Michigan about the year 1840, and settled at Detroit, where the elder Beach's occupation was farming and dealing in stock. He remained at that place for twelve

years, and then moved to St. Clair County, where he continued his previous occupation and also kept a hotel. His death occurred at the latter place in 1886, leaving a name that was widely known and highly respected. C. S. Beach grew to manhood in Wayne and St. Clair Counties, and remained with his father until he had reached his twenty-first year. April 8, 1865, he enlisted in the Eighth Michigan Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, taking a brave part in many engagements and small skirmishes. He was mustered out September 22, 1865, after the South had been conquered and returned home and rented his father's farm for eight years in St. Clair County. He then bought a farm in that county, and went to work upon it, and, after several years' labor, with fair success, he sold out and moved to Arkansas, locating in Lawrence County. He bought the land upon which he now resides, in 1880, which consisted of 200 acres, unimproved, and at the present time has seventy-five acres cleared and under cultivation. The land has a comfortable house upon it, with out-buildings and all conveniences, and a fine orchard of about 600 trees of different varieties. Mr. Beach was married in St. Clair County, Mich., April 4, 1871, to Miss Hannah M. Shears, a Canadian lady, and they now have six children: Sarah Esther, Mark A., Henry H., Emma L., Mary A. and Eva E. Mrs. Beach is a member of the Seven-Day Adventist Church, and Mr. Beach belongs to Aurora Lodge No. 423, A. F. & A. M., at Walnut Ridge, being a Master Mason.

George B. Borah is a minister of the Gospel, who has followed in the footsteps of his father Chesterfield G. Borah, a physician of note and a minister. Mr. Borah's father was born in Caldwell County, Ky., in 1814, and by his earnest endeavors in that direction was made a professor of religion when quite a young man. He found a faithful partner in the person of Miss Samarimus Perkins, also a native of his State, a young lady well fitted to assist him in his chosen field of labor. In 1845 Mr. Borah and his wife, seeking new pastures for their work, came to Arkansas and settled on Reed's Creek, in Lawrence County. He

preached the Gospel and practiced medicine until death ended his labors in March, 1863. He was a prominent man in his time and one who took an active part in the affairs of his county. His wife still survives him and makes her home with her son, George B. Borah, the eldest of six children, of whom two only lived to the age of maturity, the other being Samarimus A., now the wife of N. E. Judkins. When George B. Borah arrived at the age of manhood he enrolled himself in the ranks of the Confederate army under Gen. Price, and took part in the raids through Missouri and Kansas. During a lull in the war he was given a sixty days' furlough to go home, and afterward went to Jacksonport, where he surrendered June 5, 1865. He adopted the profession of religion in 1874, and was ordained to preach in 1876. Since then he has had charge of four churches, besides assisting at others whenever his services were called upon, and has been an indefatigable worker. His efforts have been appreciated, and he is now recognized as one of the ablest ministers in that county, and is beloved by all with whom he comes in contact. He was married in 1866 to Miss Melissa Wayland, a daughter of Sisco Wayland, one of the pioneers of Arkansas, and nine children have blessed their union. Six of them are living: Willie L., John N., Joseph H., Richard P., Florence and Mary Ethel. Those deceased are Samarimus M., Josaphine and Milton A. Mrs. Borah is a valuable assistant to her husband in church work, and a lady whose Christian influence is manifested in many ways. Mr. Borah is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He is the owner of eighty-five acres of land under cultivation, besides considerable unimproved lands in other sections.

George W. Brady, merchant and postmaster, of Smithville, is a son of Jeremiah Brady, of North Carolina, who came to Arkansas in his childhood, with his father, James W. Brady, one of the pioneers of Lawrence County. Jeremiah Brady was reared and grew to manhood in this county, where he was also married to Miss Nancy McCarrell, a native of the same place, and where their son, George W., was born, October 3, 1853. Mr. Brady, the father, was a farmer and blacksmith.

and resided here until the war, when, fired with a desire to battle for the cause of the Confederacy, he left the peace and quiet of his family for the turmoil and dangers of war. He died at Mulberry, Ark., and previous to his death his faithful wife had passed away, thus leaving George bereft of both parents in quick succession. George W. Brady received a good common school education in his youth, and, after his school-days were over, entered into commercial life at Smithville, for two years. He next made a trip to Texas, in 1876, and remained about eighteen months in the Lone Star State. On his return to Smithville he again occupied a position in one of the business houses, and in 1878, after obtaining a thorough knowledge of commercial affairs, he established a business of his own, which, by his enterprise and fair dealings, has won for him a large patronage. Previous to 1885 Mr. Brady had been appointed deputy postmaster, but in that year he received his appointment as postmaster, and has held the office since then. He was married September 7, 1879, to Miss Lee L. Raney, a daughter of Morgan Raney, of Lawrence County, and by this marriage has had two children: J. Clarence and Claud Carter.

George W. Bridges is a son of John and Jane T. Bridges, the former of whom was a native of Missouri, and his mother a Virginian. He was born in that portion of Lawrence County, now known as Randolph, in 1856. His parents settled in Arkansas when they were children, about the year 1829, and were married when they reached the age of maturity. They have always made Lawrence County their home, where the father died in 1858, at the age of thirty-eight years, with the proud consciousness of having performed his duty to his country, having been a survivor of the Mexican War, through which he served with the eulogium of his commanding officers upon his bravery. The mother contracted a second marriage with William Ferguson (now deceased), and had one child by her second husband, who was a captain in the Confederate army. Mr. Ferguson died in June, 1865, shortly after he returned home from the war. Mr. Bridges is the third child of his parents, and was reared in Randolph and Sharp

Counties, returning to the former in 1869, where he remained until February 28, 1888, and then moved to his present place of abode. He has upward of 100 acres of land under cultivation, and has also turned his attention to cotton planting. He was married to Miss Bettie A. Glenn, in 1879, a young lady of Ballard County, Ky. They have had six children, one of them deceased. Those living are: Charlie Emma, Mamie Ann, Sallie H., Andrew O. and George William. Mr. Bridges is a member of the A. F. & A. M., of Ravenden, and is a popular resident of Lawrence County. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Thomas F. Buchanan, an enterprising farmer and stock raiser, of Spring River Township, was born in Lawrence County, Ark., November 14, 1854. He is the son of Thomas, and Eliza (Welthy) Buchanan, of Missouri, who moved to Arkansas after their marriage and settled in Lawrence County, where the older Buchanan died in 1854, in the prime and vigor of his manhood. Thomas F. remained with his mother until he had attained his maturity, and then commenced to take his own part in the world. He has been farming the greater portion of his life, and the experience gained during that time has made him one of the best farmers in his county. When still a young man, he visited the city of Memphis, Tenn., with a view of making it his future home, but after a residence of fourteen months, he decided to come back to Lawrence County, and has remained here ever since. On August 20, 1876, he was married to Miss Sarah Huffman, daughter of John Huffman, and two years after his marriage he bought the tract of land upon which he now resides, and commenced cultivating the soil. He now owns 120 acres, with about thirty-five acres cleared, and has built a large double house upon it, besides giving his attention to a small but well-selected orchard of two acres, with several different varieties of fruit. Mr. Buchanan and his wife have four daughters: Effie, Ruby, Ella and Orlana, and all four of the girls are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He takes great interest in education and is a member of the school board.

Benjamin R. Bush, farmer and stock raiser, of Lawrence County, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., February 19, 1838. His parents were S. L. and Elizabeth (Tate) Bush, of the same State, who immigrated to Arkansas in 1840, and settled in Lawrence County, where the father practiced medicine up to the time of his death, about the year 1852. He reared a family of three sons and one daughter, all of whom lived until their maturity. Benjamin R. remained with his mother until his twentieth year, when he married and purchased a farm of his own. His bride was Miss Mary Orr, a young lady who was reared in this county, who proved a useful helpmate and faithful wife. Mr. Bush farmed on his land for several years, and then bought more and added to it from time to time, until he now owns about 400 acres of the best land in Arkansas, with 150 acres cleared, and all of it situated four miles west of Minturn. There is a good residence, two barns, two cribs, and all other necessities upon the land, besides a fine orchard of three acres, with peach and apple trees. He had almost nothing he could call his own when he first started in life, and has accumulated his fine property by shrewdness, good judgment and industry, and has set a worthy example for others to follow. In 1862 he enlisted in Col. Lindsay's company (afterward Col. Baber's), and served one year. He then joined Col. Reeves' regiment, and remained with it until the close of the war, when he surrendered, and was paroled June 5, 1865, at Jacksonport. He took part in the engagements at Cane Hill, Ark., and Price's raids through Missouri, also the fight at Pilot Knob, besides numerous other sharp encounters, bearing himself in a soldierly manner through the entire campaign. Mr. Bush lost his first wife in 1880, and afterward married Miss Ellen Guthry. Five children were born to him by his first wife: Joseph W., George R., Sanford, Charles, and Mary Elizabeth, wife of William McClure; also two children by his second wife, whose names are Clarence and Katie. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Bush is a member of the K. of H. and the Agricultural Wheel.

M. V. Camp, physician and surgeon of Walnut

Ridge, has been a resident of Northeast Arkansas for the past twenty-one years. He was born in Bibb County, Ala., June 11, 1836, and is the son of James Camp, of South Carolina, who was one of the first to manufacture the ore into wire in the iron furnaces of Birmingham, Ala. He was married to Miss Mary Looney, of South Carolina, who died in Mississippi about the year 1870, aged eighty years. Eight girls and four boys were born to them, four of them still living. Martin Van Buren Camp was the youngest of this large family, and was reared on a farm. He had been given a liberal education at the city of Birmingham, principally at "Old Elyton," and was the leader in Greek and Latin in his class. After his college days were over he embarked in the newspaper business at Butler, Choctaw County, Ala., and bought the plant of the Southern Democrat. This paper he edited from 1837 to 1860, and his ability pushed it to the first place among the newspapers of Alabama. It was the second paper in that State to advocate secession, and the Doctor still has copies of his first literary effort in his library at home. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. Maner's regiment, and was created a sergeant (Mississippi troops) and then under Col. (afterwards Maj.-Gen.) Lowry, with whom he served three months. He afterward organized a company of volunteers, with Dr. R. B. Stephens, of Tupelo, Miss., of which he was captain, while Dr. Stephens was made surgeon. The company formed part of Col. W. M. Inges' Twelfth Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, in Gen. S. W. Ferguson's brigade, and did excellent service all through the war. Dr. Camp came to Jonesboro, Ark., after they had disbanded, and was engaged in teaching school in Craighead County. He then attended a course of lectures at the University of Louisville, and when through moved to Gainesville, where he practiced for fourteen years. In 1885 he located in Walnut Ridge, where he has succeeded in building up a fair practice. He has no desire to accumulate a large amount of property, but believes in giving his children a good education under his own supervision, so that his money will be judiciously expended. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities, and of

the Cross Roads Baptist Church, near Portia. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never held any public office excepting that of county examiner of public instruction, in Greene County. He was married May 2, 1860, in Sumter County, Ala., to Miss Sarah C. Sheid, of that State, a daughter of Jesse G. Sheid. Her parents had three girls and two boys born to them, one of them deceased. Those living are Lizzie I., the wife of Rev. James F. Jernigan, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and residing in Walnut Ridge; James Sheid, now studying medicine with his father; Mary Ann, who graduated in June, 1889, from the Bellevue Collegiate Institute, of Caledonia, Mo., and Alice E., at home. Mrs. Camp's mother died July 17, 1888, aged fifty-one years. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and came from what is known throughout South Carolina as the "Old Horseshoe Robinson Stock."

John N. Campbell, treasurer of Lawrence County, Ark., is a native of Cumberland County, N. C., where he was born April 3, 1820. His father was Murdock Campbell, of Scotland, born of Scotch and Irish parentage, who was raised and married in North Carolina. After his marriage the elder Campbell moved to Lawrence County, Tenn., and settled on a farm, where he began the cultivation of the soil and rearing his children. From there he moved to the State of Arkansas in 1843, settling in what is now Lawrence County, where he resided up to the time of his death, about the year 1852. John N. Campbell reached his maturity in the State of Tennessee, and came to Arkansas in 1843, where he settled, in Lawrence County, on a farm, and tilled the soil for a number of years. In 1872 he was elected county treasurer and at the expiration of his term was re-elected, serving from 1872 to 1878. In 1888 his party, seeing the fitness of the man for the position and recognizing his abilities, once more elected him to office. He previously discharged the duties of justice of the peace for twelve years, and also served as deputy sheriff and constable. Mr. Campbell was married, in 1846, to Miss Mary J. Childers, of Virginia, and they are now the parents of three sons and one daughter,

all of them having attained maturity and married. Their names are: William M., John D., Alex C., and Sarah A., wife of John C. Overstreet, the entire family residing in Lawrence County. Both Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and stand high in the regard of those surrounding them.

John Casper, farmer and blacksmith, whose work at the forge and anvil has placed him as an expert in his trade, was born in Rowan County, N. C., May 5, 1827. He is a son of George and Nancy (Leonard) Casper, both of the same county and State, who died in their native place. Mr. Casper is one of a family of four sons and four daughters, of whom five are still living, three brothers and two sisters, the latter residing in North Carolina, and the former, David, Jacob Alexander and John, living in Lawrence County. John Casper is the oldest of the three brothers living, and was reared in Rowan County, N. C., where he remained with his father until his twenty-sixth year. He moved west in 1853 and settled in Lawrence County, Ark., where he bought a small section of land and commenced clearing and improving it. On March 8, 1854, he was married to Mrs. Sarah M. Blackwell, a widow lady, of North Carolina, who also possessed a small improvement on government land. Mr. Casper immediately set to work clearing his land, and they now have about seventy-five acres under cultivation. The home place comprises about 380 acres altogether, with a good log house and other buildings built upon it, and an orchard. He also owns 240 acres in other sections, and from the fact that he commenced on almost nothing at all, has done remarkably well. He owes it all to his own thrift and business tact, and is now considered as one of the substantial farmers of Lawrence County. Mr. Casper enlisted in the Confederate army in 1863, and was a member of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and afterward transferred to the Seventh Arkansas Infantry. He took part in many a hard fought battle—at Little Rock, Pilot Knob and in Gen. Price's raids through Missouri, besides several battles of lesser importance. He was paroled at Shreveport, La., at the close of the war, and

returned home to resume his labor upon the farm. In 1877 Mr. Casper lost his faithful wife, who died October 4, leaving him one child, George W. He again married, his second wife being Mrs. Harriet E. Harris, a widow, of North Carolina, and has one child by this marriage—Etter E. Mr. Casper is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder, and is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel, being vice-president of the local Wheel. He has been unfortunate in the loss of his second wife, who died February 13, 1884, leaving behind her a record of usefulness and many virtues.

John A. Cathey, one of the oldest merchants in Lawrence County, was born in Shelby County, Tenn., in the year 1840. He is the son of John A. Cathey, of Maury County, Tenn., who was reared on a farm, and finally adopted the tailoring trade, which he followed until his death occurred, in 1851, at Jacksonport, Ark, in which place he had settled in 1848, for the purpose of working. He was married to Miss Narcissa Turnage, of Tennessee, who died shortly after the decease of her husband at Jacksonport. Five sons were born to them, two of them yet living: James H. and John A., both living in Arkansas. The children who have died are William T., David L. and an infant. David was killed by accidentally shooting himself during the war. John A. Cathey, for whom this sketch is intended, is the youngest member of the family living. He came to Arkansas with his parents, and remained with them, until he grew to manhood, in Jackson County. He enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, and was enrolled in Company G, First Arkansas, and served until the close of the war, when he surrendered at Jacksonport. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, at Shiloh, and was so severely wounded in that engagement that he lay disabled for some two months. He also took part in the battles of Perryville (Ky.), Murfreesboro (Tenn.), Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and then a three months' campaign from Dalton to Atlanta. He was at Franklin, Tenn., during the terrible slaughter (Hood's) at that place, and afterward in another hot campaign at Nashville. He has been wounded at different

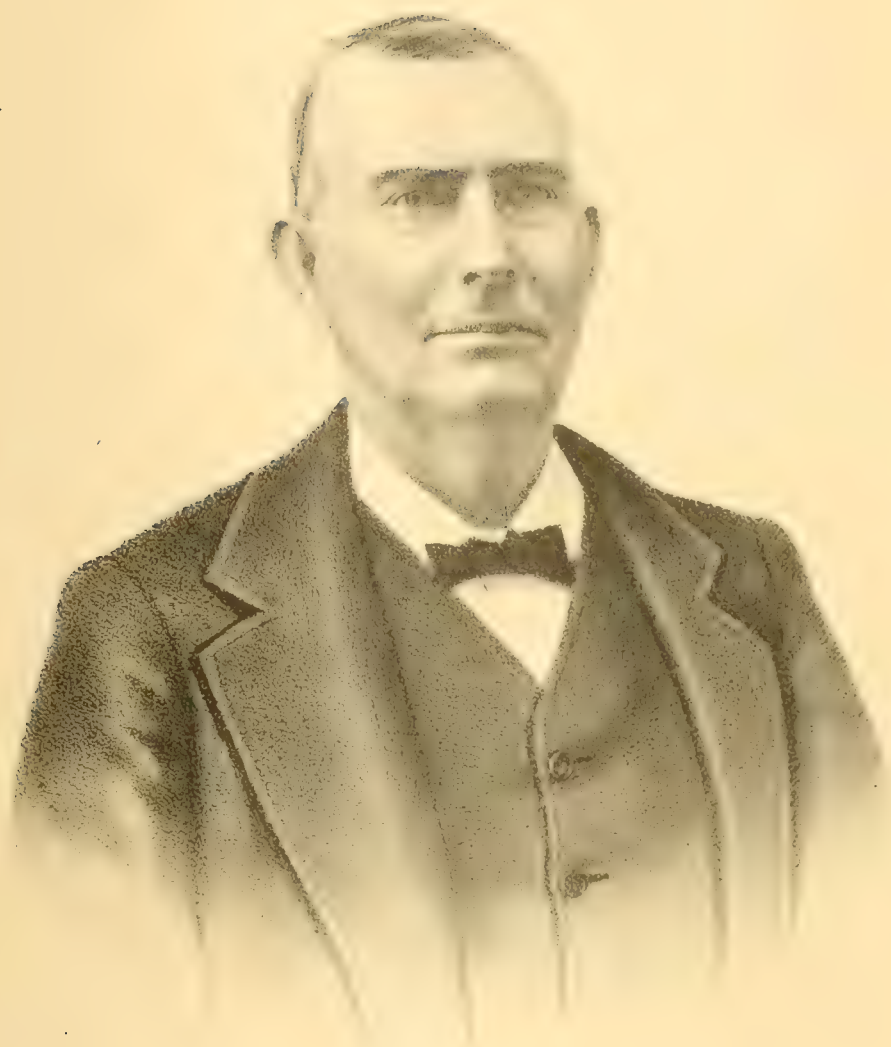
times, and bears a war record that few men can equal at the present day. When the war was over, it would naturally seem that after witnessing and taking part in the terrible carnage of his numerous battles, he would prefer a peaceful life, but, strange to say, his occupation was butchering while in Jacksonport, as though he had not yet been satiated by the sight and smell of blood. From Jacksonport he moved to Newport, and lived there for eight years, then settled down in Lawrence County, where he is now considered the oldest established merchant in that section. He carries a large stock of general merchandise, and is noted for his square dealing throughout the county. In fact, he is the founder of the town that bears his name. He was appointed postmaster from 1881 to 1885, and has held several local offices. His wife was Miss Sarah W. Roberts, of Alabama, who died in 1869. Mr. Cathey afterward married a sister of his first wife, Miss Eliza Roberts, and they have had two children by this union, Eliza I. and Bertha Lee. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Cathey is a member of Dry Creek Lodge No. 453, F. & A. M.

Burrel M. Childers, a well-known and popular farmer and stock raiser, was born in Madison County, Ala., October 9, 1821. His father, John Childers, was a native of Georgia, who moved to the State of Alabama when a young man, and was there married to Miss Rutha Cown. The parents remained in Alabama until the year 1824, and then settled in Tennessee, where they resided up to 1838, when they selected Arkansas as their future home, and located in Lawrence County. The elder Childers had an eventful history in his younger days, and was a soldier in the Black Hawk War. He reared a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, of whom Burrel M. Childers is the only survivor. Burrel remained with his father until he was of mature age, and then enlisted in the Mexican War of 1846. After the war was over and the treaty had been made, he received his discharge, and returned to Lawrence County. He settled on his present place in 1849, when this portion of Arkansas was nothing more than a wilderness, and has lived to see it grow up

into a populous and thriving community. Mr. Childers has since then cleared up about seventy-five acres, and put them under cultivation, besides owning 160 acres adjoining. He did, at one time, own over 1,000 acres, but has divided up with his children. When war was announced between the North and South he gave his services to the Confederacy, and joined Col. Shaver's regiment. He was elected lieutenant, and held that rank until the close of hostilities. During that time he took part in the fights at Pilot Knob, Independence, Kansas City, Big Blue and Miner's Creek, where Gen. Marmaduke was taken prisoner. After the war he returned to Lawrence County, and has since then been occupied in farming. His first marriage was to Miss Narcissa Beavers, of Illinois, who died in 1856. This wife left two children, who grew to maturity, were married, and left children of their own. Mr. Childers next married, in this county, Mrs. Hopkins, a widow lady, of Indiana, who died in 1883. There are three children living by this wife, whose names are: C. F., wife of Joseph Lollar; Julia, widow of A. B. Hogard, and Hezekiah. His present wife was united to him in 1884, her former name being Aveline Grider, a daughter of Martin Grider, one of the pioneers of Randolph County. There are three children by this marriage: Maxie, Stonewall Jackson and Chaldon. Mr. Childers is a member of the Masonic order, and is a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to the Eastern Star. He attends the Christian Church, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the Eastern Star. In the early days of his settlement in Arkansas, Mr. Childers was a hunter of no mean pretences. He made a regular business of hunting for ten years, and together with his brother, killed thirty-six bears, six panthers and a great number of wild cats, in one spring, besides a quantity of deer. He has a record of killing eleven deer in one day, while a companion of his, a Frenchman, killed eleven deer and two bears the same day. Mr. Childers is a genial and active gentleman, though well advanced in life, and is very much thought of by his neighbors. He is full of anecdote, and it is a pleasure to listen to

the reminiscences of his early days, which none can tell so well as an old settler.

William Childers, a well-known boniface and liveryman of Imboden, was born in this county in the year 1844. His parents came to Arkansas in childhood, and were located in the southwestern part of Lawrence County. He is descended from an old family of Virginians; his grandfather, Isam Childers, moving from that State to Arkansas, with his family, in 1824, where he reared his family of four boys and two girls, Alexander C. Childers, his third son, being the father of William Childers. Isam Childers was a veteran of the War of 1812, and died in 1858 at an advanced age. Alexander C. Childers was born in Virginia, in 1815, and moved to the State of Arkansas, with his father, when in his childhood. When war was declared between this country and Mexico, he was one of the first to follow the lead of Gens. Scott and Taylor in the land of cactus, and distinguished himself on many a battlefield. He died in 1860 while in the very prime of life, and left a shining example behind him for his sons to follow. James Childers, one of his brothers, represented this county in the legislature for several terms, and was one of the prominent men of Arkansas. The mother of Mr. William Childers was a daughter of Jacob Fortenberry; her name was Matilda, and she was born in Virginia in 1819, and died in 1844, when he was an infant. She left four children: Elisabeth, the wife of D. Christian; Nancy, the wife of Lee Holt, now residing in Texas; Absalom F., a Baptist minister in Alabama, and William Childers, of Lawrence County. Mr. Childers commenced to make a career of his own at the age of sixteen years, and entered the army during the war. He was a member of Company E, First Arkansas, and gallantly upheld the reputation of his forefathers as model soldiers. On August 10, 1861, he was dangerously wounded and forced to desist from fighting. He lay idle for three months, but the old fighting instinct compelled him to enter the ranks again, and he joined McCorvess' regiment, Fourteenth Arkansas, in which he fought until his capture at Port Gibson. He regained his liberty three months later, and after the fall of Vicksburg



W. J. Erwin

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

re-joined the army at Washington, Ark. He was again made prisoner and taken to Little Rock, Ark., and transferred from there to Rock Island, Ill., where he was kept until Lee's surrender. After his release he went to Leavenworth, Kas., and made a trip across the plains to Denver City, Col., remaining in that place six months before his return home. He has, since that time, resided in Lawrence County, where he is engaged in farming, stock raising, and as a hotel keeper and liveryman he enjoys a well-deserved reputation. He is one of the most extensive stock dealers in the county, an occupation to which he has given much attention since the war, and his was the first shipment made over the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. He has devoted himself largely to trading in horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep. Mr. Childers is prominent in all political matters, and was twice elected treasurer of Lawrence County by the Democrats. He was also nominated for sheriff, but was beaten by his opponent. His first business venture in this county was with W. Childers & Co., at Smithville, Ark., and the second with a firm composed of W. C. Sloan, Q. C. Jones and himself, dealers in merchandise, of which Mr. Childers was the manager. He sold his interest to W. C. Sloan two years later, and since that time has had charge of the widely-known Delmonico Hotel and a well-equipped livery stable attached. He was married, January 15, 1865, to Miss Clara A. Wells, a lady of Lawrence County, Ark., and daughter of John Wells, of Virginia, who was one of the principal stock dealers in Arkansas, before his death in 1858. Mrs. Childers' mother was Eliza A. Grayson, of Louisiana, before her marriage. She died in Imboden in the year 1886, aged sixty years. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wells, all of them deceased excepting the wife of William Childers. Mr. Childers and his wife have had eight children, three of whom are dead, namely: Robert E. L., Nancy S. and Doney Belle. Those living are: Charles O., Mollie May, William Sloan, John Crockett and Grover Cleveland. Mrs. Childers is a charming lady and universally beloved for her kindness of heart and gentle disposition. Her

husband is a Master Mason and a leader in the affairs of his county. They are generous and liberal in all their undertakings, and respected by everyone.

Hon. Charles Coffin is one of the principal Democrats of Northeast Arkansas, and a man well known over the entire State. He has all the antecedents which combine to produce a man staunch and true to the real Democracy, and for several years past has been an earnest advocate of Democratic principles in this State. He was born at Rogersville, Hawkins County, Tenn., on the 23d of April, 1842, and, with his parents, removed to Knoxville, Tenn., when but five years of age. He there remained until December, 1865, when he removed with his mother and brothers to Memphis, and resided there until July, 1869, when the family came to Lawrence County, his present home. The ancestry of Mr. Coffin goes back over 200 years to Tristram Coffin, an English yeoman, who came to Newberryport, Mass., in 1642, but being driven from there on account of his religious belief—a sympathy for persecuted Quakers—went and settled the Island of Nantucket. He is the ancestor of all of that name in America. The family celebrated the two-hundredth anniversary of his death in 1881. Mr. Coffin, with a brother and two cousins from Tennessee, were the only representatives present from the Southern branches of the family, and there were nearly 600 present. Mr. Coffin's grandfather, the Rev. Charles Coffin, D. D., a Presbyterian minister, and a graduate of Harvard, emigrated from Newberryport, in 1804, to Greeneville, Tenn., where he founded and was president of Greeneville College until 1827. He held the same position in the East Tennessee University, at Knoxville, from 1827 until 1836, and died at Greeneville, in 1852. He was the educator of many of the most prominent, influential and distinguished men of the South, of the last generation, one of whom was the late Gen. Grandison D. Royston, of this State. His portrait is frescoed in the ceiling of the library room in the capitol at Nashville, as one of the pioneer *litterati* of Tennessee. Mr. Coffin's father, Charles Hector Coffin, was born on the 24th of April, 1804, at Newberryport, Mass., and was a

merchant of Knoxville, an active railroad man, and under Gov. Campbell's administration was president of the branch Bank of Tennessee, at Rogersville. He died at Columbia, Tenn., on the 19th of June, 1854. He had married Miss Eliza Park, a native of Knoxville, Tenn., born on the 22d day of September, 1811, and the daughter of James Park, who was of Irish birth, and a merchant by trade. Mr. Park died in 1853, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife, who was formerly Sophia Moody, of Wilmington, Del., died in 1862, when over eighty years of age. She was the mother of twelve children, of whom Rev. James Park, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian minister at Knoxville, is one. Mrs. Coffin (mother of the subject of this sketch) died in this county, in 1874, and lies buried at Knoxville, Tenn. Charles Coffin has been not so much a student of books as an independent thinker. He went through the freshman and sophomore years in the Tennessee University, at Knoxville, and the junior year at Princeton, N. J., but the war closed his school life. He was a Southerner by birth, his home was there, all his interests and his heart were with "his people." He believed neither in secession nor coercion, but seeing his people in trouble and danger, his warm heart went out in sympathy for them, and he left the college, gave up all that promised to be a brilliant literary career, for he had all the requisities which only needed to be molded, cultured and trained, and resolutely set his face homeward, where he was eagerly welcomed. He enlisted as a private on the 10th of August, 1861, when but nineteen years of age, in Capt. Ben M. Branner's cavalry company (at Cumberland Gap), afterwards Company I, Second Tennessee Cavalry, under Col. Henry M. Ashby. Mr. Coffin was in Gen. Zollicoffer's command, and participated in all his engagements until the latter's death at Mill Springs, Ky., on the 19th of January, 1862. Mr. Coffin was afterwards in the campaigns in Kentucky, under Gen. Kirby Smith, participating in the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and North Carolina, January 1, 1863, and on the 19th, 20th and 21st of March, 1865, he was at Bentonville, N. C., where Gens. Joseph E. Johnston

and Sherman fought their last great battle. He was in the fight between Wheeler and Kilpatrick, February 11, 1865, at Aikin, S. C., and with Johnston in Wheeler's cavalry corps during the campaigns of the Carolinas in the last mentioned year. He was captured at Somerset, Ky., under Brig.-Gen. John Pegram, March 31, 1863, and exchanged at City Point, Va., on the 22d of April; was captured again at Lancaster, Ky., on the 31st of August, 1863, while under Col. John S. Scott, of Louisiana, and was a prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio, for seven months, and the eight months following at Fort Delaware. He was exchanged at Savannah, Ga., on the 12th day of November, 1864. He was sergeant major of his regiment, but surrendered and was paroled at Charlotte, N. C., under the cartel between Johnston and Sherman, May 11, 1865, as adjutant, in which position he was then acting. Mr. Coffin was a grocery merchant at Memphis, Tenn., from March, 1867, to July, 1869, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Clover Bend, in this county, from July, 1869, to March, 1871. In 1873 he edited the Observer, at Pocahontas, Ark., until August, 1874, and also taught school in that time. In September, 1874, he was licensed to practice law and located at Walnut Ridge, where he has since resided. In 1876 he was co-editor of the Little Rock Gazette, but one year later he resumed the practice of his profession, at Walnut Ridge. Mr. Coffin is a Democrat, of Whig antecedents, having been reared by Whig parents. He became a Democrat after the war, and in 1873 was elected from Randolph County, as a Democrat, to the extraordinary session of the legislature, and served eighteen days during the Brooks-Baxter war, at the call of Governor Baxter. In 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and re-elected in 1880 for the Third judicial district. In the summer of 1888 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination to Congress for the First Arkansas district, against Hon. W. H. Cate, of Jonesboro, and gave the latter a close and exciting race. He was afterwards given an unsolicited and unanimous nomination as representative to the State legislature (being not even a candidate) by the Democratic convention of his

county, and won the fight by a good majority. He made the canvass as a "straight Democrat," against the combined Republican, Union Labor and Wheeler opposition, and wears the laurels of a hard earned victory. In the legislative session following (1888-89) he was a strong advocate and leader of the effort to organize the Democratic members of the legislature for Democratic purposes. His heart was in the work and he labored indefatigably and gallantly for the sake of all the principles he holds most dear. He was chairman of the house committee on penitentiary, also a member of the house committee on railroads, ways and means and education. Mr. Coffin introduced several important bills, among them the following: To regulate the practice of pharmacy; to inspect cattle for butchering purposes in cities of first and second class; to repeal features of the labor contract law (Mansfield's Digest, Section 4441), which makes valid contracts for labor made beyond the limits of State. He also had the honor of framing the State Democratic platform of 1888, in which the State canvass and victory were won from the Union Labor and Republican parties combined. Mr. Coffin owns a farm of eighty acres near Walnut Ridge, and is a strong advocate of grass farming, being one of the first to introduce clover into this section of the State. He was baptized in infancy, but is not a member of the Church, though a Presbyterian in his views, and assists in maintaining ministers and church enterprises. Mr. Coffin is a member of that large class of mankind who have never seen fit, from various causes, to enter the "conjugal state of felicity," although a previous biographer has dryly remarked that "he is young enough to reform." He has been known to say, in reference to his loneliness and absence of a life companion, that "a Coffin is the last thing on earth a woman wants." Mr. Coffin has for his motto: "Never do anything to be ashamed of." His style of oratory is earnest, fluent and pointed, speaks impromptu and gets at the "meat" of the question. He is an honorable, upright citizen in all that the terms imply.

Joseph W. Coffman, a prominent farmer of Duty Township, was born in McLean County,

Ky., in 1833. His parents, Benjamin and Elizabeth (Gossett) Coffman, are natives of Virginia, and of German descent. Some of the family were extensive farmers in Virginia, while others had various occupations. The father was born in the year 1802, and came to Kentucky with his parents in 1804, where he grew to maturity, and was married. He died in 1856, from a very painful accident, having his head mashed while moving a hogshead of tobacco. He was a firm adherent of the Universalist Church, and a member of the A. F. & A. M., while his death was a source of sincere regret among a large circle of friends. The mother, who was some ten years younger than her husband, died in 1844. Benjamin Coffman and Elizabeth (Gossett) Coffman were the parents of eight children: William A., Nancy, Ephraim A., Benjamin F., Daniel M., Elisha, Elizabeth, and Joseph W., of whom William A. and Elisha are deceased. Joseph W. Coffman was the third child, and remained on the farm in Kentucky with his parents until his twenty-first year, when he accepted a lucrative position with a large tobacco firm, and commenced his own career. On October 19, 1856, he was married, and moved to the State of Arkansas, where he settled in Hempstead County, on a farm which he rented the first year, but at the expiration of that time was able to purchase a farm of his own. A few years later, that announcement of war, which broke up so many happy homes, also filled him with the desire to aid the Confederacy, and he enlisted in W. H. Prescott's company, and served for three years. He took part in a great number of engagements, and carried himself through that bloody epoch in history in a manner that won the admiration and respects of his comrades. After the war had ended, he returned to Lawrence County, in 1866, and settled at a point within one mile and a half of where he now resides, and, in 1878, moved to the present place, where he has been employed in agricultural pursuits ever since. Mr. Coffman was married to Miss Rebecca Bowen, a daughter of John W. and Ann (Kenerly) Bowen, natives of South Carolina and Virginia, respectively, who were prominent farmers and large slave-owners

before the war. The father was born in 1805, of English descent, and died in the year 1869, while the mother, who was of Dutch origin, was born in 1804, and died in 1864. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters, three of them yet living, and Mrs. Coffman is the sixth child of that number. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Coffman, of whom seven are still living. Their names are: F. Warren, Mary C., wife of B. A. Welbon, living in the State of Washington; John B., Elizabeth, who died in her thirteenth year; Benjamin A., at home; William M., who died at thirteen years of age; Jennie, also dead; Flora, Lena and Josie at home. Mr. and Mrs. Coffman are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which they are active workers, while Mr. Coffman is a trustee, steward, and also superintendent of the Sunday-school, and has represented the church in several conferences. He is a prominent man, and a leader in all enterprises concerning the welfare of his county, and one whose advice and judgment are sought for on many occasions. He is a member of Lodge No. 450, and has belonged to that organization for over thirty years. Mr. Coffman's father contracted a second marriage after the death of his first wife, and by this wife had nine children: John T., Jacob B., Samuel R., Solomon E., George P. (who met his death at the hands of an assassin), Frank P., Susan F., James Lewis, Ezekiel. Ezekiel, George, Frank, James and Sammel are deceased.

James W. Coffman, M. D., a gentleman well known throughout Northeastern Arkansas as one of its leading physicians, and a fruit grower of well-deserved reputation, was born in 1847 on a farm in what is now known as McLean County, Ky. He is the son of Jacob N. and Nancy (Gish) Coffman, both natives of Pennsylvania, who removed to the State of Kentucky in 1808, when they were children. In 1857 Mr. Coffman and his family removed to Arkansas, and settled in Lawrence County, where he entered into the cultivation of cotton on an extensive scale. His death occurred in 1879, at the age of sixty-seven years, fourteen years after the demise of his wife. Ten children were born to them, of whom two only are living,

one of them being a daughter, Mrs. Mary S. Bennefield, and James W. Coffman. Mr. Coffman resided in Lawrence County until the age of sixteen years, when he enlisted in the Confederate army under Gen. Price during the declining years of the late war, participating in some of the daring raids through Missouri and Kansas. At the close of that conflict he returned home, and engaged in the more peaceful avocation of cotton planting. In 1868 he commenced the study of medicine, with his brother (now deceased), who was a graduate of the University of Louisville, Ky., as his preceptor. He entered the same university in the fall of 1869, from which he graduated in 1871, and later on entered the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, graduating in 1883. He commenced the practice of medicine at Powhatan in 1871, and removed to Black Rock in 1883, where his personal popularity and large practice attest to his efficiency as a skillful physician. His wife, a pleasant and attractive lady, was formerly Miss Mollie F. Warner. The Doctor embarked in general merchandising in 1883-84 at Black Rock, and has been deservedly fortunate, being the owner of considerable property in that town and the outlying district. He has one of the finest fruit orchards in the northeastern portion of this State, comprising twenty-five acres of young trees just producing fruit, which he planted in the fall of 1885 as an experiment, and which have proven a success beyond his most sanguine expectations. They will yield on an average one and one-half bushels to the tree this year. Besides this, he has planted out small fruits in proportion, and has been equally successful with them. He is a strong Democrat; one of the most industrious and energetic citizens of Black Rock, and takes an active part in all public and private enterprises that tend toward the advancement of his county.

J. Bowen Coffman, deputy clerk of Lawrence County, for the Eastern District, was born in Hempstead County, Ark., November 17, 1861. He is a son of Joseph W. Coffman, of McLean County, Ky., who came to Arkansas in 1856, and located in Hempstead County, where he resided until the war was ended, and then settled in Lawrence

County, his present residence. The elder Coffman was married to Miss Rebecca Bowen, of Alabama, and this union gave them ten children. Seven of them are now living, six of them in this county. J. Bowen Coffman was five years old when he came to Lawrence County. He received a good district school education, and also attended school at Powhatan. He then taught school in Lawrence County for three terms, and in Fulton County for the same length of time. He was appointed deputy clerk under Clay Sloan, February 14, 1887, and when the district was divided he came over to Walnut Ridge, in April, 1887, to take charge of the Eastern District. He fills the position in a highly creditable manner, and enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the Walnut Ridge Silver Cornet Band. Mr. Coffman has hosts of friends, and well merits the respect and esteem accorded him.

Rufus M. Dail, farmer and stock raiser, is a son of William and Nancy (Overton) Dail, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. William Dail moved to the State of Tennessee, and was there married when a young man. He settled on a farm in Anderson County, where Rufus was born, July 11, 1828, and remained there until his death, in 1877, at the age of eighty-four years. He served in the War of 1812, and drew a pension for his heroic performances during that event. Rufus M. Dail grew to manhood on the farm, and remained with his father until that time. He was married in June, 1853, to Miss Christina Skaggs, of Knox County, Tenn., and settled on a farm with his wife, up to the year 1879, when he moved to Arkansas, and located in Randolph County. He remained at that place for six years, and had brought his farm up to the highest grade of perfection, when he sold out and came to Lawrence County, arriving here in 1886. He has resided here ever since, and cultivates the soil, farming, on an average, seventy acres annually. Mr. Dail was elected and served as justice of the peace in Anderson County, Tenn., for eight consecutive years, and was also elected deputy sheriff, in which capacity he served four years. He was an old

time Whig originally, and since the war has become identified with the Democratic party. His family is composed of six children: Nancy J., wife of James Hill, of Lindseyville; Sarah Ann, single; Martha L., wife of Charles Basket; Naomi, wife of Thomas Howard, and Eden S. He has lost three other children: Leroy, who died at the age of twenty-five years; William R., who died in his twenty-fourth year, and James M., at the age of fourteen. Mr. and Mrs. Dail are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Dail was formerly a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is highly respected, and his valuable advice and aid in all enterprises regarding the advancement of his community are very much appreciated.

Greene P. Dean, an enterprising and prosperous farmer of Dent Township, was born in Lawrence County, in the year 1818. He is the son of William and Hettie (Roney) Dean, natives of Tennessee and Arkansas, respectively. His father settled in the latter State at the age of eighteen years, having started in life for himself at an early age, and established a good blacksmith trade, which he followed until the time of his death, in 1861. He was an active politician and a noted temperance worker in his day, and was a member of the society known as Sons of Temperance. He was one of the main pillars of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and also filled the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. The mother died in 1854. She was a descendant of one of the oldest families in Arkansas, and a lady universally loved for her many excellent qualities. This couple had nine children, seven of them living to maturity, since which time two have died. Mr. Greene P. Dean was the fourth child, and has grown right up with the county he resides in. He started in to learn his father's trade at the age of fifteen, and after his death he worked with Madison Smith, of this county, for three and one half years. He is a self-made man, and even during the busiest portion of his younger days found time to apply himself to his books. He hired himself out on a farm after leaving the blacksmith trade, and attended school for several years, and, in the fall of 1867,

turned tutor himself, and opened a private school. He met with splendid success, and continued his teaching until 1871. He also had charge of a school in Duty Township, this county, in 1877. Mr. Dean was married in December, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth T. Phillips, of Arkansas, whose parents came to that State from Tennessee, in 1849, and settled in Lawrence County. Mrs. Dean's grandparents were at one time the most extensive iron dealers in Tennessee, controlling several of the largest foundries in that State. Ten children were born to this couple: William A., Thomas Oscar, Nettie Oberia, Eugene D., Asa Belle, Francis Marion, Mary Edna, John Foster, Homer Lee and Ernest D. Mr. and Mrs. Dean are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Dean of the Farmers' Alliance. He takes a deep interest in politics, and is a Democrat. The office of justice of the peace has been filled by him in Duty Township, and he has also occupied several local positions, besides being a director in the schools. Mr. Dean is one of Lawrence County's most influential and prosperous men. He has 300 acres under cultivation, and owns considerable other land in different sections.

William Deeter is a farmer of Lawrence County, and was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1831. His parents, Jacob and Elisabeth (Williams) Deeter, came from Ohio in 1839, and settled in Clay County, Ind., where his father cultivated the land, and also followed his occupation as a stonemason. They resided here until the father's death, in 1885, at the age of seventy-three years. Both parents were members of the Christian Church, in which faith the mother died in 1876 in her sixty-sixth year. Mr. Deeter is the second of seven children, and grew to manhood in the State of Indiana, with the exception of a short time served in apprenticeship at the carriage and wagon-making trade, in Ohio, when in his eighteenth year. On his return to Indiana he followed that trade until the war commenced, but for the greater part as a journeyman worker. He enlisted in the army July 15, 1862, and was a member of Company I, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until 1865, when he received his discharge at

Washington, D. C. Mr. Deeter did considerable guard duty in the army, and, after the battle of Chickamauga, was detailed for repair duty. He returned to Clay County, Ind., after the war had ended, and purchased a small farm, on which he lived until the fall of 1878. He then came to Arkansas and settled on the place he is now occupying, having cleared about 100 acres of the land with his own hands, and getting it under cultivation. Mr. Deeter's first marriage occurred in 1852 to Miss Mary E. Congleton, a young lady of Clay County, Ind., who died, a member of the Christian Church, on the 14th of March, 1863. By this marriage he was presented with three children, two of whom died in infancy. The one living is Martha L., now the wife of C. R. Moon, a resident of Wilton Springs, Mo. His second marriage took place in September, 1865, to Miss Catherine Newport, an Ohio lady, who is now the happy mother of nine children, namely: Elisabeth, wife of J. H. Still; Mathias, Henry, Clara, wife of Isaac Wells; Laura, Isaac, David J., Barton W., George W. Mr. Deeter and his wife are members of the Christian Church, of which he is the organizer. He is also an elder of that church, and a director of the schools, being a strong advocate of the latter. He is a man well appreciated for his good qualities, and is beloved by his flocks to whom he preaches regularly.

Swan C. Dowell, dealer in drugs, books and stationery, Walnut Ridge, Ark. It is to the skill and science of the druggist that suffering humanity look for alleviation from pain. The physician may successfully diagnose, but it is the chemist who prepares the remedy. Mr. Dowell has been engaged in the above business since 1889, and in that time a trade has been built up second to no other drug house in the city. His birth occurred in Breckinridge County, Ky., on October 26, 1856, and he is the son of Christopher M. Dowell, also a native of the Blue Grass State, who came to Arkansas in February, 1867, and who located near Clover Bend, in Lawrence County, where he remained for four or five years. He first rented land, but afterwards bought 160 acres, and subsequently (in 1876) went to Minturn to live near his two

sons, J. T. and Swan, who were there in business, and there he passed the remainder of his days. He was a pioneer settler and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Ann Brandenburg, a native of Brandenburg, Ky., and the daughter of Solomon Brandenburg, who was a native of Hampshire County, West Va. To them were born five children, two now living—John Thomas, proprietor of an hotel in Minturn, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and Swan C. (the subject of this sketch). The latter became familiar with the duties on the farm in early life, and received his education in the common schools. When fifteen years of age, he went to Clover Bend and engaged as a clerk for his cousin, J. H. Dowell, by whom, subsequently, he was promoted to book-keeper. Five years later he went to Minturn, and with his brother formed a partnership in a general store under the firm name of J. T. Dowell & Bro. In 1880 they dissolved partnership, and Swan C. came to Walnut Ridge, where he engaged in the drug business. He has been fairly successful in his calling, and for the last three years has been engaged in the real estate business with J. P. Coffin, of Powhatan, under the firm name of Coffin & Dowell, and they control about 2,500 acres of land for sale. Mr. Dowell individually owns 5,000 acres. He is a Democrat in politics, and at present is mayor of the city. His marriage was consummated in 1878 to Miss Alice Wall, a native of St. Louis, Mo., and the daughter of William Wall (deceased). The fruits of this union were five children—Walter, Mamie, Agnes, Oliver and Alysus. Mrs. Dowell is a member of the Catholic Church.

Andrew C. Estes, deputy sheriff for the Eastern District of Lawrence County, was born in O'Brien County, Ala., October 10, 1859. He is a son of Thomas and Elisabeth (Belcher) Estes, of Alabama, who settled in Arkansas, when their son Andrew C. was very young. They located in Carroll County, where they resided until the war, when the elder Estes enlisted in the Confederate army, and was killed near Smithville, Ark., during the latter part of that period. Four children were born to the parents, two of them still living.

After the father's death, his wife removed to Lawrence County, and settled on a farm three miles west of Walnut Ridge, and lived there until the month of October, 1888, when she moved to Scott County, Mo., where she is at present residing. Mr. Andrew C. Estes was reared on a farm and received only an ordinary education in his boyhood. His avocation was farming until the year 1882, when he was elected constable of Campbell Township. He served four years in this position, and was then appointed deputy sheriff for the Eastern District, in November, 1888, by C. A. Stewart, sheriff. That entire portion of Lawrence County, is now under his jurisdiction, and he fills the bill to perfection in every way. On November 20, 1861, Mr. Estes was united in marriage to Miss Amanda McGuinnis, of Illinois, and four children have been the result of this union: Elizabeth, Eliza Ann, Thomas Edward Jefferson and Maudie May. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Old Walnut Ridge, and in politics Mr. Estes is a Democrat.

John T. Evans, farmer and stock raiser, of Black River Township, was born in Tippah County, Miss., June 23, 1837. He is a son of Thomas Jefferson and Miriam (Rainey) Evans, who, after their marriage, first moved to Fayette County, Tenn., and then to Tipton County, and on March 1, 1851, arrived at Batesville, Ark., where they settled on a farm. The elder Evans was a Union soldier during the war, and died at Batesville, Ark., while in the service, his two sons, John T. and David F., also belonging to the same regiment, although John first enlisted in the Confederate army. After joining the Union forces, John remained with them until his company disbanded, and then went to Illinois, where he resided until the war was over. When peace had once more been assured he returned to Arkansas and located in this (Lawrence) county. He first settled on a portion of land belonging to the railroad, but afterwards bought the tract of land upon which he now resides, and shortly after its purchase added forty acres more, having now about seventy acres under cultivation, with several substantial dwellings on the land. Mr. Evans has also given a great deal

of his attention to fruit growing, and can now boast of a splendid peach and apple orchard. After his marriage he started in life with very little, so far as worldly wealth was concerned, but being the possessor of a stout heart and a determined spirit, he soon lifted himself above want and now owns a fine farm, a comfortable home, and is looked upon as one of the best farmers in Lawrence County. He was married in Lawrence County, on May 3, 1868, to Mrs. Mary E. Craig, an amiable and pleasant widow, of Union County, N. C., who came to Arkansas with her father, Jason Hargett, in 1851, when a young girl of eighteen. Mrs. Evans has one daughter by her first marriage, Fannie C. Hargett, who is now the wife of William H. Leonard; and two children by her second husband, Miriam Emmeline and John William. Miriam Emmeline is now the wife of Lewis H. Richey, who is a renter on Mr. Evans' place. They are the parents of one child, Fannie Ella. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are both members of the Christian Church.

Hartwell B. Farmer is a son of Capt. John Farmer, of North Carolina, and Nancy Farmer, of the same State, who moved to Tennessee in the year 1829, and settled on a farm in Williamson County, where Hartwell was born on December 20, 1830. The father was a carpenter and wheelwright, but also cultivated the soil. In the latter years of his life he moved to the State of Kentucky, and located in Graves County, where he died about 1862. He was a captain of militia, and a survivor of some of this country's earlier wars before his death. Hartwell B. remained with his father until his eighteenth year, but being fired with the ambition to make his own way in life, he started out with that worthy object in view, and located at Haywood County, in the western portion of Tennessee, where he learned the blacksmithing trade. By close application to his duty he soon became an expert, and thereafter followed that occupation for several years. In 1860 he moved to Lawrence County, Ark., and bought a tract of land, the same upon which he now resides. It comprises 120 acres of rich bottom land, and is situated two miles from Portia. He has cleared about sixty acres upon which stands a good double

log-house, also an orchard of 200 peach, apple, plum and pear trees, besides smaller fruits. Mr. Farmer enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1862, becoming a member of Col. Shaver's regiment of infantry, and served until his capture, on December 25, 1863, when he was taken prisoner to Rock Island, and held until near the close of the war. He was paroled June 5, 1865, at Jacksonport, Ark. Mr. Farmer was first married, in 1852, to Miss Martha King, and has one daughter by this wife, Margaret Ann, wife of Hiram Corkins. He was married again, in Tennessee, to Miss Sallie Cook, and has two children by this marriage. Their names are Napoleon P. and Lee Thomas. Afterward he was married a third time to Miss Martha Ogden, a native of Lawrence County, and has had six children by this wife: Delilah P., Jennie B., Blunt H., Sarah E. L., Milton H. and Simon Cleveland. Mr. Farmer and his wife are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which the former is a deacon, and also a member of the Masonic order since 1852. He is a Master Mason, and together with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star, a degree in Masonry. Mr. Farmer also served his county as justice of the peace for ten years, filling that office with a dignity that won for him the highest respect.

Joseph Finley (deceased) was one of the oldest settlers in Lawrence County. He had recorded in the county clerk's office the first deed for land east of Black River, in this section of country. His native State was Kentucky, where he was born January 18, 1814. He came to Arkansas at a very early day, and located west of the river, on Strawberry Creek, and, in 1846, came over on the east side of the Black River. Mr. Finley was considered to be one of the best farmers in that portion of Arkansas, and when his death occurred had two splendid farms of 160 acres each. He was noted far and wide for his generosity and good-heartedness, and, at the time of his death, was mourned by not a few. Stock raising was also part of his business, and his knowledge as a breeder of cattle enabled him to make considerable money in that line. Mr. Finley's grave is on the home farm, three miles west of Walnut Ridge, a

place selected by himself for the repose of his ashes. In politics he was a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Nancy (Childers) Stuart became his wife. Her parents were also among the earliest settlers of Arkansas, and had nine children besides herself, four of whom are living: Elizabeth (wife of William Shelton), living in Southern Texas; Amanda (wife of Rev. B. A. Morris, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church), residing three miles west of Walnut Ridge; Joseph B., in Walnut Ridge, and L. D., residing near Portia. The mother died about the year 1854, and is buried near what is now "Ponder's Chapel," three miles west of Walnut Ridge. Elizabeth, the wife of William Shelton, a resident of Southern Texas, is the youngest of the four children living. Joseph B. Finley was born in this county December 13, 1848. He has received but very little schooling, and has been farming all of his life, excepting at odd times when he clerked during the dull agricultural season. On January 12, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Montgomery, of Tennessee, and this couple have been the parents of five children, of whom three are living: Ida, George and Orto. The wife and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In spite of the disadvantages he labored under, Joseph B. is now the owner of a farm four miles from Walnut Ridge. He is a staunch Democrat in politics, forty years of age, and hopes to live to see another Democratic president in power.

Dr. S. L. Fisher was born in Lawrence County, Middle Tenn., May 30, 1836, and is the son of Fredrick Fisher, a native of North Carolina, whose wife was Elizabeth McWhirter before her marriage. She was a native of South Carolina. They were among the first settlers of Middle Tennessee, and the father was in the mercantile business for a number of years in that State, on Duck River. The establishment is still conducted under the name of the Fisher stand. After raising their family, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher moved to Hardeman County, West Tenn., where the mother died at the age of about fifty years; after this the family came to Arkansas. There were seven children in the

family—John P., William G., H. P., C. J., A. M., M. E., and S. L. John P. died in Randolph County, Ark., W. G. died at Metropolis City, Ill.; A. M. died in Kentucky; C. J. died at La Crosse, Izard County, Ark., and H. P. died at Smithville, Lawrence County, Ark.; all between the ages of fifty and sixty, except A. M., at the age of sixteen. Only two are living, S. L. and Mary E., widow of Green Ruby. After coming to Arkansas, S. L. commenced the study of medicine under the guidance of his brother, John P., and entered upon the practice of his profession in 1857, being located the first two years in the wild mountains of Izard County, Ark., where panthers, bears, and other wild animals were numerous. Later, he moved to Randolph County and practiced his profession until the war commenced, when he enlisted in June, 1861, and served in Col. Lowe's regiment, Price's brigade, as assistant surgeon. He was wounded twice during the war, the last time being riddled with a bomb-shell at Kansas City, on Price's raid. This ended his services in the war, and he returned home, and after recovering, came to Smithville, Lawrence County, where he resumed his practice, March, 1885. Here he has since remained. He was married November 15, 1886, to Miss Mary Ann McKnight, who was born in Lawrence County, Ark., in 1846, and died August 20, 1872. They were blessed with three children, all living; the eldest, Martha L., is the wife of J. N. Barnett (and they have two children); and Charlie E. and Gertrude are now grown. After the death of his first wife, Dr. Fisher lived single three years and three months, and was married to Miss Mary E. Barnett, October 10, 1875. They have two children—Ada L., twelve years old, and Myrtle A., two years old. The Doctor has been a member of the Masonic fraternity thirty-three years, having gone as high as the Royal Arch degree. Both wives were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and devoted Christians.

Jesse P. Gibbens, farmer and stock raiser, of Spring River Township, was born in Rowan County, N. C., January 11, 1831. He is a son of John and Patsy (Winders) Gibbens, of the same State, who moved to the State of Tennessee, about the

year 1836, and settled in Shelby County, on a farm where they resided until 1846, and then changed their home for one in Lawrence County, Ark. Jesse P. Gibbens remained with his father, until he reached his majority, in this county, which was also about the time of the elder Gibbens' death, and then went back to Tennessee. After an absence of three years he returned, and was married in Lawrence County, in 1861, to Miss Mary J. Hamrich, of Tennessee, a daughter of John Hamrich. Mr. Gibbens had cleared up and improved his farm before his marriage, and he now owns 140 acres of valuable land, with over 100 acres ready for cultivation, besides having a small but select orchard and a comfortable house. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and joined Col. Baber's regiment, serving until the final surrender. He took part in a number of sharp skirmishes at close quarters, and was always to the front in battle. He was paroled at Jacksonport, June 5, 1865, and returned home to his farm work and a more peaceful life. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbens have one daughter, the wife of F. Lee, a resident of Lawrence County. They are lovers of children, and have reared eight orphans to maturity, and started them in life with the exception of one. Both Mr. Gibbens and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the former a member of Rock Cave Lodge No. 347, A. F. & A. M. They are well known for their benevolence and generosity, and are highly esteemed by their neighbors.

Hon. John K. Gibson, attorney, and real estate dealer, Powhatan. This man, whose name is synonymous of success in his profession, was born in Richmond County, N. C., August 15, 1845. His parents were John K. and Elizabeth (Watson) Gibson, natives of the same State. Early in life Mr. Gibson began to show traces of what his future course would be through the world, and the occupation he would follow. He obtained a knowledge of men and things beyond his years, and even when a boy at school, often surprised his elders at the correctness of his ideas regarding different events and his knowledge of human nature. This talent he has fostered up to the present time,

and it has stood him well in many a hard-fought battle before the bar. Mr. Gibson attained his maturity in North Carolina, and attended the common schools of his county. Subsequently, he went to the higher schools and academies of North and South Carolina, and for a period of three years later taught school himself. In 1867 he became a freshman in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and in the fall of 1868 commenced reading law at that place under a well-known and prominent jurist of that State. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and shortly afterward departed for Arkansas, where he first located at Jacksonport, unknown and unheralded. On the 15th of December, 1869, he left Jacksonport, and came to Powhatan, where he soon won the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and built up a fair practice. He has brought several cases to a successful issue in the Superior Court, and always given his personal attention to his clients' grievances, not trusting them in the hands of subordinates. In connection with his law practice he is engaged in the real estate business, and has been highly successful in the latter, owning about 4,000 acres of land, besides holding the agency for an immense amount. Mr. Gibson has been elected to several local positions, and for a number of years was county superintendent of schools. He also held the office of county examiner for several years, and it is not only said, but is an established fact, that he has done more toward advancing the public school interests, and aiding the cause of education, than any other man in the county. In 1876 he was a candidate for and elected representative of his county, and served with distinction for two years. In 1873 Mr. Gibson was married to Miss Fannie Peebles, and after a short period of happy wedded life his wife died. He was again married in 1881, his second wife being Miss Lizzie M. Moore, a relative of J. M. Moore, the prominent Little Rock attorney. This union has given them three bright children: George M., Maggie M. and John K. Gibson, Jr., besides an infant, which the parents had the misfortune to lose. Mr. Gibson and his wife are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church, in which the former is a deacon. In summing up

Mr. Gibson's career, it would not be inappropriate to touch upon the causes of his success in life. As shown in this sketch, he began life with comparatively nothing, but has, by untiring energy and the strict application of business principles, coupled with the brilliancy of his mind, won for himself the eminent success he has achieved.

John S. Gibson, attorney at law, one of the brightest of the legal talent in Lawrence County, was born in Fayetteville, N. C., October 12, 1857. He is a son of Green S. and Sarah (Evans) Gibson. Mr. Gibson received a common school education in his youth, and was a close student of every subject that came under his notice. He studied law with Chief Justice Pearson, of Richmond Hill, and was granted a license by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in 1879. He came to Arkansas immediately following, and was granted a license in that State in March, 1879, locating at Walnut Ridge. He has had very fair success as a lawyer, and can proudly point to the fact that he has won every suit brought to the court by him. When Mrs. Mary A. Boas came to Hoxie, he took charge of her business as manager, and March 9, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie Boas. He is a Democrat in politics, and was a delegate to the State convention that nominated Gov. Hughes. He resided in Colorado for eighteen months, and in the fall of 1888 delivered several speeches in behalf of the Democratic party in that State. Mr. Gibson was the first man to predict the election of Wade Hampton, if nominated, for governor of South Carolina. Mrs. Mary A. Boas at one time owned the land on which Hoxie now stands. The Iron Mountain Railroad was already here at that time, and she gave twenty acres to the company on which to build their side-tracks, depots, etc. The road runs about as near through the center of her 400-acre farm as it is possible to locate without measurement. Mrs. Boas has since then laid out the town site, and is selling the lots. This lady is a native of Alabama, whose parents were Henry and Sarah M. Stephens, the former from Georgia, and the latter a South Carolinian. She was reared in the city of New Orleans, and was there united to Henry Boas, December 27,

1864, a gentleman who had been engaged in rail-roading almost all of his life until he came to Moark, Ark., and opened up the railroad eating house at that place. Two years later he came to Walnut Ridge, and established a very fine eating-house, which was burned down in May, 1877. In the interval between the 10th of May (date of fire) and September 6, he had built and moved into the present eating-house, which he conducted for three years and a half, and then retired from active life for about four years. September 20, 1883, he came to Hoxie, and erected the present hotel, which he operated until March, 1887. At this period the health of their youngest child, Harry, began to fail, and Mrs. Boas and her family made a visit to Colorado, where they remained eighteen months. Her oldest son, William Edgar, graduated from the Brothers' College, St. Louis, Mo., but died August 21, 1885, and she lost her husband in Panama, in September, 1886, where he had contracted malarial fever. Those of her children who are now living are: Anna E., wife of John S. Gibson, and Harry. There are two churches and a public school building in course of construction at Hoxie, the site of these improvements having been donated by Mrs. Boas, and the newly projected Walnut Ridge & Hoxie Street Railway Company is through her farm, as also the right of way for the Pocahontas & Hoxie Railroad. Mrs. Boas is widely known for her liberality and kindness, and is held in high regard by all acquaintances.

George W. Goodwin is the oldest of four children, and has resided in Lawrence County since his twelfth year. He is a native of Alabama and was born in 1839. His parents left Alabama in 1849 and came to Arkansas, where they settled in Independence County and cultivated the land for two years. In the fall of 1851 they removed to Lawrence County, and settled in the neighborhood of where Mr. Goodwin is now living. Here the father purchased an unimproved farm and commenced to model it into better shape, when death interrupted his labors in 1852, while yet in the meridian of life. The mother is still living at the age of seventy years and has never ceased to mourn the loss of her husband. Eight children were

born to them, of whom four are deceased, and the four remaining are George W., Mark, Peter, Emily, wife of D. A. Price. Those deceased are: Francis, Samuel, Pleasant, Mary E. Mr. Goodwin remained at home until the year 1862, and in March of that year entered the army under Capt. Sloan, of the Twenty-fifth Arkansas. He fought in all the battles in which the company participated when able to do duty, and was commended by his superiors for the bravery he displayed on several occasions. He was taken prisoner at Baldwin, Miss., in 1862, but was only held a short time and then released. He surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., in April, 1865, and when paroled, returned home and resumed his work on the farm. In 1870 he was married to Miss Leah Williams, of Arkansas, who was born and reared in this county, and who died March 1, 1878, at the age of thirty-two years and eleven months. Their union was blessed with four children, one of them now deceased. Their names are James, Charles J., Absalom (deceased), and John L. Mr. Goodwin again contracted a marriage with Miss Martha B. Dawson, born in Independence County, and a daughter of I. F. Dawson, one of the representative farmers of this county. Three children were born to Mr. Goodwin and his second wife, namely: George F., Osa May and Lena. Mr. Goodwin is a member and the clerk of the Missionary Baptist Church, and has taken an active part in school work, having held several offices on the school board. He has taken one degree in Masonry, and is a leading spirit in the community, being held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen and neighbors. He has upward of ninety acres of land under cultivation.

Mark Goodwin, a well-known farmer of Lawrence County, was born in Jefferson County, Ala., in 1843, and came to Arkansas with his parents, Wyche and Maria (Sharp) Goodwin, when very young. Mr. Goodwin has resided in Arkansas ever since, and on reaching his twenty-second year he married and settled on the farm where he is at present living. He is a practical farmer, and thoroughly versed in the details of cotton ginning, which business he operates in conjunction with his

brother, George Goodwin. They purchased a gin in 1887, and in the following year ginned 160 bales of cotton, with marked success. Mr. Goodwin at one time devoted his attention to cabinet-making, but finding that his farm would claim all of his energies, he turned in that direction and has since followed the occupation of farmer. His first marriage was with Miss Frances Roney, of Arkansas, who died, leaving two children—Samuel and Laura, the latter now dead. His second wife was Miss Sarah Saffell, also a native of Arkansas, who shortly followed in the footsteps of his first wife, leaving one child, an infant, that did not survive her long. Mr. Goodwin was married in 1867 or 1868 to his present wife, Miss Margaret Williams, a daughter of Samuel Williams, a farmer and extensive stock dealer, of Lawrence County. The fruits of this union were eight children, six girls and two boys, whose names are: Ida, Joseph, Milton, Ella, Lena, Addie, Mandie, Nora all of them living. Mr. Goodwin is a member of A. F. & A. M. Lodge No. 453, and also of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has creditably filled several offices on the school board and local positions, and is a man of great popularity in his vicinity.

George Graff & Sons, wagon manufacturers, blacksmiths and repairers, Walnut Ridge. George Graff, who established the business in 1877, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, October 18, 1825. He learned the wagon trade in his native country and came to America in 1854, locating at St. Louis, where he established himself in business at the corner of Clayton and Manchester roads, remaining there twenty-six years. Having been compelled to pay a big security debt, and being a heavy sufferer from fire, he was induced to settle in Arkansas, in the year 1877, when he bought 200 acres of land at Lindsay, five miles south of Walnut Ridge. Shortly afterward he came to the latter place and opened up his present business, while fortune seemed to smile on him once more. In 1879 he had seven men in his employ, and manufactured all kinds of wagons, and in 1880 he brought his oldest son, Benjamin F., into partnership, changing the firm name to George Graff & Son, which continued un-

der this head until the time of his death, January 7, 1888, when the other son, Fritz F., became a partner. The father, George Graff, was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery at Little Rock, the services being conducted by Rev. Father Fitzgerald. His two sons have since carried on the business of wagon manufacturing, and have added an undertaking establishment to it. The father was married to Miss Anna Mary Graeber, also a native of Germany, ten children having been born to them. Six of them are still living, four boys and two girls: Josie M., wife of John J. Pace, of Las Vegas, N. M.; Fritz F., Jacob T., of Las Vegas; Benjamin F., Julius and Mary. The mother is now deceased. Benjamin F. Graff was married August 5, 1884, to Miss Ida F. Israel, of Walnut Ridge, and the couple have had two children: Ruby Archias and Bennie. Fritz F. was married October 19, 1884, to Miss Susie Kirsch, at Raven-den Springs, Ark. They have twin girls: Josie Ruby and Jessie Lee.

William C. Harris, of Hazel Grove, comes originally from North Carolina. His parents are both North Carolinians, but were married in South Carolina, from which place they moved, in 1835, and settled in Walker County, Ga. His father, William G. Harris, was a tanner by trade, and had followed it for a number of years, but later in life embarked in agricultural pursuits. He was one of the number who assisted in transferring the Cherokee Nation into the Indian Territory. After locating in Georgia he turned his attention to farming, and also devoted part of his time to a tanyard, until the Union was divided, when he moved to Catoosa County, where he died in 1854, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife moved to Missouri, after his death, and settled in Maries County, where she lived until the time of her decease, in 1862. Twelve children were born to them, seven living to maturity, and two dying since then. The names of those living are Mary Ann, Sarah N., Martha, Cicero F. and William C. Those dead who lived to maturity were James F. and Fletcher; the others died in infancy. William C. was the third child and the eldest son. His young

er days were passed upon a farm in Georgia, and at the age of twenty-one years he commenced life for himself. His first venture was on a farm in Georgia, and, in 1857, he came to Arkansas, and settled in Jefferson County, where he dealt in stocks. In the year 1860 he moved to his present home, where he has lived ever since, except in the interval when he enlisted in Dobbins' regiment, during the war. He was present at the surrender, on June 5, 1865, at Jacksonport, Ark. On his return home he resumed his work on the farm, and was shortly afterward married to Miss Mary Sini-erd, of Walker County, Ga., a daughter of James Sinierd, an old resident of Georgia. Mrs. Harris came to Arkansas with her parents, in 1857, and settled in this county, where the father died in 1861, at the age of fifty-two, and the mother in 1874, aged sixty-two. Both of them were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Two children were born to them: Joseph G., who died in 1859, and Mary, now the wife of Mr. William C. Harris. Mr. Harris and his wife have three children living: Martha E., the wife of William Allen; Thomas M., and Amanda G., the wife of Bishop Morris, justice of the peace of this township. When Mr. Harris first settled in this place there were only five acres of land cleared; but he now has upwards of 100 acres under cultivation, most of it being done by his own labor.

Thomas C. Hennessee is a son of G. C. and Sallie (Smith) Hennessee, of Warren County, Tenn., who emigrated to Wright County, Mo., in 1842, where Thomas was born March 20, 1844. In 1863 the family moved to Arkansas and located in Lawrence County, where the father died in 1880. He served in the Confederate army through the war, and was one of the raiders under Price during that general's daring exploits. The family consisted of four sons and three daughters, who grew to mature years, of whom two brothers and three sisters are yet living. Thomas C. Hennessee remained with his father on the farm until the latter joined the Confederate army, in 1861. In 1862 he enlisted in the Second Missouri Battalion of Cavalry, and served in that company until the close of the war. He was paroled and discharged at

Shreveport, La., on May 10, 1865, and returned to his home in Lawrence County. During his career in the army Mr. Hennessee has, no doubt, seen about as much fighting, and also done fully as much as any soldier at that period. He took part in the fights at Poison Springs, Marks' Mill, Jenkins' Ferry, and a great many skirmishes and fights of lesser note, but equally as hot as their predecessors. When he first joined the army, the battalion of which he was a member was composed of 476 men, and out of that number only seventy-four lived through the horrors of war to be paroled at its close. Mr. Hennessee received a gun-shot wound in one of his limbs, which disabled him for a time; and, on another occasion, was wounded by one of the guards, after being taken a prisoner, while walking over a log to cross a creek. On December 21, 1865, he was married to Miss Levira Bagley, of Arkansas, and then settled to a farm life with his bride. He came on his present place in December, 1870, and has cleared up about 160 acres, and built a fair house, out-buildings and all necessary adjuncts, besides a small orchard of well-selected fruits. He also owns another farm of 187 acres, with about sixty acres cleared up and a comfortable house built upon it, owning altogether some 400 acres of rich bottom land, situated about five miles northwest of Walnut Ridge. Mr. Hennessee was elected justice of Cache Township in 1874, and held the office continuously for twelve years. He is a Democrat in politics, and a strong adherent to the principles and doctrines of his party. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Hennessee is also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. They have had five children born to them, all living. Their names are Martha, wife of J. S. Childers; Laura, wife of W. G. Duty; Joseph G., John H. and Sallie Anna. Mr. Hennessee started in life, after the war, without a dollar, and has accumulated his fine property by industry, economy and good management, and is now one of Lawrence County's solid men and enterprising citizens.

Samuel Henry, farmer and stock raiser, is a son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Yates) Henry, of Polk

County, Tenn., where Samuel was born on the 10th of August, 1837. His father bore arms for this country in the War of 1812, and also fought under Gen. Jackson, at the battles of New Orleans and Horseshoe Bend. After the death of the elder Henry, which occurred while in his prime, the government granted a land warrant to the family, in recognition of his services. Samuel remained with his mother until he grew to manhood, and then commenced farming for himself. When war was announced between the North and South, he enlisted in the Confederate army, and became a member of the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, first as a private, but later on promoted to the rank of orderly sergeant. He was present at the battle of Shiloh for three days, and at the first siege and bombardment of Vicksburg for thirty days; then at the battle of Baton Rouge, La., and at Corinth, Miss., where he was captured and taken prisoner. Ten days after his capture he was paroled, and in nine months' time from that date re-joined his regiment in time to take part in the battle at Jackson, Tenn. His last fight of importance was at the battle of Chickamauga, but he afterward fought in a great many skirmishes and smaller battles. In the fall of 1864 he was taken prisoner at Charleston, Tenn., and held at Paducah, Ky., until the close of the war, when he was paroled at Union City, Tenn., in June, 1865. He then returned to his home in that State, and farmed for several years, and in the fall of 1872 moved to Missouri, where he remained for two years. He again changed his habitation in 1874, coming to Lawrence County, Ark., and settling on a farm. In 1882 he moved to Texas, and was gone one year, when he returned to Lawrence County, and bought a small tract of land, upon which he commenced farming. Shortly afterward he went to Randolph County, Ark., bought land, and later on returned to Lawrence County, and settled upon his present place of residence, where he has almost 200 acres of land, and about fifty acres cleared and under cultivation, all of it being on bottom land, and composed of very rich soil. In politics Mr. Henry is a Democrat, and, before he went to Texas, had been elected justice of the peace and served one term. In the

fall of 1888 he was again elected justice of the peace, and is still holding that office. He was married on July 22, 1860, in Bradley County, Tenn., to Miss Adaline Clark, a daughter of Henry Clark, of Georgia, and has three children: Miranda, Elizabeth and Margaret, all single. Mr. and Mrs. Henry have lost a son, Reuben Napoleon, who died in July, 1884, at the age of seventeen. Mrs. Henry is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is well-known for her charitable nature and interest in church work.

J. F. Hildebrandt, farmer, has been a resident of Campbell Township for thirty-one years, and was born in Dallas County, Mo., in 1857. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Potter) Hildebrandt, who died while he was very young. They moved to Arkansas in the year 1858, and settled in Randolph County, where the father followed his occupation of farming until 1861, when he enlisted in the Federal army, and was taken sick and died. The mother survived him eight years, leaving three boys at her death, of whom only one is living at present, J. F. Hildebrandt. Mr. Hildebrandt was reared on a farm, and after his mother's death went to live with his uncle, William Potter, until the time of his decease, when he transferred his home to that of Uncle Claiborne Pinnell, an old settler of Lawrence County. December 5, 1876, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Hennessee, a daughter of Gideon Hennessee, one of the old residents of Campbell Township, who presented his daughter with forty acres of land, as a marriage gift, and upon which Mr. Hildebrandt and his wife are at present living. He is an energetic and successful young farmer, and will soon add to his prosperity, from present indications. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Hildebrandt is also connected with the Knights and Ladies of Honor, at Walnut Ridge. They have had five children, two of them deceased. Those living are Nancy Artabell, Mary Alvira and William Thomas.

P. B. Hill, a well-known farmer of Campbell Township, was born in Iredell County, N. C., July 8, 1852. His father, who was Robert H. Hill, was a native of North Carolina, of Scotch and

Irish ancestry, who married Miss Sarah Adeline Hall. The father of Mr. Hill died in North Carolina, and the mother in Fayette County, Tenn. P. B. Hill received a liberal education at home, his parents taking pains to provide him with every facility for learning, and was subsequently at the University of Mississippi, where he completed the junior and sophomore courses. He then studied law at Somerville, Tenn., with H. C. Moorman, and attended a course of law lectures at the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. He was admitted to the bar in Tennessee, and later on in the State of Arkansas. He came to the latter State in 1886, and settled in Lawrence County, and has been a resident of Campbell Township for about three years. He was married in June, 1886, to Miss Victoria Lester, a daughter of P. K. Lester, and has one child, Annie P. Hill.

Dr. A. B. Hogard, a prominent citizen and a farmer and stock raiser of Marion township, was born in Louisa County, Va., on the 27th of August, 1827. He is a son of Austin and Sarah (Hamilton) Hogard, of that State, the father being of Scotch descent, and the mother a daughter of Capt. Hamilton, of Virginia. The elder Hogard was a physician and also a preacher, and was noted for his great oratorical powers and strong delivery at that period. He moved to Missouri in 1833, and settled in Perry County, where he practiced medicine, and was also occupied in farming and milling. His death occurred in 1862. During his life he fought in the War of 1812, and took part in the battle at Norfolk, Va. Dr. A. B. Hogard remained with his father in Perry County, Mo., until he grew to manhood, and received a good common school education. He also attended the Washington Seminary at Cape Girardeau, and afterwards studied medicine with Dr. Glenn, of Perry County, a widely-known physician of that period. In 1858-59 he took his first course at the St. Louis Medical College, and afterwards took a graduating course at the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, in 1860-61, graduating in the spring of 1861. He then returned to Perry County, and practiced until 1864, when he enlisted in the Federal army, and served until the end of the war.

He first entered as a lieutenant, but was afterwards transferred to the regiment hospital of which he had full charge, and was promoted to surgeon-general. The Doctor then located at Pinckneyville, Ill., in 1866-67, and was appointed pension examiner by Gen. Grant. He held the office for two years, and then resigned, but continued his practice at that place up to the year 1875. In 1878 he moved to Arkansas, and located at the place upon which he now resides, and practiced for a number of years. He finally gave up his profession, and bought a section of land, with some slight improvements on it and commenced farming, and he now owns about 450 acres of land, with about 240 acres cleared. The Doctor also built a cotton-gin in 1883, which was at first worked by horse-power, but is now run by steam, and gins a large portion of the cotton in that vicinity. In 1850 he was married to Miss Ellen Burgee, in Perry County, a daughter of Judge Burgee, of that place, but lost his wife in 1866. He has one daughter by this wife, and two sons and one daughter by his second wife, who was Mrs. Mary Steel, a widow lady of Illinois. Their names are Martha, wife of John Mosley; John, Ellen, wife of H. R. Childers, and Thomas. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he himself is a Master Mason. In the fall of 1884 he was elected justice of Marion Township, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected in 1888, and is at present filling that office with dignity and wisdom.

John Holmes (deceased), one of the former citizens of Walnut Ridge, was born in Coshocton, Ohio, April 18, 1858. His parents were A. Jackson and Mary (McDaniel) Holmes, of the same State, who died when their son was very young. Mr. Holmes was reared on a farm in Coshocton, Ohio, by his uncle, Felix Butler, and on reaching his twentieth year, he left him and settled at a point near St. Mary's, Kas., where he learned the carpenter's trade. He followed this for two years, and then worked on a farm for one year. In the spring of 1884 he came to Walnut Ridge, and worked at his trade until his death occurred, in 1888, aged thirty years. Mr. Holmes was not a member of any society. He was a Republican in

politics, and served one term as marshal of Walnut Ridge, gaining the reputation of being an efficient officer. He was married January 1, 1881, to Miss Maggie Van Syckle of New Jersey, whose parents, A. Jackson and Catherine (Hibler) Van Syckle, were natives of the same State. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, three of them living: Ada, Bertha and Otto. Mrs. Holmes was appointed postmistress of Walnut Ridge, on May 16, 1889, succeeding Capt. James C. Cannon, on June 9, 1889, and fulfills the duties of her office to the satisfaction of Lawrence County's citizens.

Henry T. Holt, one of Lawrence County's leading farmers, and a blacksmith whose reputation extends to all parts of that county, was born in 1844, in the State of Arkansas. His parents were Henry and Patsy (Logan) Holt, of Kentucky, who came to this State and settled near the Missouri line, in 1830. The following year they moved to Carroll County, Ark., where the father is still living, in his seventieth year. Mr. Holt's parents had eight children, and seven of them are yet living, Henry T. being the fourth child born. He was reared in Carroll County, and lived there until better opportunities seemed to present themselves in Lawrence County, to which locality he moved. In 1863 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and was one of Gen. Price's raiders through Missouri. He was also a member of the Sixth Cavalry, and while with that company was engaged in several sharp skirmishes. Before raiding through Missouri he took part in an engagement in this county, and played an active part. His surrender was made at Buffalo, in Newton County, in 1865. He returned home in 1866, and came to this county, where he located on Cooper's Creek. He lived there five years, and then purchased his present home, near Smithville, and has been there ever since. He was married to Mrs. C. Campbell, *nee* Sloan, of Tennessee, and the couple are happy in the possession of three bright children: Lura, Amelia, and Clo. Thomas. Mr. Holt learned the trade of blacksmith from his father, when a boy, and has followed it up to within the last few years. He is the largest stock dealer in Smith-

ville Township, and also has 100 acres of land under cultivation, besides some good farms. In politics, he is a Democrat, and one of Lawrence County's leading citizens.

Dr. William H. James, of the firm of James & Wayland, merchants and lumber dealers, was born in Gibson County, Tenn., in 1844. He is the son of John W. James, of Virginia, who was born in 1819, and came to the State of Tennessee in his young days, where he was graduated from the Nashville Medical College, being in his after career a successful physician. He was also a minister of the Baptist Church, of which denomination he died a member in 1863. The mother, Lucinda D. (McWhirter) James, was born January 4, 1817, in the State of North Carolina, and died in 1860. They were the parents of five children, three of whom lived to maturity, but only one, Dr. William H. James, is living at present. Dr. James came to Arkansas with his parents in 1858, where he remained until the war commenced. He enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, and served until the close of hostilities, when he surrendered at Jackson, Miss. He was severely wounded at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., while making a charge upon the enemy, and slightly wounded at Murfreesboro, Tenn. When the war was over he returned home, and was engaged to oversee a plantation near Memphis, and afterward accepted a position in a mill near that place. He commenced the practice of medicine under Dr. Boardman, of the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, and entered that college in 1866. He returned to Arkansas, and commenced practicing at Smithville, and from there came to Powhatan in 1869. He now resides on Flat Creek, between Smithville and Powhatan, and enjoys a large practice. The Doctor was first married, in 1869, to Miss Temperance A. Wesson, of Virginia, who died August 1, 1884, leaving five children to survive her—Ada L., Ella L., Ida L., Ora L., and Ula L., of whom the first letter in each name makes the five vowels. His second wife was Miss Virginia Brady, of this county, who is still living, and by whom he has had three children—Willie V. (a girl), Yancey V. (a boy), and Edward, all of them living. The Doctor and his

wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the Doctor himself of the A. F. & A. M., in which he is a Chapter member. He entered into mercantile life in 1879, and one year later formed a partnership with F. M. Wayland, now the manager of the firm. Dr. James is one of the most successful men in Lawrence County. He owns a large farm, well under cultivation, besides several large tracts of timber land, and is engaged in saw-milling to some extent. He is very popular, both on account of his business and personal qualifications, and is a man of fine physique.

Wiley C. Jones is a native of Alabama, and was born in Jackson County, in 1824. His parents both came originally from Georgia, and settled in Alabama, where they were married, and in 1829 or 1830 moved to the State of Tennessee. In 1834 they settled in Illinois, locating in the southern portion of that State, and remaining six years, and in 1840, the prospects of a brighter future presenting itself in the State of Arkansas, they turned their attention in that direction and settled on Big Creek, now situated in Sharp County. Farming and milling were their occupations until 1856, when the father died at the age of fifty-two years, after a busy and useful life. Four children were born to the parents, Mr. Jones being the second child. He grew to manhood in this county, and commenced in business for himself in Sharp County, in 1847, and afterward in Lawrence County. He followed the business of his father until the first alarm of war penetrated into his home, and, leaving the old mill and its boyhood memories behind, rushed to the front like a gallant soldier to fight for his country. He was enrolled in Coleman's regiment, and after two months' hot work, was captured in Sharp County, and conveyed to St. Louis, Mo., where he was forced to lay six weeks in captivity. From St. Louis he was taken to Alton, where he was held a prisoner for three months, and thence to Memphis, Tenn., from which place he daringly made his escape by swimming the river, with the bullets of his captors singing about his ears. He returned to his regiment, then at Pocahontas, Randolph County, and obtained his release. He remained at home for a short time,

but inactivity was the bane of his existence, and, in the fall of 1862, he joined Capt. Dye's regiment, which had been re-organized, and was then called Newton's regiment. One year later he was sent home on a recruiting expedition, and succeeded in organizing what was known as Baber's regiment, in honor of Col. Baber, and remained with them until the surrender at Jacksonport, June 22, 1865. At the close of the war he returned home and resumed his business of farming and milling, and has devoted a portion of his time to cotton-ginning. He has various interests in Lawrence County, and is one of the influential men of his section. He was married, in 1848, to Miss Rebecca Lingo, one of the former belles of Arkansas, and their marriage has been blessed with two children, who brightened their home until death claimed them. After the death of his first wife Mr. Jones met Miss Sarah Endsley, an attractive lady of Tennessee, and after a brief struggle love was once more the victor over grief, and they were united in 1853. They have had seven children, of whom four are deceased. Mr. Jones was fated to lose his second wife, and remained a widower until January 11, 1884, when he succumbed to the charms of Miss Sarah Snider, his present wife. He is a member of A. F. & A. M., and was appointed postmaster at Canton in this county before the war, and has also held several local offices.

William Jones, justice of the peace, and a well-known farmer and merchant, was born in Williamson County, Ill., November 29, 1849. He is a son of L. A. Jones, of Indiana, who moved to Illinois in 1841, and was married in that State to Miss Ridley J. Moore, of Tennessee. After their marriage the couple made Williamson County, Ill., their home, where the elder Jones still resides at a very advanced age. His mother, Mrs. Ridley J. Jones died in March, 1862. William Jones remained with his parents until his sixteenth year, and with a strong reliance on his own abilities he commenced in life for himself. He came to the State of Arkansas in 1867, and located at Clover Bend, in Lawrence County, where he farmed for a number of years, and then moved to his present

residence. When he first purchased the land it was all new and unimproved, but since then he has cleared about fifty acres, built some very fair houses upon it, and cultivated a small but well-selected orchard. He also built a store in 1888, and put in a good stock of general merchandise, and by his upright and honest methods of doing business has established a fine trade. He was married in the spring of 1868 to Miss Mary Stephens, of Tennessee, and has three children living by this marriage, Nettie Jane, Charley A. and Arthur W. Allie D. and Willie A. died in early childhood. Mr. Jones was elected justice of the peace in the fall of 1884, and is now serving his third term. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and one of the most substantial citizens of Lawrence County.

Hon. Joseph B. Judkins, a name well known and respected throughout Lawrence County, was born in what is now De Kalb County, on March 1, 1837. He is a son of Hon. William H. and Sarah (Roberts) Judkins, natives of Virginia, where the elder Judkins was a farmer of considerable magnitude. The father first moved to North Carolina, and from there to the State of Tennessee, and about the year 1850 he settled in Lawrence County, Ark., where his son, Joseph B., now resides. He was elected to the State senate of Arkansas, and was a member of that body at the time of his death, in 1854, and previous to that event had held the office of justice of the peace for twelve years. Joseph B. Judkins came to Arkansas with his father when fourteen years of age, and remained with him up to the time of his death. He then lived with his mother until he had attained his manhood, and bought the land upon which he now resides. When he first came upon it the land was entirely new, and he immediately set to work clearing and building upon it, so that now he has some 150 acres cleared and under cultivation, owning altogether about 520 acres. Mr. Judkins also owns two fine orchards of apples and peaches, upon which he has spent a large amount of time and care to bring to a state of perfection, and thus far his labor has been rewarded. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate service, becoming a member of

the Twenty fifth Arkansas Infantry, and gave valuable and efficient aid to the cause until the close of the war. He was at the battles of Richmond, Ky., Stone River and Chickamauga, and was also present at the siege and surrender of Atlanta. Altogether he was engaged in about twenty-five battles, besides several minor skirmishes. On his first entrance into the army he held the rank of orderly sergeant, but by his bravery he soon won the ranks of lieutenant and captain, respectively. He commanded the regiment as senior captain in thirteen engagements, and was twice wounded, each time while gallantly leading his men before a superior force. After the war was over, and his surrender at Jacksonport, he returned to his home and farm, and on July 8, 1856, was married to Miss Susan A. Phillips, a daughter of Alfred and Ann Phillips; she had captured the gallant soldier's heart, and found for him a haven of peace after his stormy career through the war. Seven children were born to this happy union: Alfred L., William H., Josie W. (wife of George A. Dungan), all of them married, and Charles F., Augustus H. G., Horace H. and David W., single. Mr. Judkins is an Odd Fellow, and in politics is a strong believer of Democratic principles, supporting his party on every occasion where his valuable aid was needed. He was elected sheriff of his county in 1869, and on the expiration of his term was re-elected and served four consecutive years. Two years succeeding he was elected and served as assessor, and then represented his county in the legislature. In 1876 he was elected to the State senate, and after serving in that body four years, was re-elected as a member of the Arkansas legislature, and for ten years comprised one of that body. He retired from political life in 1886, but still takes an active part in the affairs of his county. His record in the political field is one of brilliancy and honor, and few men have ever served the interests of their party to a better advantage than did Mr. Judkins.

John W. Kelley is the son of Marvel and Sally Kelley, of Georgia, in which State he was born in the year of 1830. He is the youngest of eight children, and lost his father when only two years old. His mother was afterward married to Ed.

Kitchens, and removed to Arkansas in 1857, locating in Newton County. They remained there several years and then settled in Texas, where they lived until the time of their decease. Mr. Kelley reached his manhood in the State of Alabama, having gone there when quite young. At twenty-three years of age he went to Dent County, Mo., and finding the locality satisfactory, remained there until 1854, when he returned to Alabama, and lived there three years. He then moved back to Dent County, Mo., and in 1863, when the first alarm of war was sounded, he joined Col. Mitchell's regiment in the Confederate army, and served until the fall of 1864. They were disbanded when near the Indian Nation on account of the ravages of small-pox in that territory. He fell a victim to this dread disease, and remained in Ozark County, Ark., until his recovery. In the spring of 1865, he came to Lawrence County, Ark., and settled at a point near Powhatan, where he remained six years. From there he moved to his present home and commenced farming and improving the land. Mr. Kelley was first married to a young lady of Alabama, Miss Nancy Lawson, who died in 1866. By this marriage he had seven children (four of them dying since): Rebecca J., the wife of Thomas Hederick; Marvel Jackson, and Mary Ann, the wife of James C. Smith—living; and those who have died are: Sarah, who was the wife of William McLaughlin, leaving three children, and Nancy, William and Cassandra, the latter dying in childhood from the small-pox. Mr. Kelley was married the second time to Mrs. Mary Woodson, *nee* Lawson, a sister of his first wife. They had one child by this union, Andrew, who died August 22, 1887. This lady died in 1882, and Mr. Kelley's third wife was Mrs. Cynthia Cravens, *nee* Johnson. He has had one child by this wife. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They have three children by her first husband, whose names are Maggie Cravens, Thomas G. and Martha E. Their father died in March, 1882. Mr. Kelley's son, Marvel Jackson, is married and teaching school near the home of his father.

Jarrett W. Kendall, a widely-known farmer of

Strawberry Township, was born in Henry County, Tenn., in 1834. He is a son of Jephtha A. and Elizabeth J. (Harvey) Kendall, of Tennessee, whose parents settled in Tennessee in the year 1800. Mr. Kendall's grandfather fought in the War of 1812, and was also a soldier in the old Revolutionary War. He lived to a very advanced age, as did also his wife, Rachel, who was one hundred and twelve years old at the time of her death. They were the parents of a very large family, the father of J. W. Kendall being their youngest child, who was born in Tennessee, in 1806, where he grew to maturity and married. His wife, the mother of J. W. Kendall, was born in Tennessee, in the year 1812, and both parents were of English descent. They remained in Tennessee until the death of the father, in 1838, when the mother came west and located in Independence County, Ark., where they lived until 1865, when they removed to a point in Jackson County, near Jacksonport. In 1869 they came to this county, where Mr. J. W. Kendall has since lived. He enlisted in Capt. Gibb's company, First Arkansas Regiment, and served four years. During that time he fought at Wilson's Creek, and Elkhorn, Mo., also at the battle of Corinth, Miss. He took part in several small engagements, but the next battles of note in which he was present were at Murfreesboro (Tenn.) and Chickamauga (Ga.), and was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. Some of his hottest fighting was at Franklin, Tenn., and at Nashville, where he was disabled by a ball through the left hip, and was also shot through the bowels and kidneys. He was taken to the hospital at Franklin, where he was captured, and taken to Nashville. He was held in the hospital for thirty days, and taken to Columbus, Ohio, where he was kept a prisoner until his exchange, just before the war was ended. He then went to Rock Hill, N. C., where he was taken care of by a citizen of the town until the surrender, when he returned home and resumed his farm work. Mr. Kendall must certainly have received as many wounds as any survivor of the war. For two years afterward he could pick small pieces of bone out of his body, especially in his back, where he was struck by a

bursting shell at Murfreesboro; and at Dock Hill, Mo., his legs were riddled with small shot. His war record is an honorable one, and the country he served certainly had no braver man. One of the saddest episodes of his career was during the battle at Franklin, Tenn. He saw his brother John shot down before his eyes, but was unable to reach him until the smoke and thunder of that terrible slaughter had cleared away, and left the battlefield to the dead. He returned at the earliest opportunity, and found him lying among the slain, and, far away from home and kindred, he buried him in a secluded spot near where he fell, with the vast field of battle as a monument to his bravery. At the close of the war Mr. Kendall was left without a cent in the world, but by exerting himself he received \$30 from the A. F. & A. M., with which to make a new start in life. He now owns 446 acres of land, and has 150 under cultivation, with a substantial building upon it. He was first married, in 1866, to Miss Mary G. Box, of Tennessee, who died in 1880, leaving two children: Felix Susan and George A., the latter dying in December, 1888. His second wife was Miss Harriet I. Reed, of Arkansas, who has borne him two children: John W. and William S. Mr. and Mrs. Kendall are members of the Missionary Baptist Church; the former also of the A. F. & A. M., in which he is Past Master. He takes an active interest in politics, and is a Democrat, having held the office of justice of the peace.

Daniel Ketner, farmer and stock-raiser, is a son of David Ketner, of North Carolina, whose father was one of the soldiers of the Revolution. David Ketner married Miss Mary Izehom, their son, Daniel, being born November 25, 1825. The latter remained with his father until he reached the age of twenty-four years, and in the spring of 1849 moved west, and settled in the State of Illinois. He labored on a farm in Union County for eighteen months, and then, thinking the prospects brighter for him in Tennessee, he moved to that State, where he was shortly afterward married to Miss Catherine Bour, of North Carolina. After his marriage, he settled on a farm in Weakley County, Tenn., where he remained three years.

and at the expiration of that time, moved to Union County, Ill., residing there until the fall of 1858. He then came to Arkansas and bought eighty acres of new land, which he cleared and put under cultivation, and, meeting with success in his new home, he bought more land on different occasions, until, at the present time, he owns considerable. His home place consists of 160 acres, with about eighty acres cleared and a comfortable house upon it; an adjoining farm of eighty acres, with fifty-five acres cleared; one of 160 acres, with about thirty-five acres cleared, and another of seventy-three acres, with thirty-five acres ready for cultivation. Mr. Ketner can feel proud of his possessions, as he has made it all by his own exertions and good management since the war. He is one of Lawrence County's representative farmers, and a man much thought of and respected in his community. In 1863 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served until the final surrender, when he was paroled at Shreveport, La., in June, 1865. His record through the war is one of the best, and he was always in the thick of battle at Pilot Knob, Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Independence and Price's raids through Missouri. Mr. Ketner returned to his home after the war had ended, and was there married to his present wife, a widow lady, of Tennessee, formerly Mrs. Mary Lawson. He is the father of seven children by his first marriage: George H., J. Daniel, Mahala, wife of Clay Holden; Jesse A., Jane, wife of George Caspar; Margaret, wife of James Nunley; Amanda, wife of Elibu Davis; and there is also one child by the last marriage, Nettie, a miss of five years. Mr. Ketner is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and also of the Agricultural Wheel, while Mrs. Ketner attends the Baptist Church.

Henry L. Lady, farmer and stock raiser, is a son of Henry and Irene (Fried) Lady, of Tennessee and Germany, respectively. After their marriage the parents moved to Lyon County, Ky., where their son, Henry L., was born, December 26, 1848. The elder Lady has resided in that county ever since, with his wife, both having reached an advanced age, and is one of the most prominent men in that section. He held the office

of coroner for sixteen consecutive years, and at the present time he is still a vigorous, active old gentleman. Henry L. Lady remained with his parents until he had reached his twenty-fourth year, having, in the meantime, all the advantages of a good common school education, and also attending the Eddyville Academy. He left his native place in 1874, and came to Arkansas, where he remained the first year with an uncle, and then located on the place upon which he now resides. On March 29, 1876, he was married in Lawrence County to Miss Alice A. Cunningham, of South Carolina, and settled on a farm with his bride, who died on November 23, 1879. He was married a second time, his next wife being Miss Emeline Kenion, of Lawrence County, who owned the place upon which Mr. Lady resided on his arrival with the first wife. They have 100 acres of fine land under cultivation, and since his arrival, Mr. Lady has greatly improved and built up the place. He also has 200 acres of other land under cultivation and six tenement houses, besides his own residence. Mr. and Mrs. Lady have no children of their own, but have adopted two orphans, one of them thirteen years of age and the other three years, and are giving them a comfortable home and all the advantages that can be had. They are generous, kind-hearted people, and much respected by their neighbors. Mr. Lady is a member of the Knights of Honor, and also an active man in all enterprises working for the welfare of his community.

Isaac Less, of Walnut Ridge, farmer and real estate dealer, was born in Germany in the year 1849. He was thoroughly instructed in mercantile branches in early life, and when in his seventeenth year, he left his native country for America, where he entered into partnership with Marcus Berger (now of Jonesboro), at Greenville, Ill. In 1875 he came to Walnut Ridge with Mr. Berger, and established a general store under the firm name of Berger & Less, at a time when that town had a population of about 200. They continued under that name until 1880, when the stock and trade were purchased by Mr. Less, who remained in the business for eight years, when fire burned him out; fortunately, however, it was covered by a

fair amount of insurance. He owns between 9,000 and 10,000 acres of land, and is quite an extensive dealer in that commodity, and out of this amount has about 1,200 acres under cultivation. Mr. Less was married, in 1880, to Miss Augusta Isaacs, of St. Louis, Mo., and four children have been born to them. For natural ability, fair dealing in all commercial transactions and activity in business life, Mr. Less takes rank with the foremost. He is one of the largest landholders in the eastern part of the county, and has acquired it all by his own labor. The names of his children are Mary, Alexander, Morris and Jacob.

Philip K. Lester (deceased) was a resident of Greene and Lawrence Counties for a period of fifty years or more. He was a native of Middle Tennessee, born in the year 1819. His parents were John and Nancy (King) Lester, the former a Virginian and a farmer by occupation, who came to the State of Arkansas in 1831 or thereabouts. The elder Lester was one of a party who camped on Maumelle Prairie, Mo., the night of a great celestial phenomenon, when multitudes of stars were seen to fall from the heavens; a sight so grand and inspiring that he had occasion to remember it for a lifetime. He settled on Crowley's Ridge (now the site of Lorano, in Greene County), where P. K. Lester was reared. When the latter reached his eighteenth year he attended school, and employed the greater part of his nights in studying. He was an apt pupil and a diligent student, and mastered his task with such success that eventually he taught school himself. While still a young man, he went into the real estate business and followed that until the war broke out. He enlisted, but served only six weeks, and in the winter of 1861, he came to Lawrence County, where he resided until his death occurred. He bought and sold stock quite extensively after the war was over, and was very successful in business, owning at the time of his death about 7,000 acres of land. He was a hearty, active man, but was stricken down with pneumonia and died January 28, 1877, at the age of fifty-eight years. His grave is on the old homestead farm, where it was his desire to be buried. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, and also of the Powhatan Lodge of Masons. In 1855 he was married to Miss Mary Ann Rogers, of Shelby County, Tenn., whose parents were Magilbra and Nancy (Staton) Rogers, of North Carolina, who had, besides this daughter, six other children, three of them still living: John M., Nancy V., the wife of P. B. Hill, and Robert L., of Little Rock, Ark. Mrs. Lester resides with one of her daughters, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Col. John A. Lindsay, farmer and stock raiser is a native of Kentucky, and was born in what is now Carroll County, on the 7th of July, 1820. His parents were Gen. Jesse Lindsay and Priscilla (Ficklin) Lindsay, of Kentucky, who lived in that State, and were married there in its earlier days. They settled in Carroll County as soon as the Indians were moved from that section, and commenced farming and stock raising. The elder Lindsay served through the War of 1812, and was afterward militia general for a large district in Kentucky. He also filled the office of sheriff of both Gallatin and Carroll Counties, and at one time was elected magistrate; and by virtue of being the oldest magistrate in the county, held the first term as sheriff, in accordance with the laws of the State. Gen. Lindsay, in his day, was one of the best-known men in that locality, and as an official was fearless in the discharge of his duty. As sheriff, he was held in the highest respect by the entire district he covered, and his name was a check of the strongest kind on the law-breakers of that community; as a magistrate, his fame was widespread. He died March 6, 1875, greatly mourned by all who knew him. Col. John A. Lindsay remained in Carroll County until he had attained his eighteenth year, and then moved to the State of Arkansas, in 1838, locating in Lawrence County. As Washington was called the father of his country, so might Col. Lindsay be called the father of Powhatan, as he laid out that town, and established the ferry across Black River. Upon his arrival in Lawrence County he cleared the land, and commenced farming where Powhatan now stands, and at one time owned some 10,000 acres of land in this county. He now possesses

about 2,000 acres, and six valuable farms, and is one of the wealthy men of Ashland Township. In 1861 the Colonel received the captain's commission of an independent company, who were armed, mounted and equipped at their own expense, and requested to report to the nearest command for home protection on special duty. This company afterward entered the Confederate army, and performed good service for the Southern cause, their captain being promoted to colonel. In 1864 he joined Gen. Price, but more in the capacity of guide than for actual battle, as he was thoroughly acquainted with the country in which they were traveling. The war was an occasion of heavy losses to Mr. Lindsay, on account of his having credited an immense amount of goods previous to its advent, and then not being able to collect. He was married at Powhatan, in 1840, to Miss Martha A. Ficklin, of Missouri, a daughter of Asa P. Ficklin, who died in 1878, after a faithful and happy married life of almost forty years. One son was born to them, who lived until his thirty-seventh year, and died in 1879, Asa T. Lindsay. The Colonel is a member of the Masonic order, being a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar, belonging to Powhatan Lodge No. 72, besides being a member of Hugh DePayne Commandery, at Little Rock.

James M. McCall, farmer and stock raiser, and a popular resident of Duty Township, was born in Weakley County, Tenn., March 29, 1839. He is a son of Robert J. and Eliza McCall, who were the parents of five children, four boys and one girl. One of the brothers was killed in the last war, and another met his death in a runaway team, while the remaining three are still living: James M., John M., and Elizabeth, wife of F. Gillespie. The family moved to the State of Arkansas in 1850, and settled at a point in Lawrence County, near Walnut Ridge. They remained here one year, and then located on a farm near Portia, where the father died, in 1861 or 1862, and the mother several years later. The elder McCall, up to the time of his death, had been a veteran of the Mexican War, and had done good service for his country during the campaign in Mexico. He was married

a second time, and James M. is the oldest son living by that marriage. James M. McCall came to Arkansas with his parents when in his twelfth year, and remained with them until he came of age. He enlisted in the Confederate army at the commencement of the war, and was a member of Col. Baber's regiment, in which he was one of its most gallant fighters in the numerous battles participated in by that regiment. On December 25, 1863, he was captured in Ripley County, Mo., and taken a prisoner to Rock Island, Ill., where he was held until the close of the war. After being liberated he returned to his home, and resumed his work upon the farm, this having been his occupation ever since, and he now owns one tract of 120 acres, some three miles from Portia, of which twenty-five acres are cleared and under cultivation. He has a good frame residence and stables on his home place, and also an orchard, from which he expects good results. Mr. McCall was married in Lawrence County, March 14, 1861, to Miss Martha C. Jeffrey, a native of this county, and a daughter of Jesse Jeffrey. Five children were born to this union, who are still living: James E., F. O. McCall, wife of John Freer; Martha Selma, wife of D. Finly; Robert J. and Laura Jessie, and two who died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. McCall are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. McCall is one of Lawrence County's brightest men. He is active in promoting the interests of the county, and is held in high esteem.

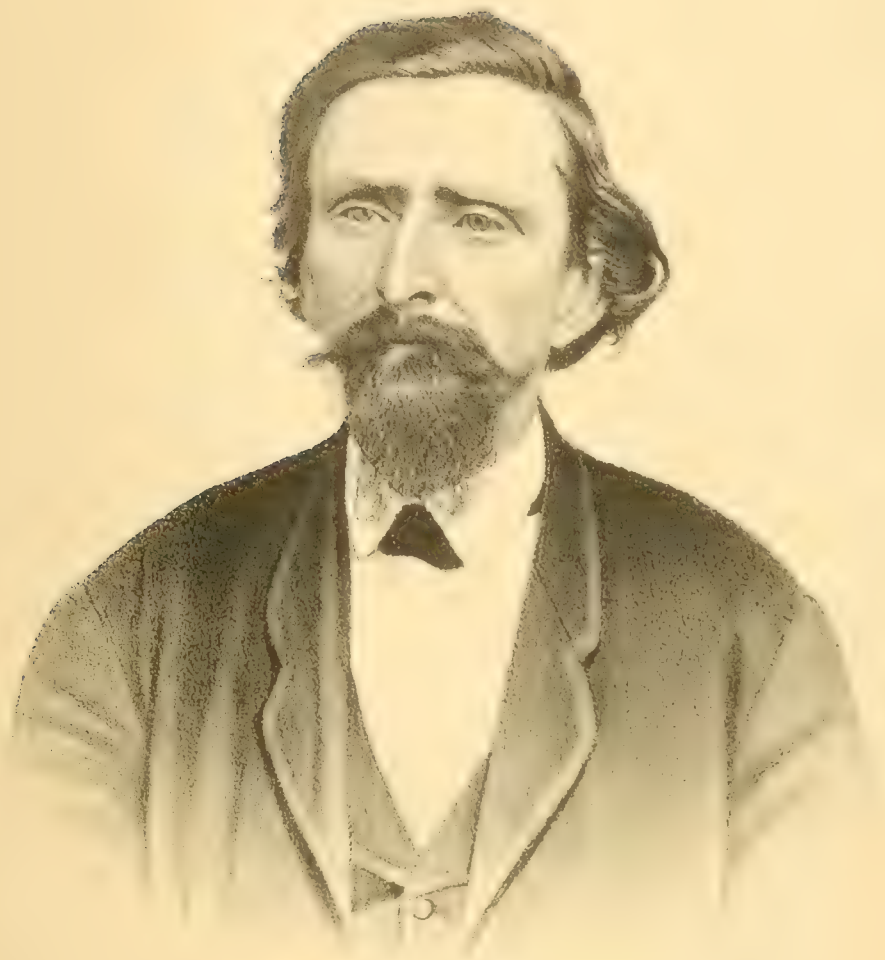
John R. McCarrell, an extensive stock raiser and farmer of Black River Township, was born in Lawrence County, Ark., December 24, 1834. His father, James McCarrell, was a native Kentuckian, who came to Arkansas with his parents when eight years of age, being among the first settlers of Lawrence County. They settled at a point near Smithville, in the year 1808, where James McCarrell grew up and lived the greater portion of his life. His occupation was farming, and at one time he owned two of the finest farms in that section of Arkansas. He also served as county treasurer of Lawrence County, for a number of years, filling the office with honor and credit. His death occurred in 1872, after a long and useful career.

John R. McCarrell remained with his father until December 22, 1852, when he was married to Miss Elizabeth Davis, of Tennessee. This wife died January 24, 1884, after a faithful and happy married life of over thirty-three years. They were the parents of sixteen children, ten of them yet living. After his marriage Mr. McCarrell commenced farming near Smithville, and in 1876 he moved to the present place, which he has greatly improved since his arrival, having about 150 acres under cultivation, on the Flat Creek Bottoms. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate Army, and served until the close of the war, performing in that time many a deed of valor. He was present at the battle of Pilot Knob and several others, and a great part of the time was on detached duty. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., June 5, 1865, and shortly afterward returned home to attend to the cultivation of his farms. On March 10, 1886, he was married to Mrs. Emma Rutledge, a widow, of Lawrence County, who formerly resided in Tennessee. They have two children by this marriage: James P. and Sarah E., the latter the wife of Frank Hastin; and those by Mr. McCarrell's first wife are John H., Susan (wife of Robert Eddy), George W., William T., Martha (wife of Mr. Harroll), Fannie (wife of W. Taylor) and Cora Belle.

Robert McKamey is a son of Robert and Jemima (Parks) McKamey, of Tennessee, where young Robert was born, on the 29th of November, 1845. The elder McKamey held several local offices, and was quite a prominent man in Tennessee, and was also one of the survivors of the Mexican War. He moved with his family to Arkansas in the fall of 1858, and purchased a farm in Lawrence County, where he resided until his death, on the 12th of October, 1870, six days after the demise of his wife. Robert McKamey, Jr., came to Arkansas when in his thirteenth year, and remained with his parents until the last year of the war, when he entered the Federal army, and was attached to the Sixth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. He enlisted first as a private, but was made sergeant, in which capacity he remained until the war had ended. After he was given his discharge, in September, 1865, he returned to his home, and on the 6th of

January, 1867, was married, in Randolph County, to Miss Barbara Wells. He remained in that county four years, farming upon a piece of land he had purchased, and then sold out and bought the place upon which he now resides. At the time of its purchase, there were about 100 acres cleared, and the buildings on it were unfinished, but since then he has cleared some seventy-five additional acres, fenced it in, and greatly improved the place. He owns altogether about 500 acres of land, situated two miles from Imboden, and one-third rich bottom and second bottom land. This is one of the best farms and most desirable pieces of property in Lawrence County, and Mr. McKamey has shown thrift and energy in securing it, from the fact that he started on comparatively nothing after the war. He also has a fine orchard of seven acres, consisting of different varieties of fruit. Mr. McKamey's first wife died in Lawrence County, leaving two children to her husband's care. His present wife was Miss Susan Ann Bragg, of Independence County, by whom he has had seven children. Their names are James L., John, Leona, Robert, Naida, Abbie and Anna, the last two being twins; and those by his first wife are Margaretta, wife of William York, and Emily, who died in her seventeenth year. Mr. McKamey has also lost three children, who died in childhood. Mrs. McKamey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. McKamey an Ancient Odd Fellow. He is a Republican in politics, and upholds the principles of his party. His wealth, while not of mammoth proportions, has grown to ample size, and he is one of the most substantial men of his county.

Simon McLeod was born in Harnett County, N. C., March 3, 1843, and is the son of Murdoch and Barbara (Matthews) McLeod, who came to Arkansas in 1858, settling on a farm in Lawrence County. His grandparents, on his father's side, emigrated from Scotland to this country during the latter half of the eighteenth century. On his mother's side, he is a descendant from a local family of merchants and farmers. The elder McLeod died in 1862, and his wife followed, December 20, 1888. Eleven children were born to them, and the family came to Arkansas unbroken,



E. J. Mac Garock

(DECEASED)

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

but death has cropped them out one by one until but five remain. Their names are James, John A., Simon, William and Hector all farmers and mechanics. Simon McLeod, the seventh child, came west with his parents, with whom he remained until 1861, then leaving a comfortable home to fight for a cause he thought was right. He enlisted in the First Arkansas Battalion, and served to good advantage for the principles which he had undertaken to defend. He was present at the battle of Corinth, and at the siege of Port Hudson was among the most valiant in action. He did the duty of a private soldier until the end of the war, and surrendered at Shreveport, La., in 1865. He then returned to his home, and was married, in 1867, to Miss Sally C. Judkins, a Tennessee lady. In 1868 he and his companion moved on to the farm where they still live, with a happy and prosperous family. Mrs. McLeod is the descendant of a wealthy and influential Virginia family. She also is of Scotch descent. She is the daughter of William H. and Sarah D. (Roberts) Judkins. Mr. Judkins was elected to the State Senate of Arkansas, in 1854, and died at Little Rock, Ark., in December of the same year. Mrs. McLeod is a sister of Hon. Joseph B. Judkins, who was president of the Twenty-fourth Arkansas senate. Mr. McLeod and wife have been blessed with nine children, all living with the exception of two. Their names are: Walter E., Maggie D., Lettie M., Bessie C., Joseph H., Luther H., Eva A., (and one not named, deceased), and Laurence S. Mr. McLeod and his wife and his three oldest children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and are people that command the respect of the entire community. He is a Democrat, and takes a deep interest in politics, though he has never aspired to any public position, preferring rather the pleasures of rural life.

John D. McMillen, a widely-known farmer and stock raiser of Duty Township, was born in Tiptah County, Miss., October 21, 1850. He is a son of W. W. McMillen, a native of Alabama, who moved to Tennessee when a boy of seven years, and was reared in that State. W. W. McMillen was married in Mississippi, to Miss Mary A. Gunnell, of

Jefferson County, Ala. (who moved to Mississippi when thirteen years old), and after his marriage settled on a farm in Tiptah County, where John D. was born. He moved to Arkansas County, Ark., in 1855, and, after residing there for nine years, came to Lawrence County, where he remained until his death, in 1879. He fought for eight months in the late war, and bore a splendid record for his bravery. John D. McMillen came to the State of Arkansas with his parents when thirteen years of age, and remained with them until his maturity. He was married, on December 22, 1878, to Miss Laura E. Mitchell, who was born and reared at Clover Bend, Lawrence County, and brought his bride to the present residence. The land was but slightly improved when he came upon it, but about forty-three acres are now cleared and under cultivation, and, perhaps, forty acres more, which are still unimproved, but valuable land. He has a comfortable house, barns and all conveniences upon his place, and a good orchard, two acres in extent, of peach, apple, apricot, plum and pear trees. Mr. McMillen is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, taking an active interest in all its affairs. He and his wife are well known for their generosity and sympathy toward all enterprises for the advancement of educational and kindred interests. They are among the most popular residents of Lawrence County, and people who are held in the highest esteem.

Hon. Robert P. Mack, one of the leading attorneys of Powhatan, is a native of Tennessee, and was born at Waynesboro, August 27, 1848. His father is Judge L. L. Mack, whose history appears in another portion of this book. Mr. Mack came to Arkansas with his parents in 1853, when he was a lad of five years, where they located at Marion, Crittenden County. They afterward moved to Bolivar, and then to Gainesville, Greene County, where he grew to manhood. He received a very fair education at the common and high schools, besides applying himself studiously to all subjects which he thought would be of advantage to him in after life, and for one year was assistant teacher at one of the schools. In 1866 he commenced the study of law, under the guidance of his father.

Judge L. L. Mack, and, in 1868, was admitted to the bar, before he had reached his twenty-first year. He was licensed to practice by Judge William Story, and shortly afterward moved to Powhatan to enter into his profession. In 1869 he was associated with his father, under the firm name of Judge L. L. Mack & Son, and his natural talent, combined with the experience of his father, made it one of the most successful firms in that section. His present location is the one selected by him in 1870, which he has kept continuously since that time. In 1873 the elder Mack withdrew from the firm, and, up to the spring of 1887, Mr. R. P. Mack had been associated with various practitioners, when the present firm was organized. He was married, August 29, 1878, to Miss Mollie E. Lyons, of East Tennessee, a very attractive lady, and by this happy union with the lady of his choice, was born three children: Anna M., Vera C. and Lucy. Mrs. Mack is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and a lady whose kindly influence and gentle disposition are made manifest at home and in society.

John H. Martin, merchant and postmaster of Powhatan, is a native of Eldorado County, Cal., born June 17, 1854. He is a son of Josiah Martin, one of the veterans of the gold excitement during the early days of California. The elder Martin was born and reared in the State of Missouri, and left his home for California two years after the great gold fever of 1849 had spread its contagion all over the civilized globe. While there he met and married Miss Mary Mincer, of Pennsylvania, and after sixteen years of mining returned with his wife to the State of Missouri. The following year after his arrival he moved to Arkansas and located at Powhatan, where he is now in partnership with his son in the general merchandise business. John H. Martin resided in California until he reached his fourteenth year, when he returned to Missouri with his father. He received a good education, both in California and Missouri, and after completing his studies, in 1868, he moved to Arkansas and settled in Lawrence County. From 1870 to 1875 he was occupying a clerkship in one of the principal drug houses in

Lawrence County, and afterward engaged in the same business himself. In September, 1880, he opened up a general stock of merchandise in partnership with his father, under the firm name of Martin & Son, but still continued in the drug business on his own account. The firm of Martin & Son do a business of about \$30,000 annually, and enjoy an enviable reputation for fair dealing and honest goods. Mr. Martin was appointed assistant postmaster several years ago, and on the retirement of his superior, in 1875, was given the office, and has been postmaster ever since. In December, 1878, he was married to Miss Lula McLeod, of Georgia, but in June, 1880, he was deprived of the companionship of his wife by death. Charles H., ten years old, is the only child.

James A. Martin, of the firm of J. A. Martin & Bros., manufacturers, comes from a family of Missouri pioneers. He was born in Pike County, Mo., December 3, 1854, and is a son of F. G. Martin, of Lincoln County, Mo. The family is one of the oldest in Eastern Missouri, their ancestors settling in that State in its earliest days. The elder Martin was married in Pike County, Mo., to Miss Susan E. Doyle, a native of that place, and after his marriage resided there for a number of years. In 1867 he came to the State of Arkansas and located at Powhatan, where he carried on the manufacture of wagons up to the year 1880, when he returned to Missouri, and in the spring of 1889 moved to Texas, where he at present resides. James A. Martin came to Arkansas with his parents when fourteen years of age. In his youth he was given a good school and commercial education, and in order to be more thoroughly acquainted with his father's business, he spent some time in blacksmithing and wagon-making. His knowledge of the business, being gained from practical experience, enabled him to build up a large and profitable trade. The firm manufacture spring wagons, buggies, etc., and turn out about 60,000 spokes monthly, besides felloes, plow beams and implements of a like nature. Their trade is one of the most extensive in Northeast Arkansas in their line, and their goods have obtained a well-merited renown. March 12, 1877, Mr. Martin was married

to Miss Ida Fortenberry, of Mississippi, a daughter of Absalom Fortenberry, of that State, and this happiest of unions has been blessed with three children: Guy R., Carrie and Nina. Mr. Rogers and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the former is a Mason. He is a very popular man, both in business and society, and is also one of the most progressive men of his county.

Samuel A. Massey was born in Knox County, Tenn., in 1838. He is the son of Jacob L. and Ann J. (Gray) Massey, the first named being a native of Tennessee, and the mother coming from Ireland to America with her parents in 1820, and settling in Knoxville, Tenn. His parents were married in Tennessee, in the year 1837, and moved to Arkansas in 1850, where they settled on Strawberry River, and commenced farming until the death of his father, in 1883. His mother died in 1878. Nine children were born to the parents, and two of them have been called away by death. Of the seven yet living, Mr. Massey is the oldest, and came to Arkansas when in his thirteenth year. He passed the younger portion of his days on the farm, and, on attaining his majority, commenced his race with the world with such a degree of success that to-day he is worthy of emulation by the young men of his county. He has 140 acres of land under cultivation, besides other lands in various sections, amounting to some 240 acres in all, which is the result of his own labor. In 1861, when he found that his country needed his services, he enlisted in the army, becoming a member of Company B, Twenty-first Arkansas, and held the rank of second lieutenant. He was captured by the enemy in 1864, in this county, and taken prisoner to Johnson's Island, Ohio, where he was kept until January, 1865. When no longer a prisoner of war he returned to his command and did good service, returning to his home shortly before the surrender, and has continued farming ever since. He was married in 1858 to Miss Elvira Milligan, a young lady born and reared in Arkansas, and a daughter of John Milligan, one of the pioneers of that State. Mrs. Massey died September 1, 1866, leaving four children as the result of

their happy married life. Their names are Edin J., Samuel J., Jacob L., and Elvira E. Mr. Massey lives with his son Jacob on the home place, and though oftentimes beset by the snares of his widower's state, has always remained true to the memory of his beloved wife. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to which his wife also belonged, and is also a member of Lodge No. 144, A. F. & A. M., of Reed's Creek, Sharp County.

Benjamin F. Matthews, a popular citizen of Powhatan, is a native of Georgia, and was born in Madison County, August 12, 1823. His parents were the Hon. Allen and Margaret (Elton) Matthews, who were married and resided for awhile in Jackson County, Ga., and then moved to Madison County. After a short residence in the latter locality they moved back to Jackson County, where the elder Mr. Matthews practiced law during the greater portion of his life, and attained an eminent place in his profession. He represented the county several terms in the legislature, and died in Gainesville, Ga., in 1843, after a successful career. His son, B. F. Matthews, grew to manhood in the State of Georgia, and during the earlier portion of his life had but a limited amount of education. This, though an obstacle in his path, was easily overcome by his perseverance and natural ability. He first came to Arkansas in 1854, and located at Powhatan, which place has been his residence ever since. In 1876 he commenced his commercial career, and up to the year 1886 was actively engaged in mercantile life, controlling a business of from \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year. In 1863 he was elected sheriff of Lawrence County, and served until 1867, and for four years acted as collector and assessor. Previous to that, in 1860, he was deputized census enumerator, and took the census of Lawrence and Sharp Counties. On October 24, 1844, he was married to Miss Catherine McElroy of Cherokee County, Ga., and this union has given them nine children, of whom only three are living at the present time: William, Catherine, wife of Clay Thorn, and Ella. Those deceased are Josephine, Bettie, Phineas, Alice, Thomas and Henry. Mr. Matthews lost his

first wife October 30, 1871, and after her death was determined to spend the remainder of his days single, but after meeting Miss Mary C. Clisby, of Massachusetts, he succumbed to that lady's charms, and was again married. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Matthews has been a Mason for forty years.

Willis B. Matthews, of the firm of Weir & Matthews, is another representative of that class of men, who, by their energy and pluck, have won the esteem of their fellow-citizens. He was born in Lawrence County, Ark., on the 1st day of November, 1857, and is a son of William J. Matthews, a native of Tennessee, whose father, John L. Matthews, was one of the pioneers of Arkansas. His father, W. J. Matthews, married Miss Eliza J. McGhehey, of Lawrence County, a daughter of George McGhehey, one of the early settlers of this State, and his interest in the State of Arkansas is thus doubly strengthened by the fact of both parents being born on the same soil. His father turned his attention to farming until 1885, and then moved to Black Rock, to engage in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Matthews remained with him until he attained his majority, educating himself in the meantime, and then taught school for a period of twelve months. He gave up this occupation to accept a position at Powhatan, where he became thoroughly versed in mercantile affairs, and received excellent business training. He then returned to farming again, and continued in that business until October, 1883, when he re-entered into mercantile life at Black Rock. He established himself in the grocery and drug business at that point, and, in 1885, his father was brought into partnership, and remained with him until the time of his death, in 1887. In the spring of 1889, the present firm of Weir & Matthews was established. They carry a large stock of general merchandise, dry goods, groceries, clothing, drugs, hardware, etc., and by their fair dealing and integrity, have earned a reputation second to none in the county. Mr. Matthews has served on the town board, and is a Master Mason. He is treasurer of Black Rock Lodge.

James Cabell Minor, physician and surgeon,

Walnut Ridge, Ark. In a comprehensive work of this kind, dealing with industrial pursuits, sciences, arts and professions, it is only fair and right that that profession—the medical profession—on which in some period or other of our lives, we are all more or less dependent, should be noticed. It is the prerogative of the physician to relieve or alleviate the ailments to which suffering humanity is prone; and as such he deserves the most grateful consideration of all. A prominent physician and surgeon, who by his own ability has attained distinction in his profession, is Dr. Minor. He was born in Albemarle County, Va., on the 10th of October, 1858, and is the son of Dr. Charles Minor, and nephew of Prof. John B. Minor, present professor of Common and Statute Law in the University of Virginia, and the author of "Minor's Institutes." Dr. Charles Minor was a physician, and in the early part of his life practiced his profession, but in later life was principal of a high school at Brook Hill, six miles north of the University of Virginia. He died in 1861, at the age of fifty-eight years. He married Miss Lucy Walker Minor, a native of Virginia, who died in that State, at Bellevue, in 1881, at the age of fifty-two years. They were the parents of a large family of children, thirteen in all, eight now living, two in this state—Lancelot, attorney at law, Newport, Ark., and James Cabell. One brother, Charles (now deceased), was an attorney at law at Jacksonport, and at one time represented Jackson County in the State legislature. James Cabell Minor was reared in Virginia, and first took an academic course, but subsequently entered as a student the University of Virginia, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1882, in the study of medicine. Going to Louisville, Ky., he there took a clinical course at the Hospital College of Medicine. He then came to Newport, Ark., in 1883, practiced there three years, and, in 1886, located at Walnut Ridge, where he has since resided. His marriage to Miss Emma Smith occurred on the 6th of February, 1885, at Newport, Ark. She was born at Brownsville, Tenn., and by her marriage became the mother of one child—Lancelot Minor, Jr. Dr. Minor and wife are members of the Episcopal

Church, parish of Newport. He is a Democrat in politics, and has for the past six years been local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company.

William Park Mitchell, farmer and stock raiser, is a son of William and Sallie (Ross) Mitchell, of North Carolina, in which State William Park Mitchell was born on December 25, 1836. The family resided in North Carolina until 1847, when they moved to Benton County, Tenn., and settled on a farm. Here they resided, a happy family, until the father's death, in 1872, and then the mother following him in 1875. William P. remained with his father until his majority, and then entered into the grocery business at Dresden, where he remained for fourteen months. He next commenced farming in Tennessee, up to the year 1870, and, thinking that Arkansas offered a better field for that business, he moved to the latter State, and settled in Lawrence County. On his arrival he bought 120 acres of timbered land and an additional 150 acres, with slight improvements upon it. He at once began to improve and cultivate his farms, and at the present time has about eighty acres under cultivation, with two fair residences and two tenant houses, besides a substantial double log house, in which he resides. He also owns a fine bearing orchard of peaches and apples. Mr. Mitchell was married in Benton County, Tenn., on July 27, 1862, to Miss Sarah F. Summers, a native of that State, and a daughter of Zachariah Summers, of Virginia. This union has given them six children, all of whom are living and in the best of health. Their names are Willis L., Zula, wife of H. D. Lawson; Emma, wife of Elijah Roberts; Anna and Maggie, both young ladies, and Katie. They have also lost three children: George, who died in his sixth year; Laura, dying at three years of age, and John, who died in his second year. Mr. Mitchell is a Democrat in politics, and is always loyal in his support of the principles and men of that party. He was appointed deputy sheriff and served in that capacity for a number of years, and is held in the highest esteem by the entire community. He has a splendid farm, a comfortable home, and is considered to be one of the most successful farmers in Lawrence County, all

of which he has accumulated by his own good judgment and industry. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Mitchell also of the Agricultural Wheel, being president of the local Wheel.

J. E. Moore is a firm believer in the soil upon which he was born, having remained in this county since his birth. His occupation is that of farming, but he is also an exponent of the advantages of a good education, and finds time for instilling knowledge in the minds of Lawrence County's future men and women. He is the son of William Moore, one of Arkansas' pioneers, who is now residing near Powhatan, and his mother was Miss Martha A. Judkins, of Tennessee, who met, and was united to her husband, in Arkansas. Ten children were born to them, five boys and five girls, and three have since died. Those living are Henry A., Joseph E., Nathaniel A., Robert C., Margaret I., Leonard H. and Laura C. Lizzie, Susan A. and Clara S. are deceased. Mr. Moore received the first rudiments of his education in the common schools of this county, and studied the higher branches at Irwin's Institute. After being thoroughly equipped for the duties of a school teacher, he went to Big Lick, in 1882, and opened up his first school. He has since then followed that profession, with steadily increasing success, holding two terms each year. He was married, in 1887, to Miss Josephine Childress, a daughter of Col. R. A. Childress, one of the old settlers of Independence County, and a hearty old gentleman, in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Moore is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife of the Presbyterian. He is an active politician.

John H. Morgan is a Georgian, and was born in Walker County, that State (now Catoosa County), in the year 1838. He is a prosperous farmer of Morgan Township, and is a son of Henry Morgan, of Georgia, who was killed in a distressing manner, in 1864, by being thrown from an unruly mule. The elder Morgan came to Missouri with his family, in the year 1856, and settled at a point in Wayne County, about ten miles from Greenville, the county seat, where he farmed and cultivated the land, until the time of his death. His wife,

Polly (Blackwell) Morgan, of Georgia, died in about 1877. John H. Morgan is the fourth of ten children, and was in his sixteenth year when his parents came to Missouri. He attained his manhood in Wayne County, and in 1858 returned to Georgia, where he established himself in the grocery business. In 1862 he answered the call for men, and enlisted in Company A, of a Tennessee regiment, and fought under Captain White, until the close of the war. He afterwards went back to Missouri, and was there married to Miss Surilda Smith, of Wayne County, but a native of Hamilton County, Tenn. The couple have eight children living: Henry H. D., Joseph L., George W., Savannah J., William Jackson, Tennie C., Martha S., Laura Alice. They have lost three children, namely: John Morgan, born September 28, 1869, died September 7, 1886; General Robert Lee, born November 28, 1885, died March 15, 1889; and an infant daughter, who died, when eight days old, March 4, 1872. Mr. Morgan and his family came to Arkansas in 1869, and settled in Independence County, at a place some ten miles south of his present residence, where they lived until the year 1881, when he moved to where he now is. He and his wife are members of the Free Will Baptist Church, and are earnest workers in the religious field.

Capt. J. M. Phelps, senior member of the firm of Phelps Bros., general merchandise, was born in McNairy County, Tenn., July 17, 1841. His father came to Arkansas when twelve years of age, and located at a point near Dardanelle, in Yell County. Four years later he went to Northwest Missouri, where he remained a year, and then came back to Randolph and Greene Counties. He entered into mercantile life at Gainesville; thence to Southern Missouri, and from there to Lawrence County, Ark., in the latter part of 1860. His son, Capt. James M., received only a common school education in Tennessee and Arkansas, but his natural aptitude made up for any loss in that direction. When war was announced he was a resident of this county, and first joined the Seventh Arkansas Infantry, Company F, in April, 1861, Joseph Martin, captain. He was discharged in February, 1862,

and returned home, where he remained until Hindman's call for volunteers, and, in April, 1862, he was captured, after having raised a cavalry company in response. That entire summer was spent by him in prison at St. Louis, Chicago and Johnson's Island. In 1862 he was exchanged, and joined Tim Reeves' company of Missouri cavalry, and served with them until the spring of 1864, when he raised a cavalry company, which he commanded until he surrendered, June 6, 1865, Company F, Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry. At the close of the war he returned to Lawrence County, which has been his home ever since, and embarked in farming and merchandising. Later on he spent three or four years traveling through Texas and Mexico, and in the spring of 1876 came to Walnut Ridge and established the business of Z. Phelps & Sons (J. M. & A. C.). The firm continued under that head until the year 1880, when it was merged into Z. Phelps & Son (J. M.). The present firm of Phelps Bros., was started up in 1884, with J. M., A. C. and Z. C. Phelps as partners. They do a heavy business in general supplies, their transactions in 1888 amounting to \$125,000, and are one of the largest firms in their line in the county. J. M., the eldest, has practically retired from active business. Capt. Phelps owns probably 1,500 acres of land, divided into several fine farms, and, in conjunction with his father and brother, has a great amount of other lands in Lawrence and adjoining counties. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic order, belonging to Hugh DePayne Commandery at Little Rock; is a member also of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This year (1889) he was a delegate to the district conference at Corning. He is a Democrat in politics, and was mayor of Walnut Ridge for several years. In 1864 (February 18th) he was married to Miss Victoria Kinian, of Lawrence County, Ark., whose father, Hensen Kinian, was a pioneer settler of Lawrence County. They have had one child, Virgil D., a little boy, who died in November, 1876, aged about nine years; and, having no other children of their own, the Captain and his wife are rearing a niece, Jessie Vinson.

Abram C. Phelps, of the firm of Phelps Bros., Walnut Ridge, general merchandise and supply house, was born in McNairy County, Tenn., January 4, 1848. When six years of age he came to Northeastern Arkansas, and has been reared principally in Lawrence County. He received a somewhat limited education in his youth—a disadvantage which the majority of our substantial men at the present day seem to overcome—and worked on his farm until the year 1868. On March 7 of that year he was married to Miss Sarah Fallin, who breathed her last ten months afterward. Mr. Phelps, shortly after the death of his wife, traveled with his brother, J. M., through Texas, Mexico and the greater part of the western country. When his trip had been finished he returned to Lawrence County, and in February, 1874, was united in wedlock to Miss Mattie Ammons. During that period he went into business with his father, establishing the firm known as Z. & A. C. Phelps, which he conducted for two years. The firm was then changed to Z. Phelps & Sons, and has since continued under that name. In 1884 he sold out his interest in the business, and went to Fort Smith, where he started a grocery, but one year later he returned to Walnut Ridge, and entered actively into mercantile life at that point again, and now has exclusive control of the firm's business. Besides his interests in the firm, he owns 660 acres of land, 500 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Phelps is a member of the Knights of Honor, and Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council of Masonic fraternity, and also of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Walnut Ridge, of which his wife is a regular attendant. They have three children: Flora, Walter and Claude.

Zaccheus C. Phelps, a partner in the house of Phelps Bros., well-known merchants of Walnut Ridge, was born in Greene County, Ark., November 21, 1858. His early life was spent on a farm, and, at the age of seventeen years, he entered the employ of his father and brother, where he remained three years, obtaining a thorough knowledge of mercantile affairs. Later on he formed a partnership with N. M. McCarroll, under the firm name of McCarroll & Phelps, which was continued

for two years, when he bought out his partner's interest, and combined it with A. C. Phelps & Bros. Mr. Phelps owns 240 acres of good land, and has 130 acres of it under cultivation. He is a Royal Arch Mason, also a member of the Council, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife was Miss Mattie Brinkerhoff, of Warrensburg, Mo., whom he married on September 15, 1889, and one child has been born to them, Otis B. Mrs. Phelps' father is a minister of the Baptist denomination.

Claiborne Sullivan Pinnell, familiarly known as Uncle "Clab" Pinnell, has been a resident of Northeast Arkansas for about fifty-one years, or over half a century. He was born in what was then called the "New Purchase" of Kentucky, October 27, 1817. His father was Peter Pinnell, who removed to Franklin County, Mo., when the son was an infant, and afterward settled in Greene County, Ark., at Crowley's Ridge, where he remained until his death, in 1842, or thereabouts. His wife was Miss Annie Sullivan, of Kentucky, whose parents, Claiborne Sullivan and wife, *nee* Harvey, were South Carolinians. This couple were the parents of nine children, C. S. Pinnell being the only one living, so far as known, although his oldest brother, Louis, was living in the Choctaw Nation, I. T., two or three years ago, at the age of eighty-two years. The mother died in Lawrence County, on the Cache River, after the close of the war. Claiborne S. Pinnell was reared on a farm, and as his father always lived in a very new country, where schools were not to be found for love nor money, and teachers were few and far between, his education, as a consequence, was very limited. When nine years of age he met with a painful accident, which has rendered him a cripple all his life; a colt ran away with him one day, and, stepping into a hole, threw him off, breaking his right arm and shoulder, which has prevented him from doing any hard labor ever since. Notwithstanding this fact, he has been an active man all his life: following the plow, farming and raising stock. He came to Lawrence County about thirty years ago, and bought 160 acres on Village Creek, one and one-half miles north of Walnut Ridge, and has made this his home ever since, he

sides owning another farm in this county, the two aggregating 240 acres. He has hunted "bar" all over the State, and about twelve or fourteen years ago he killed the largest panther that had ever been seen in that neighborhood, measuring eleven feet from both tips. Mr. Pinnell has made a lengthy trip to Oregon, and another to Texas, but looks upon Lawrence County as the dearest spot on earth. He was married to Miss Minerva C. Rhea, a sister of M. B. Rhea, and has had nine children. Four of them grew to maturity, but all are now deceased, including the mother. His second wife was Mrs. Amanda E. (Grayles) Moore, and has had no children by this lady, although his wife has a daughter by her former husband. Mr. Pinnell is a member of the Ravenden Springs Methodist Episcopal Church, as are his wife and step-daughter, Mettie Isabelle. Grandfather Claiborne Sullivan married his second wife in his ninety-eighth year, living two or three years afterward, showing the remarkable vitality existing in the family. He was a noted Baptist preacher in his time. Mr. Pinnell was an ardent hunter in his younger days, and has made considerable money in killing wild game and selling the hides and furs. He tanned the hide of the "painter" he killed some years ago, and made a pair of shoes out of it, which were quite a curiosity, on account of the associations connected with them.

Col. W. M. Ponder, farmer and proprietor of saw-mill, was born in Hickman County, Tenn., October 12, 1823. His father was Amos Ponder, of Georgia, one of the early settlers of Tennessee, moving to that State in the year 1800, and subsequently to Southeast Missouri, where he died, in 1868, in his seventy-fourth year. Col. Ponder's mother was Miss Nancy Dudley, of Tennessee, in which State she met and was married to his father. They were the parents of nine children, four of whom are still living. Mrs. Ponder died in the year 1879, aged about seventy-two years. The Colonel was reared on a farm in Tennessee, and received a somewhat limited education in his boyhood days, on account of the scarcity of schools in that section of the State. He applied himself to farm work until he reached his twenty-fourth year,

when his father then moved to Missouri. Here he commenced farming and merchandising, and also dealing in produce and stock, shipping the latter to the New Orleans market in flatboats. He continued in this business some four or five years, and was then elected clerk of the circuit, county and probate courts, of Ripley County, Mo., which office he filled creditably for six years. He was formerly assessor for one or two terms in that county. After his term was finished in the court, he began farming and milling on quite an extensive scale, and was rapidly approaching the highest pinnacle of success in his business, when the dreadful news of war came to his ears. He left his interests and enlisted in the Ninth Regiment, Missouri State Guards, under Col. Lowe, of Gen. Jeff Thompson's brigade. His first battle was at Fredericktown, Mo., where he lost several relatives and friends in the fight. Subsequently he entered the Confederate army, where his bravery and knowledge of the tactics of war pushed him rapidly to the front, being promoted from sergeant through the different grades to colonel. He held that rank and commanded the Seventh Missouri Infantry in the Confederate army and served until the surrender at Shreveport, La., about the 25th of June, 1865. After peace had been declared he came to Arkansas and bought 200 acres of land, a couple of miles from the present town of Walnut Ridge. He then went to work with a vim and energy that were truly heroic, considering the fact that he was bare-footed at the time, and did not even have so much as a bed or a chair for his habitation. Two years later his perseverance began to tell, and success was slowly but surely coming over the horizon of his adversity. He commenced merchandising and farming, and in connection with these operated saw-mills and a cotton-gin, and in 1873 he came to Walnut Ridge, and bought some of the land on which the present town site is situated. He also laid off the town of Doniphan, Mo., and was the first man to build a cabin, and sold the first yard of calico in that place. He remained in Walnut Ridge for ten years, and also laid off the town site of that place on his arrival in 1873. He built the first residence in

Walnut Ridge, and was instrumental in securing the location for the Eastern district court house, and also largely assisted in the erection of the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Churches. He is a member of the Masonic order and is a Royal Arch Mason, and also the ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church. The Colonel was first married, in 1846, to Miss Mary Kittrell, of Southeast Missouri, and has had two children, one surviving, Nancy S., widow of Thomas Minton, of Walnut Ridge. Mrs. Ponder died in April, 1856, and he afterward married, in April, 1857, Miss Susan Hudspeth, of Missouri. Two children were born to them, both of them dying since. His wife died in January, 1862, and he was again married, this time to Miss Mary Montgomery, of Virginia. Six children were the result of this marriage, of whom five are living: Andrew, Harry Lee, George W., Edgar F. and Susan. Col. Ponder increased his farm of 200 acres to 2,600, and is also president of the Walnut Ridge & Hoxie Street Car Company. He is one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Lawrence County; is a Democrat in politics, and in 1882-83 represented his county in the State legislature, and was county judge in 1873-74.

Wilson Price, postmaster and a well-known farmer and stock raiser of Taylor, was born in Union County, N. C., July 27, 1836. His parents are Valentine and Caroline (Hargett) Price, of the same State, who, a few years after their marriage, first moved to Smith County, Tenn., where they remained for three years, and in the fall of 1849 settled in Lawrence County, Ark., at a point near Smithville, where they resided until the father's death, in 1864. Wilson Price was reared and has lived in this county since his thirteenth year. He remained with his parents until he attained his maturity, and then commenced in life for himself. He was married in his twenty-second year, and located on a farm near Smithville, where he cultivated the soil until he came to his present residence, in 1876. Mr. Price has always been a man of industrious and progressive habits, and it did not take him long to obtain a fair competence. He bought land and added to his possessions when-

ever he saw a good chance to invest, and now owns over 1,000 acres of the best land in Arkansas, with some 300 acres of it cleared. The entire amount is comprised in four tracts, and is all situated in Lawrence County. Mr. Price was married in this county on January 7, 1858, to Miss Susan Ann Davis, a daughter of Ross Davis, of Tennessee, but on October 11, 1879, this lady died, leaving eight children to survive her: Sarah Ann, wife of John Bilberry; Nile A., George L., David P., Fillmore, Charles D., Philip V., and Lutz, a young lady. Nile A. and George L. are both married. Mr. Price has also lost five children, who died in early childhood. His second wife was a widow lady, Mrs. Mary Steadman, whom he married in 1881, this lady dying in 1885, and leaving one daughter, Hattie U. He married his present wife, who was formerly Miss Nancy Rider, of Independence County, on July 3, 1887. Both Mr. and Mrs. Price are members of the Baptist Church, in which the former is a deacon, and they are deeply interested in all matters concerning its welfare. In 1885 he established a general merchandise store, and by his methods of doing business, soon built up a good patronage. A postoffice was opened up in his place of business in April, 1886, and he was appointed postmaster, having had charge of the office since then.

Greene E. Raney, a prosperous and well-known farmer of Smithville, Ark., was born in Lawrence County, near that town, September 20, 1850. He is a son of Morgan Raney, also a native of Arkansas, born March 18, 1818, and died in 1877. Samuel Raney, the grandfather of Greene E., was a Virginian by birth, who married and settled in Missouri, where he reared part of his family. His son, Morgan Raney, was the youngest of eight children, and was born in Arkansas, in which State he lived all his life, never having evinced any desire to go out of it. Morgan Raney was one of the most industrious and able men of his day, and at the time of his death owned about 1,880 acres of fine land, with a good portion of it under cultivation. At the time of his decease he presented each of his children with \$2,000 cash, and a fine farm, since which time the land has doubled in value. He was

married to Miss Nancy Taylor, of Lawrence County, Ark., who was born in 1827, and died in the year 1867, meeting her death through a very painful accident while coming from church. They were the parents of seven children, all of them now dead, with the exception of Leah, wife of G. W. Brady, postmaster of Smithville, and Greene E. Raney. His second marriage was with Miss Elvira Janes, by whom he had two children, Loey G. and an infant, both deceased. Greene E. Raney was reared in this (Lawrence) County, and, like his father, prefers to remain on the soil of Arkansas all his life. He began farming for himself after his father's death, and the same energy that characterized the latter was part of his own spirit, as he has demonstrated by his present prosperity. His brother, John W., enlisted in the army, and was killed during the war, while he remained at home to assist his father, who needed his help. After the death of the elder Raney, he took charge of the entire estate, and has brought it up to its present proportions. He was married October 22, 1873, to Miss Sarah Jackson, of Sharp County, Ark., a daughter of Marcus Jackson, of Tennessee. Six children were born to them by this union: Lotta, Ernest and Joseph M., all of whom are living, and three others who died very young. Mr. and Mrs. Raney are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Raney is a Democrat in politics. He is a prominent man in all enterprises for the advancement and improvement of his county, and is one of the most liberal, open-hearted men in that section.

Moses Bolling Rhea is one of the oldest settlers of Lawrence County, and has been here over fifty-four years. There is only one citizen in the above county, C. S. Pinnell, who has been in this section longer than Mr. Rhea. He was born in Warren County, Tenn., June 6, 1822, and is the son of Obadiah Rhea, of East Tennessee, who settled in Arkansas about the year 1835, and located within fifteen miles of the present town of Walnut Ridge, where he lived until his death, in 1855. The wife of Obadiah Rhea was Miss Elizabeth Littlepage, of Tennessee. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are still living. Their

names are: Moses B., Thomas, a farmer of Greene County; Elizabeth, widow of James G. Rutherford, residing near the old homestead; Nancy, wife of James Edward, of Greensboro, Ark.; Mary, the wife of C. C. Grayson, of Greene County; Emily, the wife of Allan Pierce, a resident of Cache Township. This is indeed a remarkable showing for one family. Six of the ten children are living, the oldest being sixty-eight years old and the youngest fifty-four years. They have outlived every family who settled in Lawrence County, at about the same time, and have more living members as a proof of their longevity than any other of the early settlers. The mother of these children died at the age of seventy-two years, in 1871 or 1872. Moses B. was thirteen years of age when he first came to Lawrence County, but resided in Greene County, until his twenty-third year, before he settled on his present farm, seven miles east of Walnut Ridge. He has been a farmer all his life, and a very successful one, owning some 1,200 acres of land, of which 550 acres are under cultivation, and besides his lands, he owns considerable stock. His children have cause to remember him with gratitude, as he has presented each of them with a good farm. He first started in life for himself when twenty-two years of age, with nothing but a mare and colt. The meagerness of his worldly possessions, however, did not disturb him in the least, and it was not long before his industry secured for him almost all of the freighting between Cape Girardeau, Memphis, Powhatan, Jacksonport, Forest City and other points, and no doubt he has hauled more freight than any other man in Lawrence County. He fought under Price during the war, and was in that general's raids through Missouri and Kansas. Hard work never affects him apparently, and he keeps it up steadily on the farm. His principles were toward the Union at first, but he afterward changed to be a strong Southern man. In his early days he was a Whig, and mingled in politics considerably, but under no circumstances would he ever accept an office, although often urged to do so. He was married February 8, 1844, to Miss Sarah C. Lamb, of Alabama, whose parents, William and Mary (See) Lamb, were among the ear-

lier settlers of this county. She died in 1867, and Mr. Rhea was again married in 1868 to Clementine Seego. This wife died in 1869, and in 1870 he was married to Miss Mary Slavin, whose death occurred in 1871. His fourth wife was Miss Sarah Daily, who died in 1876, and his present wife is Miss Ruth Kinyon, who has lived in this county about thirty-eight years. Mr. Rhea is the father of sixteen children, only five of whom are living: Murcinda, wife of William Hennessee; John A., of Walnut Ridge; Flavius, married; Laura Daily, who lives near the homestead; James and William, who live at home.

John A. Rhea, proprietor of Walnut Ridge livery stables, was born in Greene County, Ark., September 30, 1854, and came to Lawrence County, when twelve years of age. He received but a limited amount of schooling in his young days, and was reared on his father's farm. On July 3, 1876, he was married to Miss Lizzie Cooper, a daughter of Thomas and Ibbie (Willis) Cooper, early settlers of this county. After his marriage he commenced farming for himself, but shortly afterward gave up that occupation, and came to Lawrence County in the year 1877, where he opened a hotel. Five years later he went into the business of buying and selling horses, and then started a livery, which he has fostered into a complete success. It is the only livery stable in the Eastern district of Lawrence County, and commands quite a large trade. He also buys and sells horses, and is the owner of a farm of 143 acres, of which 133 acres are under cultivation. The bus line running between Walnut Ridge and Hoxie is controlled by him, and he has the mail contract between those points. In politics Mr. Rhea is a Democrat, and was the first town marshal of Walnut Ridge. He has two children, Harry and Annie L.

Dr. J. V. Richardson, whose name is well known throughout Northeast Arkansas, was born in Spencer County, Ind., on the 8th of April, 1838. His parents were J. V. and Elizabeth (Everton) Richardson, of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively, who moved to Arkansas in 1844, and settled in Sharp County, where they lived until the year 1861. They then removed to Texas, but

came back to Arkansas in 1866, and located in Fulton County, where the elder Richardson still resides at the age of eighty-six years, his wife dying about the year 1870. Dr. Richardson came to this State with his father when a boy of eight years, and remained with him until he had reached his maturity. He then commenced the study of medicine in Jackson and Lawrence Counties, under the guidance of the then celebrated Dr. Hatfield, and in 1860 first began practicing in Jackson County. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, but was shortly afterward promoted, and sent out on detached duty. He visited his home again in 1863, and in the spring of the following year rejoined his company, and served until his surrender at Jacksonport, in June, 1865. The Doctor fought in the battles at Little Rock, Independence (Mo.), Kansas City, Big Blue, Boonsboro (Ark.), and in Price's raids through Missouri. After the war was over he returned to Jackson County, and resumed his practice and farming until 1873, when he moved to Lawrence County, and located in the neighborhood of where he now resides. He continued in his profession up to 1879, when he built a store-room, and in 1880 began dealing in general merchandise. He has been very active in commercial life and farming since then, giving up his practice entirely, and has now built up a successful business, and is one of the leading merchants of that section. The Doctor was first married June 11, 1865, in Jackson County, to Miss Sarah A. Johnson, who died June 4, 1870. There were two children by this marriage: William D., who died in his twelfth year, and Mahala E., wife of William Beavers, of this county. He married his present wife in Jackson County, in 1875. The lady's name was formerly Miss Elizabeth Brackenridge, a daughter of James Brackenridge, one of the pioneers of Jackson County. There are four children by this marriage: Ada, Gilbert, Aggie and May. Dr. Richardson is a member of Thornburg Lodge No. 371, A. F. & A. M., and is Master of his lodge. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of Walnut Ridge Chapter, and has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge on several occasions. He has served as Wor-

shipful Master for six or seven years, and has a lodge-room over his store-room.

Hamilton W. Richey is a son of John Richey, of Virginia, who moved to Indiana in his younger days, and married Miss Polly Woods, of that State, locating in Gibson County, where Hamilton was born December 29, 1829. John Richey followed his occupation of farming in Indiana until the year 1844, when he removed to Arkansas, and settled in Lawrence County. He resided in that place, and reared his family, until the time of his death, in the fall of 1861, when he passed away, regretted by all who knew him. Up to the time of his decease Mr. Richey had been a survivor of the War of 1812, and was at Mobile, Ala., when the battle of New Orleans was fought. He was also a captain of militia during his residence in Indiana. Hamilton W. Richey came to Arkansas when in his fourteenth year, and is the oldest of three surviving sons, out of a family of eight who grew to maturity and had families of their own. He remained with his father until his twenty-third year, and was then united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah Ann Richey, December 12, 1852, the lady being a widow, and a native of Lawrence County. After their marriage they settled on a small farm in Flat Creek, and, in the spring of 1867, moved to their present home. Mr. Richey commenced clearing his land at once, and at the present time has almost 225 acres under cultivation. He owns altogether about 700 acres of land, on different tracts, a portion of it being cleared, and owes his present prosperity to his own enterprise, having but very little property when he first started in life. Mr. Richey is one of the substantial and progressive men to whom Lawrence County can point with pride, and by his industry and economy has placed himself upon a basis where others must look at him with admiration. In March, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army, becoming a member of the First Arkansas Battalion, and served until taken prisoner, at Port Hudson, July 8, 1863. The command was again re-organized the following fall, and then Mr. Richey held the rank of first lieutenant, and continued in that capacity until his surrender, at Jack-

sonport, Ark., where he was paroled in June, 1865. He had two children by his first wife, both of them deceased, and his wife also dying in 1857. He contracted a second marriage, his wife being Miss Mary Wayland, of Arkansas, who died in 1876, leaving six children: David H., John H. and Joseph W., while three others lived to maturity, and two married before their deaths occurred. Their names are Hamilton W., Sarah Ann M. and Amanda J. Mr. Richey was again married, his third wife being Miss Mattie E. Walker, of Gibson County, Tenn., and has had two children by this marriage, Nora May and Mattie Aoma. He was elected justice of the peace of his township, and, at the expiration of his first term, was re-elected to a second term. Mr. Richey and his wife are both members of the Christian Church, and he is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

James P. Rogers, a well-known farmer of Cache Township, was born in Middle Tennessee, March 10, 1847. He is the son of John B. Rogers, a native of North Carolina, who settled in Tennessee about the year 1846, and from there came to Arkansas and located on Black River, eight miles or more east of Pocahontas, where he resided until his death, two years later. His wife was Miss Ann S. Collier, of North Carolina, a daughter of Henry Collier, who settled in Arkansas about the year 1850 and located on Black River, in Randolph County, in which place he purchased half a section of land. He was one of the first settlers in that region and lived there until his death, in 1855, or thereabouts. Mrs. Rogers is still living and resides in Red River County, Tex., at the age of seventy years. She is the mother of twelve children, seven of them living, whose names are: James P. Rogers, Martha L., widow of William Sutton, a resident of Red River County, Tex.; John C. and Henry C., twins, the former a resident of Fort Worth, Tex., and the latter near Arkadelphia, Ark.; Mary E., the wife of John W. Scoggin, of Red River County, Tex.; Senora, wife of Samuel Daniels, and Robert Lee, also of Red River County, Tex. James P. Rogers spent the earlier part of his life on a farm in Tennessee, and in his twenty-second year went to

Sherman, Tex., where he worked as a carpenter. He then traveled through the Indian Territory for a short time, after which he undertook the business of freighting between Paul's Valley and Fort Sill. His next trip was back to Texas, along the Red River, and after finding a suitable location he commenced farming. He continued at various occupations until the year 1871, when he came to Randolph County, Ark., and bought 120 acres of land, and on December 23, 1872, was married to Miss Ellen E. Brooks, a daughter of Albert W. W. Brooks, who has the reputation of being the wealthiest man in Randolph County, Ark. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers then came to Cache Township, in Lawrence County, and settled on a farm of 240 acres, of which 115 acres are in a good state of cultivation. He owns 440 acres more in two tracts of land in Randolph County. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are the parents of seven children, five of them living, whose names are recorded as follows: John A., William H., Julia A., Magnolia, Mary Susan. He is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and a man held in high esteem.

Charles C. Rogers, attorney and county examiner, was born in Madison County, Tenn., April 1, 1852. He is a son of Hon. D. S. and Nancy G. (Taylor) Rogers, of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. After his marriage, the elder Rogers resided in Tennessee for a number of years, where he farmed to a considerable extent, and for twenty five years was chairman of the county court of Madison County. In his sixty-fifth year Mr. Rogers was admitted to the bar, but as he had always declined to practice, his membership was conferred more as an honor. Previous to the war he had been elected a member of the legislature, and for almost twenty-five years, continuously, he held the office of justice of the peace. His death occurred in the spring of 1886, leaving behind him a name respected and honored wherever mentioned. Charles C. Rogers grew to manhood on the farm in Tennessee. His facilities for attending school in his youth were very meager, but, knowing the advantages of a good education in order to make a success in life, he applied himself studiously to his books at every opportunity, and now not only is

he posted in the common and higher English branches, but is also well versed in Greek and Latin. After mastering his studies, Mr. Rogers taught school himself in Tennessee for five terms, and for one term in Arkansas. In 1875 he commenced the study of law at the Cumberland Law School, Lebanon, Tenn., and completed his full course. He then located at Jackson, Tenn., and in 1881 was offered the editorial chair of a newspaper in that city, which he occupied for eight months, his work during that time attracting widespread attention. In 1882 he moved to Powhatan, where he has resided ever since, and commenced the practice of law. He has been successful from the very beginning, and now ranks as one of the best lawyers in Northeast Arkansas. Mr. Rogers was married to Mrs. Ella Croom, a charming widow, of Tennessee, who had been the companion of his youth. Mrs. Rogers has one daughter by her former marriage, and her union with Mr. Rogers has given them a son--Willie P. Rogers. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which Mr. Rogers is steward, and the latter also holds the office of county examiner, to which he was appointed in 1888.

Dr. D. B. Rudy, physician and surgeon, is a man of whom it can be truly said that he has reached the top round in his profession. He was born in Henderson County, Ky., December 24, 1851, and is a son of William R. and Jane P. (Smith) Rudy, both of the same county and State, the father being an extensive stock raiser and farmer. The Doctor grew to manhood in Henderson County, and in his youth received the best education to be had. He attended the high schools and also the Cairo Academy, of Cairo, that county, and in 1871 commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Samuel Furman, of Cairo, a noted physician of that period. He obtained his first course of medical lectures at the University of Louisville, and graduated in 1875. His first location was in McLean County, Ky., where he practiced until the fall of 1876, and then moved to Sharp County, Ark. In 1878 he left Sharp County and returned to the University to pursue his studies still further, and graduated on March

1, 1879. He then came to Lawrence County, Ark., in May, 1879, and commenced practicing, and is now looked upon as one of the leaders in the medical profession. The Doctor was married at Smithville, Ark., to Miss Belle Henderson in 1880, who died seven years later, leaving three children. His second marriage was to Miss Paralee Fortenberry, of Lawrence County, in 1888, and the result of this happy union has been one child. The names of those children by his first wife are Maud, Anna Belle and William B., and the child of his last wife is James Frederick. The Doctor has built up a splendid practice, and owns considerable property in Lawrence County. He is a very popular man, owing it to both his skill as a physician and his personal magnetism. He also devotes a portion of his attention to stock raising and farming, and has been very successful in both, and is also a member of the Lawrence County Medical Society.

Silas Ruffner, of Walnut Ridge, is one of the oldest citizens of Lawrence County. He was born in New Madrid County, Mo., in 1836, and is the same age as that of his adopted State—Arkansas. His father was Elias Ruffner, of what is now Kanawha County, W. Va., who was a farmer by occupation. The elder Ruffner moved from Virginia to Indiana, and afterward to Illinois, Wisconsin, Arkansas and Texas. He came to Arkansas in 1844, and located at Crowley's Ridge, in Poinsett County, and in 1857 removed to Texas, where he contracted pneumonia, and died the same year, aged sixty years. He was married to Miss Nancy Phillips, of Virginia, and had five children, four of them living in Lawrence County and one in Prairie County. The mother is still living in the former county, at the age of seventy-eight years, and has full possession of all her faculties. Silas Ruffner was reared as a farmer, and had been in that business until within the past three years. He has had but a limited education, but is a man of strong will and a determination that overcomes all obstacles. He has resided the greater portion of his life in Lawrence County, having come here in the year 1850, and can recount a score of reminiscences of the early days of this State. He first lived in Poinsett and Jackson Counties, and re-

members when Jacksonport, in the latter county, was merely a canebrake. He can also remember when the Jacksonport and Pocahontas country road was opened, which covered a distance of sixty-two miles, and had but one house upon it, which was called the "Stranger's Home," as that was the only place of accomodation on the entire road. In 1886 Mr. Ruffner established himself in the merchandising business at Walnut Ridge, and has had very fair success. He is a member of Walnut Ridge Lodge No. 19731, Knights of Honor, and also a member of the town council. In 1862 he enlisted in Capt. Henry's company, and served three and one-half years through the war. He was discharged June 5, 1865, and held the rank of second lieutenant at the time of his release. He has been married four times, two of his wives having been sisters, and all four of them cousins. He has had eleven children altogether, and seven of them are still living: Savannah (the wife of John E. Johnson, of Walnut Ridge), Joseph and Nancy Owen (who reside in this county), Williger (the wife of Edgar O'Neal, of the "Stranger's Home"), Julia (the wife of Davis Ruffner, of this county), Henry, George and John. He has married for the fifth time, his present wife having been Rachel Upchurch. Mr. Ruffner is in splendid health, and has never taken a cupful of medicine in the whole course of his existence, nor touched a drink of whisky. In politics, he is a Democrat.

T. A. J. Runyan, M. D., one of Lawrence County's popular citizens, and a physician of excellent reputation, was born in Vermillion County, Ind., in the year 1829. He is a son of William and Melinda (Murey) Runyan, of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively, who were married in Tennessee, and moved to the State of Illinois, shortly after. Dr. Runyan received his education from the district schools in his earlier days, and later on at the Academy of Georgetown, Tenn. He commenced the study of medicine in 1855, under the guidance of Dr. John L. Yarnell, a celebrated physician in those day, and is now one of the leading men in his profession. He also practiced five years under the care of an elder brother, Dr. M. D. L. Runyan. While at Nashville

taking a course of lectures, the Doctor had the misfortune to lose one of his eyes by erysipelas, which caused him to give up his studies for a time. This, however, did not deter him from mastering the intricacies of his chosen profession, and in 1864 he resumed the study of medicine. He came to Arkansas in 1863, and located in what is now Sharp County, and commenced building up his practice within four miles of where he now resides. He is the oldest physician residing in this part of the county, and, besides his profession, is the owner of a large and very productive farm. He has upward of 200 acres under cultivation, besides other lands in various sections, all of which he has accumulated by his own industry. The Doctor was practically penniless at the close of the war, and his present prosperity is a good evidence of his indomitable pluck and energy. He was married to Miss Mary A. Campbell, of Tennessee, and eight children have been given them to brighten the home, four of whom have died. The names of those living are: Ester Jane, wife of Henry Doyle; Martha M., wife of James M. Turner; William, and Josephine, wife of J. W. McLaughlin. The dead are: Marcus, an infant not named, Eliza Ann and Melinda. The Doctor is a member of Lodge No. 126 of the A. F. & A. M.

John J. Sharp, one of the principal farmers and stock raisers in Lawrence County, was born in this county, on the 6th of June, 1846. He is a son of John Sharp, who was born in the same county and State, in 1818, and a grandson of Solomon Sharp, one of the first settlers to till the soil of Arkansas. His grandfather began farming and stock raising on his arrival in this section, and that particular business has been followed by father and son for three generations. Their first location was on the place now owned by Capt. Stewart, near Powhatan. John Sharp was a soldier in the Mexican War, and was the second child of a family of nine. His intrepidity led him to the front ranks of battle, where he sickened and died, without the privilege of bidding his family good-bye. He married Miss Luriza Turman, a Kentucky lady, in 1816, who died in 1888. There were three children born to them: Mrs. Jane Smith, Mrs. Mary

Williams, a widow lady, and John J. Sharp, of whom we write. Mr. Sharp remained in this county until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, and was one of the raiders through Missouri, under Gen. Price. He returned home the same year, and in 1865 went to Jacksonport, where he was paroled. When twenty years of age he went on his uncle's farm, at Black Rock, and remained two years. After leaving him he moved to his present place of residence, which he bought from his uncle in 1870. It is one of the oldest places of settlement in the county, and has 100 acres of land under cultivation. Mr. Sharp was married, September 20, 1868, to Miss Lucinda C. McGhehey, a daughter of Judge McGhehey, who has filled that office for fourteen years. They have five children: William Henry, Alice, Albert Redmond, Ernest W. and Lacie B., and are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Sharp has been a member of the school board for a number of years, and has always used his influence to the fullest extent, in the cause of education. He is a firm believer in the maxim that "knowledge is power," and is always one of the first to advance a cause for the enlightenment and instruction of childhood. He is the owner of a large sorghum-mill and a splendid farm. His mill has a capacity of forty five gallons per day.

T. J. Sharum, general merchant of Walnut Ridge, was born in Daviess County, Ind., February 4, 1840. His father, H. V. Sharum, is a native of Kentucky, and an early settler of Daviess County, Ind., where he still resides on a farm, at the age of eighty years. The elder Sharum was married to Miss Rosa Ann Cisell, of Kentucky, and eight children were the result of this union. One of the sons, James A., was a member of Company I, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Indiana Volunteers, and was killed in the battle of Shiloh. Two of the sons reside in Arkansas—T. J. Sharum and J. C. Sharum, the latter a resident of Portia. Mr. T. J. Sharum was reared on a farm in Indiana, and received a fair education in his youth. He learned the carpenter's trade early in life, and worked at it in the town of Manitowoc, Wis., until the fall of 1860. In 1861 (July 3) he enlisted in Com-

pany I, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Indiana Volunteers, which was organized at Camp Knox, and in the latter part of that summer went to Missouri, under Gen. Fremont. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded in the left shoulder by a rifle ball. He was granted a furlough of several months after this occurrence, and later on rejoined his regiment at Helena, Ark., and with the exception of skirmishing, was not engaged in actual battle until the siege of Vicksburg. On June 23, he was taken prisoner, and finally landed in the famous Libby Prison. Later on he was exchanged, and rejoined his regiment at New Iberia, La. At Clinton, La., he did some skirmish duty, and in the year of 1864, he was mustered out at Baton Rouge. Mr. Sharum's next occupation was that of traveling salesman for a jewelry house, and then a stock trader. He journeyed through the Choctaw Nation and the State of Arkansas for two years, trading in stock and hides. He then established himself in business in Indiana for seven years, and afterward was a wholesale manufacturer of boots and shoes in St. Louis, Mo., for eight years, in connection with a brother. In November, 1883, he came to Walnut Ridge, his present home, and purchased the business of J. M. Phelps & Sons. His undertakings have all been successful, and he is now the owner of some 3,000 acres of land, besides that part of Walnut Ridge where the court-house and Methodist Episcopal Church stand. He is commander of Lawrence Post No. 72, G. A. R., and is a member of the I. O. O. F., Good Templars and Knights and Ladies of Honor. He was married April 24, 1866, to Miss Lydia A. Loutz, of Indiana, and has had three children, one of them dying since (Edward). The two still living are Monte and Myrtle.

Arthur W. Shirey, a prominent merchant of Ashland Township, comes from an old South Carolinian family, but is of German descent. He was born in Lexington County, S. C., on the 13th of May, 1835, and is a son of Enoch and Martha (Sandford) Shirey, who, a few years after their marriage, moved to the State of Georgia, and from there to Alabama, where they settled on a farm, and proceeded to make their future home. The

father died September 6, 1866, while visiting his son, A. W. Shirey, in Texas, giving the family a blow from which they did not recover for some years. A. W. Shirey remained with his father until he had attained his manhood, and then moved to Texas, where he located in Smith County, and afterward in Angelina County. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirteenth Texas Cavalry, as a private, but his valiant services for the cause of the Confederacy soon won for him the rank of orderly sergeant, in which capacity he remained until the company disbanded at Hempstead, Texas. He fought at the battles of Mansfield (La.), Pleasant Hill (La.), and Jenkins' Ferry (Ark.), besides a great number of others equally as noted. After the war he returned to his Texas home, where he was occupied in farming for one year, and in 1867 moved to Arkansas, and located at Jonesboro. In the latter place he was engaged in business for eighteen months, and in the fall of 1868 settled on Black River, in Lawrence County, where he transacted business for a period of four and one-half years. His next venture was at Minturn, but he sold out his interest at that place, and began farming near by. This he continued four years, then returning to Minturn, and forming a partnership, under the name of Shirey & Henry, for the sale of general merchandise. After a period of one year and a half Mr. Henry withdrew from the business, which Mr. Shirey continued on his own account, and he now does a business of about \$30,000 annually, besides handling cotton to a considerable extent. He carries a large and fine stock of dry goods, groceries, queensware and general supplies, and has built up a prosperous trade. He is deemed to be one of the shrewdest business men in that section, and no man in business in Lawrence County has a better reputation for fair dealing and honest goods. Mr. Shirey first commenced on almost nothing, but, by his own good management and legitimate methods of doing business, has accumulated a comfortable fortune. He owns some 4,000 acres of land in this county, on ten different tracts, of which 1,300 acres are cleared and under cultivation. Once before he had been on the road to prosperity, but lost all he possessed while coming

from Jonesboro to Lawrence County, on the Black River, in 1868. The boat upon which all of his savings and goods had been freighted sunk at Bird's Point, and he was again forced to start in life without a dollar. His wonderful energy and tact have once more placed him upon a solid basis, and now, besides his 4,000 acres of land and large business, he owns considerable other personal property, and is considered to be one of the bulwarks of commercial life in Lawrence County. Mr. Shirey has been a Spiritualist in religious faith for the past fifteen years, and for some three years he has been a magnetic healer. He delights in treating patients after medicine has failed to cure, and many have been restored to health and strength through his aid. People who are poor and destitute receive the benefits of his healing powers gratis.

Capt. William C. Sloan, of Smithville, Ark., was born in Lawrence County, August 14, 1833. His father was Fergus Sloan, of Lincoln County, N. C., who was born in December, 1787, and died in November, 1849. The elder Sloan remained in North Carolina until he reached his twenty-fifth year, and then moved to Missouri, and settled in Washington County, near Caledonia. He resided there until his marriage to Miss Rosanna Ruggles, of Otsego, N. C., who was born in 1797, and came to Missouri in 1818. They moved to Arkansas in 1820, and located in the Spring River district, where they opened up a large farm (for that time) of 150 acres. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sloan were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the elder Sloan's house in early days was often a meeting place for the missionaries of that time. He died, while on a visit to his former home in Missouri, on November 13, 1849, and his wife, the mother of Capt. Sloan, died on the old homestead, August 10, 1860. Nine children were born to the parents, all of them living to be married. William C. Sloan was the seventh child, and the youngest of four boys, and besides himself, has three sisters still living. He grew to maturity in this county, and on arriving at the age of twenty-one years, commenced doing business for himself. During the war, he was captain of Company A,

Twenty-fifth Arkansas, and was mustered in with his company, March 1, 1862, serving about six months in that command. He next joined Col. Baber's cavalry regiment, the Forty-fifth Arkansas, and was a member of the raiding expedition, under General Price, through Missouri. After the war was over, he returned home and entered actively into mercantile life, and has resided in Smithville ever since. He is also a partner in the firm of Sloan & Co., at Imboden, Ark., and besides, deals in stock very extensively. Capt. Sloan is a Democrat in politics, and represented his county in the rebel legislature of 1865-67, when they first convened after the war, and was known throughout the county, as a fair-minded and conscientious man in the discharge of his duties. He was first married to Mrs. Susan Sloan, the widow of his brother, who was born in Lawrence County, in 1831, and died in October, 1865. This union gave them two children, William F., and Leona, wife of L. T. Andrews. His second wife was Miss Elizabeth J. Cravens, whom he married in 1871, a native of the same county, but educated at Shelbyville, Ky., and by whom he had three children: Homer F., Eula L., and Fannie, all of them living. The mother died September 29, 1887. Capt. Sloan is a member of Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M., of Smithville, and is widely known for his generosity and good-fellowship.

Clay Sloan, circuit court clerk, Powhatan, was born in Lawrence County, Ark., August 20, 1861. He comes of a family who have made Arkansas their home for a great many years, his father, James F. Sloan, having been reared in the same county and State, as also his mother, Margaret J. (Raney) Sloan. The older Sloan was, for the greater portion of his life, a prominent merchant of Powhatan, and was one of the most progressive men in commercial circles in that city up to the time of his death, in 1873. His wife still survives him, and is now married to M. D. Baber, an attorney of Powhatan. Mr. Clay Sloan attained his maturity in Lawrence County, and in his youth received a thorough education at Arkansas College, Batesville, Ark. He completed his full course at college in 1881, and was then engaged in teaching

at Powhatan until the year 1886. His abilities having been tested and recognized by this time, he was elected to the position which he now occupies, and in 1888 was re-elected to the same office. Mr. Sloan also filled the office of county examiner from 1884 to 1886, a position in which his actions were reflected with credit. He is a Democrat in politics and is strong in his support of the principles of that party. In the month of October, 1888, Mr. Sloan was captivated by and married to Miss Katie Matthews, a daughter of B. F. Matthews, and they are as happy as two people can be who have made a wise selection in the lottery of life. They are both members of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and are held in high esteem by their neighbors.

Thompson F. Smith, justice of the peace, was born in Washington County, Mo., on the 7th of February, 1828. He is the son of William C. and Jemima (Warner) Smith. His father moved from his native place, Fayette County, Ky., in his nineteenth year, and settled in Washington County, Mo., where he met and married his wife. They remained in this State until the year of 1841, when they were induced to remove farther west, and located in Arkansas, near Smithville. In 1846 a permanent home was established at what is now Black Rock, but what was then almost a barren prairie. Mr. William C. Smith was first justice of the peace in that county, and was afterward elected to the county judgeship, in 1854, by the Democratic party. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was a member of Johnson's regiment. His contributions toward the church were liberal, he besides being a strong advocate in the erection and maintenance of schools. Mr. Smith's mother died July 31, 1886, in the New Hope Baptist Church, one of the oldest churches in the county, of which she had been a member for thirty-nine years. To them were born fifteen children, of whom five are still living. Mr. Smith is their fifth child, and moved with his parents to Arkansas when in his fourteenth year. He attained his majority on the place where he now resides, and, after reaching that age, his first steps were toward improving the farm, and it is now his great

satisfaction in being able to say that, since coming to this point, he has lived to see trees grow from mere shrubs to be over two and one-half feet in diameter. He has under cultivation about 100 acres of land, and is the owner of some 200, with orchards and buildings upon them. His new fruit evaporator is the only one in the county, and since he has been in possession of it, has evaporated over 3,000 pounds of fruit. Mr. Smith was married on the 1st of January, 1863, to Miss Letitia Moore, of this county, a daughter of Jackson Moore, one of the earliest settlers. They have had five children, four of whom are still living: James H., Charles B., Julia A. and William H. Mr. Smith is a member of the A. F. & A. M., of Rock Cave, this county. He has served as justice of the peace for seventeen years, and is the present justice of the peace and notary public. He fought in the late war, and held the rank of lieutenant in the Thirteenth Arkansas, Company D. He had command of Company D in the battle of Shiloh, and his lips give many a thrilling recital of narrow escapes during that period. Mr. Smith is an energetic citizen, a popular official, and a prominent figure in his county.

David C. Smith was born in Lawrence County, Ark., February 10, 1837, and is the son of David Smith, of Vermont, who settled in Kentucky in his earlier days, where he met and was married to Miss Mariah Homby, a native of that State. In the year 1830 Mr. David Smith and his family left their Kentucky home and found a suitable location in Lawrence County, Ark. This section of country was sparsely settled at that time, and Mr. Smith had all the difficulties to contend with that befell the pioneers of that State. However, he cleared up a portion of the timber and commenced farming, which occupation he followed until the time of his death, which occurred on the 12th of March, 1881. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Seven children were born to them, of whom four are still living, David C. being the youngest. The advantages of education were very limited in those days in Mr. Smith's section, owing to the newness of the country, and he found, quite early in life,

the necessity of schooling himself. At the age of twenty-two he located on the home place, where he remained until he was able to purchase a home of his own, and, owing to his natural ability and pluck, was not long in attaining his object. He served three years in the Confederate army, being a member of Col. Shaver's regiment, and was present at the surrender at Jacksonport, Jackson County, Ark. At the close of the war he returned home and engaged in farm work, and some years later was elected justice of the peace of Black River Township, filling the duties of that office for two terms. He was then elected to the office of county judge in the fall of 1886, serving two years. Mr. Smith has also been a member of the board of equalization for four years, and has filled several minor offices. He was first married in 1859 to Miss Mary A. Bottoms, a lady of Tennessee, who died on the 19th of March, 1888. He had seven children by this wife, five of them deceased: David W., Elias H., Mary E., Clay C. and Emmett E. Those living are James C. and John R. Mr. Smith was married a second time to Mrs. C. A. Pyland, a native of Tennessee, and this lady had three children: Mary F., Georgia A. and Modena W. They are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Smith is an active worker in school and church affairs. He is a stanch Democrat, and was a Whig before the reconstruction.

J. C. Starr, M.D., was born in Cannon County, Tenn., on the 2d day of August, 1843. He is a son of John and Celiuda (Shumate) Starr. The family settled in Missouri, in 1850, and located in Wright County, where Mr. Starr, the elder, engaged in farming and stock raising. The Doctor remained with his father until he reached maturity, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. F. Brooton, one of the leading physicians of Wright County, in 1868. He finally moved to Lawrence County, Mo., and enrolled as physician and surgeon in the clerk's office in Mount Vernon, Mo., in July, 1874, where he remained until moving to Arkansas, when he settled in Lawrence County in 1875. His first place of residence was at Smithville, but in 1887 he selected Black Rock as a more desirable location, and has continued there

ever since. He has a large practice, and is a man of high standing in that community, which position has been won by his sterling qualities and skill in his profession, and he is in every way worthy of the success attending him. The Doctor met and won Miss E. J. Smith, a young lady of Arkansas, in 1882. Five children have been born to them - Clara, Tolivar, Webby, Ophelia and Mary. The family are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the Doctor himself is a member and Junior Warden of Black Rock Lodge of Masons.

Andrew J. Stewart, a well-known and extensive stock raiser and farmer, was born January 15, 1848, in Phelps County, Mo. His father, James Stewart, was married in Missouri to Miss Melinda Lane, of Iowa, who, after their marriage, first settled in Dent County, Mo., and subsequently in Phelps County, where Andrew J. was born. Andrew remained with the family until his sixteenth year, and then came to Arkansas, and settled in Lawrence County, where he has resided since. He was married on September 24, 1872, to Miss Sarah Thomason, of North Carolina, a lady who has proven herself a devoted wife and mother. After his marriage Mr. Stewart bought 120 acres of land, partly cleared, and since then has added to it considerably, now owning some 520 acres in three tracts, with perhaps 200 acres cleared. He has a good box house on one place and a log house on each of the others, besides a good many improvements having been done upon all of his land. Mr. Stewart's position in life is a good example of what thrift, good management and common sense will do toward building up a man's fortune. He first started in life with comparatively nothing, but by the aid of these qualities has accumulated an independent competence, and is now considered as one of the most substantial men of his county. He has a family of four children: Fillmore L., James T., Jessie and Charles H.; and has lost one child. Mrs. Stewart is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to it.

Joseph Taylor was born in Lawrence County, Ark., January 28, 1823, his parents being William and Mary (Fortenberry) Taylor, whose re-

spective places of birth were Tennessee and Virginia. The father was born in East Tennessee, on Clinch River, near Kingston. The grandfather died at an early age, leaving a widow and two children—William and Nancy. His wife married a short time after the death of her husband, and William was compelled to leave home on account of the ill treatment of his stepfather. At this time, being about seventeen years of age and weighing only 104 pounds, he started for the West. He crossed the Mississippi River not far below the mouth of the Ohio, and located in Cape Girardeau County, near the southern line, on a small stream called White Water. He was wholly illiterate, being unable to read, save a little, while to write his own name was an impossibility. He remained in this country until about the age of twenty-two, and having grown to be a reasonable sized man, he married. He was in this country in time of the earth's shaking and during the War of 1812. During this time his wife presented him two sons—Milledge and John—and about the year 1816 or 1817 he removed with his wife and family to Arkansas, and located in the woods, on the bank of Strawberry River, a very poor man. He succeeded in procuring lands, on which he erected a building and cleared a farm, and, following the occupation of farming and stock-raising through life, he became a well-to-do man. After he settled here his wife bore four other sons—James, Wesley, Joseph, and one that died soon after its birth. The mother died at the same time, leaving Joseph a little over two years of age. The father remained a widower about two years, and married a lady named Lear Williams. This wife became the mother of four children, Nancy, William, Eliga and Elie. The father died at about the age of fifty-five or fifty six, leaving eight sons and one daughter, all of whom became grown, married and had families, save one son, William, who died single at the age of twenty-two. Joseph was about seventeen years old when his father died. He remained with his step-mother one year, and then lived with his brother until twenty years of age. On November 7, 1843, he married Mary J. Hinderson. They lived together about three years, and she died.

During this union they had a son born unto them, named William Alexander (after his grandfather). This son (without consent of his father), at the age of sixteen, joined the Southern army in the fall of 1861, and was killed at Atlanta, Ga. After the death of his wife, Mr. Taylor remained a widower about three years, leading a very reckless life, but, under the influence of his brothers, he was persuaded to marry a second wife, Martha A. Findley, November 7, 1850. This lady was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a devoted Christian. Through the influence of his wife, Mr. Taylor made a profession of religion in September, 1853. The next morning he joined the church to which his wife belonged. Shortly after he was elected and ordained to the office of ruling elder of the Strawberry congregation, which office he has held to the present time. Mr. Taylor lived with his second wife about fourteen years, and she died, after having given birth to five children—John W., Margret A., Sarah W., Melissa A., Matilda E. Mr. Taylor again married, a third time, the lady being a sister of his second wife, and the widow of J. M. Barnett. They had three sons, all of whom are living: Joseph G., Benjamin D. and George W. He lived with this wife about eighteen years, when she died, on the 31st of December, 1883. In 1887 he was married to the widow McHenry, who had one little daughter—Allis McHenry, who is now living with them. Mr. Taylor's present wife's maiden name was Crits. Her native State is Virginia. Mr. Taylor is the only one of this branch of the family now living. He is in his sixty-sixth year, and lives at the Jacksonport Crossing, on Strawberry, a place within two miles of where he was born.

Thomas J. Thorn, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., December 25, 1837. His father, W. Thorn, was a native of North Carolina, who moved to the State of Tennessee, and was there married to Miss Penelope Crumple, of that State. After his marriage the elder Thorn settled on a farm in Bedford County, where he resided until his death, in 1856. His wife still survives him, and is a resident of Lawrence County. He served through the Seminole

War in Florida, and had never fully recovered from the exposure and hardships brought on while endeavoring to subdue this savage tribe. Thomas J. Thorn remained with his father until he had reached his maturity, and then started out to find his own fortune. In 1859 he settled in Oregon County, Mo., and one year later moved to Lawrence County, Ark. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and after six months' active service was badly wounded and discharged. He received his wound in the thigh, from a rifle ball, while engaged in a battle at Springfield, Mo., in 1861, and at that time was a member of Col. McBryant's division. Finding it impossible to fight any longer, he returned to Lawrence County, and, as time passed, and he was able to resume his farm work, he did so, and has been at that occupation ever since, with the exception of a short period, in which he did carpenter work. He sold out his farm and moved to Florida, in 1886, spending twelve months in that State, and, at the end of that time, returned to Lawrence County and bought the place upon which he now resides. He owns forty acres of fine land, and has about twenty-five acres under cultivation, with a comfortable house, barns and all necessary adjuncts. Mr. Thorn was first married, in Tennessee, to Miss Mary Bennett, who died in Arkansas. Two children are yet living by this wife and two deceased. His second marriage was in Randolph County, to Miss Rebecca Holt, who left five children at her death. He was married a third time to Mrs. Sarah Hatfield, a widow of Lawrence County, who is still living. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thorn are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which the former is a deacon, and are people who are held in the highest respect in their community.

George Thornburg, born in Havana, Mason County, Ill., January 25, 1847, moved to Smithville, Ark., in December, 1855. His educational facilities were meager, but used industriously, such as they were. He assisted J. N. Hillhouse for two sessions, and taught one session at New Hope. He began the study of law in 1867, with Col. Baber, and then in the law department of the Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., in 1868.

He was licensed to practice by Judge (afterward Governor) Baxter, and had charge of the circuit clerk's office from 1868 to 1870, during which time the county seat was moved to Clover Bend, and from there to Powhatan. He entered into mercantile business at Smithville, from 1870 to 1873, and in June, 1873, moved to Powhatan, where he began the practice of law in co-partnership with Col. Baber. This firm did a large and successful business until June, 1886, when Col. Thornburg withdrew to take charge of a newspaper at Walnut Ridge. He moved to Walnut Ridge, in July, 1886, and began the publication of the Telephone. The change from law to newspaper was not made from any pecuniary interest; but for the reason that journalism was more congenial to his taste. He was elected to the legislature as a Democrat, in 1870, but, after serving a month, his seat was contested, and the house being largely Republican, and politics being very bitter, he was ousted to give place to William B. Jones, who received less than one-fourth as many votes. He was re-elected to the legislature in 1872, and stood with the immortal minority in the house in 1873. In 1876 he was nominated by his county for the senate, but declined on account of business engagements. In 1880 he was forced by the demands of his party and friends to submit to an election to the legislature again, and was elected speaker for the house during the session of 1881. It is said of him, as it can be said of no other speaker of the Arkansas legislature, that none of his decisions were ever appealed. In 1884 he was again elected to the legislature, and was made chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1886 he was nominated by the State Wheel convention for secretary of State, but declined the nomination, because, as a Democrat, he could not accept any nomination that would antagonize the Democratic party. Since 1884 he has sought no political office, devoting his attention to his paper. He was appointed a colonel in the Arkansas militia, by Gov. Baxter, and again appointed by Gov. Garland. Col. Thornburg was made a Mason, in Smithville Lodge No. 29, in 1868. He served as Secretary of his lodge and Worshipful Master. He was made a Royal

Arch Mason, in 1870, in Pythagoras Chapter No. 34, held at Powhatan. This Chapter is now defunct. He was made a Sir Knight Mason in Hugh De Payne Commandery, at Little Rock, in 1871. He has been a delegate to every Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter from 1871 to the present time. He was Secretary of the Masonic Convention of 1873, which made the present constitution of the Grand Lodge. Elected Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge in 1874, in 1875 he made and defended the famous minority report, which cut the Grand Lodge loose from supporting St. John's College. He was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1878, and re-elected to the same position in 1879. In 1880 he was elected Deputy Grand Commander of Knights Templar, and elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, and in 1883 was elected Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council. He has delivered over twenty public addresses on Masonry, and is a permanent member of the committee on law of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter. He is now the special representative of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, the Grand Chapter of Illinois, and the Grand Orient of Spain. In July, 1886, he founded the Masonic Trowel, a paper devoted exclusively to Masonry. It has a large circulation throughout the State, and grows in favor with the craft. It has been adopted by the Grand Lodge as its official organ. Mr. Thornburg is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has been steward continuously since 1876, also Sunday-school superintendent for sixteen years. He is the only layman in the Southern Methodist Church who is secretary of an annual conference, and he has the honor of being the author of the system of reports now used throughout the church. Prior to 1886 the church had no uniform plan or system of reporting. Mr. Thornburg arranged a system for the conference, of which he was secretary. This form was so complete and systematic that Bishop McTyeire urged its adoption by the general conference, and it is now the only form allowed to be used in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Thornburg is a strong temperance advocate, a supporter of the free school system and a conserva-

tive but straight Democrat. In the newspaper fraternity he stands high, having been selected as orator the year before last, and vice-president last year. He has, perhaps, delivered more addresses on Masonic, Sunday school and miscellaneous occasions than any man in North Arkansas. In September, 1868, Col. Thornburg was married to Miss M. C. Self, a daughter of J. M. Self, a physician and Methodist local preacher. He has a pleasant home, is surrounded by an interesting family, and enjoys a quiet life with his wife, children and flowers.

Judge William A. Townsend, one of Arkansas' most respected citizens, is a native of Alabama, where he was born in Franklin County in the year 1853. He is a son of John W. and Mary L. (Weatherford) Townsend, the former of Illinois and the latter from Alabama. The elder Townsend was reared and received his education in Alabama, where he also practiced medicine, and was, in his day, a prominent physician of that State. About the year 1855 he moved to Arkansas, and settled near Smithville, where he began the practice of law. He lost his wife a year later, and returned to Alabama, where he remained until 1863. He again came back to Arkansas, and located in Lawrence County, where he resided and was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church in 1870, serving until his death, in January, 1878. Judge W. A. Townsend is the second child in the family. He came to Arkansas when very young, and was reared in Lawrence County, where he was educated. He was taught principally at the home schools, and was an apt and attentive scholar, though the higher branches of education were out of his reach, on account of the poor facilities offered at the time. He afterward taught school himself for three years, but in 1878, bought out an established business in Smithville, and has been actively engaged in mercantile affairs since then. He carries one of the largest and most complete stocks of merchandise in Lawrence County, and has built up a reputation for fair dealing and honest goods second to none in the State. This fact has brought him a trade of \$15,000 a year, which is still growing. In 1876 Mr. Townsend was elected

assessor, and served one term, and in 1878 he was elected sheriff and collector, and served one term. In 1884 he was elected county judge, and in 1888 was again chosen to fill that office. He also had charge of the postoffice at Smithville in 1878-79. Judge Townsend was married in Independence County October 31, 1880, to Miss Belle Toler, a daughter of J. B. Toler, and this marriage has given them three children: Neva, Roy and Mary, whose bright faces and childish voices are a great source of happiness to the parents. Judge Townsend belongs to the Masonic order, and is a Master Mason. He is held in high regard by the entire community, and is a man of irreproachable honor. While performing his judicial functions, he gained a reputation for the fairness of his decisions, and the justness with which he wielded the law irrespective of party, creed or color.

Francis M. Wayland, of the firm of James & Wayland, dealers in general merchandise, is another name that will be remembered for years to come as belonging to a public-spirited and progressive man of this community. He was born in Lawrence County October 7, 1846, and is a son of Rev. Jonathan Wayland, of Virginia, a noted preacher of that period, who came to Arkansas in 1815, and settled in what is now Lawrence County, with his father, Nevil Wayland. Grandfather Wayland died soon after his arrival in Arkansas, and Jonathan was thrown on his own resources; but though the prospects ahead of him at the time were very dark, he was never daunted in the least, and through the troubles and privations of his early life he grew to manhood with the proud consciousness of having overcome all obstacles that had been thrown in his path. He was married in Lawrence County, to Miss Amy A. Eddy, of Indiana, whose parents were among the pioneers of Arkansas, and located with his wife on a farm near Powhatan, where he resided until his death. He was a noted minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in that section, and his sermons were often the occasion for drawing hundreds of people from the surrounding country. His loving and faithful wife died about the year 1870, some fifteen years before his own death, leaving besides

her husband, two sons and a daughter to mourn her. The eldest of these children was Francis M. Wayland, who remained with his father until he reached his majority. He received a good education at the common schools of Lawrence County, supplemented by a course of study at the Academy High School, of Iron County, Mo. When through with his schooling he commenced teaching in Lawrence County, and continued at it until induced by the offer of a lucrative position at Powhatan, to go to that city. In 1879 he entered into mercantile life on his own responsibility, and his enterprise, honesty in all transactions and untiring energy have built up for him a large and well-established business. This firm carry one of the largest and best selected stocks of general merchandise in Lawrence County, besides dealing in lumber, and operating a cypress shingle-mill, having a capacity of 80,000 per day. They do a business of \$60,000 annually, with the different branches combined, and are well and favorably known throughout the entire county. In the month of October, 1868, Mr. Wayland was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Matthews, of Georgia, and this happy union has given them three children: Charles M., assisting in his father's business, Katie and Nettie. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Wayland is superintendent of the Sabbath-school, a position he has held for the past five years. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, and is Warden of his lodge. Mr. Wayland is one of those men who can look back from his assured and substantial position in the world to that time when, as a young man struggling through life with nothing but a stout heart and an honest character to sustain him, he fought his way upward, like the hero of Longfellow's *Excelsior*, never stopping until he had reached the summit of his ambition. His career has been one that can be pointed out as an example for the younger generation to follow, in order to be placed upon as solid a foundation, and it is of such men the nation should be composed, in order to draw the admiration of the world upon us.

John P. Webb was born and raised on a farm in Coffee County, Tenn. His parents, John B.

and Mary (Pearson) Webb, were natives of the same State, who moved to Arkansas in the fall of 1858, and settled at a point seven miles west of Powhatan, where they continued to reside until the death of Mr. Webb's father in 1865, two years before the mother. Mr. Webb is the seventh of ten children, all of whom lived until their maturity, when four have since died. He remained on the farm with his parents until the disruption of the North and South, and gave up the plow and rake for the more deadly implements of war. In 1862 he enlisted with Newton's regiment of cavalry, and thereafter fought on several battlefields before the surrender. He took part in the battles of Helena and Alexandria on the Red River, and also at Little Rock, and was one of the followers of Gen. Price on his raids through Missouri. After the war had ended, he once more sought the peace of his home, and remained with his mother on the farm until his marriage, in the fall of 1866. He then located near the home place, where he resided until 1882, when he removed to Black River Bottom, near their present home. Here he put his energies into saw-milling for three years, and after that venture engaged in cotton-ginning. He moved to his present home in 1887, and commenced farming, and has also established a thriving business in general merchandise. Mr. Webb was married to Miss Asenath Denton, of Tennessee, who died in 1871 after a happy wedded life, leaving seven children to mourn a mother's loss. Since then three of them have died. He was married a second time to Miss Rebecca Johnson, a young lady also from the State of Tennessee, who is now the mother of three children. The names of those by his first wife are William F., Charles (deceased), Wiley J., John R., Chesley N., Mary (deceased) and Harvey (deceased). The children by his second marriage are Henry P., Matilda and Elisabeth. Mr. Webb and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which Mr. Webb is a deacon. He has also been a member of Dry Creek Lodge No. 453, A. F. & A. M., for the past sixteen years, but was a member of Rock Cave Lodge No. 347, this county, when Dry Creek Lodge was organized in 1886. Mr. Webb

is a generous, public-spirited citizen, and one of the foremost to assist in pushing his county to the front. He takes an interest in all public and private enterprises, and is one of this section's most valued citizens.

John H. S. Weir, a well-known resident of Dent Township, was born in North Carolina in 1842. The parents of Mr. Weir moved west, and settled in Arkansas in 1845, locating at Old Jackson, December 24. From there they moved to a point in Black River Township, where they have resided since 1846. James A. Weir, the father, has been one of the foremost citizens of this county, and a leading spirit in its affairs. He is one of the best-posted men in Northeastern Arkansas, and now, after a busy and useful life, is living quietly with his children. The mother died, May 23, 1885, a firm believer in the Seceder Church. Out of eight children six are living. The first four born were twins. Mr. Weir came to Arkansas with his parents when three years old, and has always remained in that State, excepting the time he spent in the late war. In 1862 he enlisted in Wells company, and soon afterward was discharged. He re-enlisted in R. C. Newton's Cavalry Regiment, of Little Rock, Ark., and served until 1865, when he was paroled in Drew County. He took part in the battles at Mark's Mill and Poison Springs, in this State, but was principally sent out on skirmish duty. After the war he returned home, and worked on the farm until 1867, when he accepted a position with William Jones, of Powhatan, who owned a general merchandise store, which was then sold to the firm of Stuart, Cravens & Balfor. On leaving the above business Mr. Weir entered school, where he studied diligently for ten months. At the end of his student days he met and married Miss Thirsey J. Moore, a daughter of Robert W. Moore, of Tennessee, who came to Arkansas in 1832, with his mother and stepfather. Mr. Moore was a representative citizen of this county in his day, and one of its most popular men. He died at the age of sixty-six years. When Mr. Weir first purchased his present place it was heavily covered with timber, but since that time he has put upwards of seventy-five



J. H. Mc. GAVOCK.
(DECEASED)
MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

acres under cultivation, all of which has been done by the labor of his own hands. His mother-in-law is still living, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which she has attended ever since her girlhood. She was born near Huntsville, Ala., in the year 1819, and her first marriage was with Hezekiah Darter, of Virginia, by whom she had one child, Charlotte. Mr. Weir and his wife have had seven children, two of them deceased. Their names are: Margaret E. (wife of Henry H. Rainwater), Robert S., Mary L., Burett S., Moses N., Clay C. and Laura B. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are zealous workers. Mr. Weir has been one of the school directors for a number of years, and is an active leader in public and private enterprises.

George F. Weir, of Imboden, Lawrence County, was born in this county, in 1846. He is the son of James A. and Elisabeth (Sloan) Weir, who were among the earlier settlers of this State, locating here in the year 1845. Mr. Weir was born and reared on a farm, and remained at home until his twenty-fifth year, when he enlisted in the Confederate army in 1863, under Capt. Butler, and served until peace was established. He was one of the foremost in the raids through Missouri, under Gen. Price, and was engaged in some of the hottest work of that time. After the war was over he returned to his home, and has since followed the occupation of a farmer. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Martha J. Smith, but lost his wife in December, 1884; she had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for fifteen years. Six children were born to them—all of them living: Margaret R., James F., William H., George R., Julia E. and Lenora L. Mr. Weir's second marriage was with Mrs. Charlotte Nation. They have one child, a step-daughter of Mr. Weir's, Ella V. Nation, and Mrs. Weir has one daughter married, Mrs. John Starr, residing in Dent Township. Mrs. Weir is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Weir is a Democrat. He has upwards of 100 acres of land under cultivation, and can be counted as one of the successful men of this county.

Burett S. Weir, postmaster, of the firm of Weir & Matthews, is a native of Arkansas, and was born in Lawrence County, on the 21st day of December, 1856. He is the son of James A. and Sarah E. (Sloan) Weir, both of North Carolina, who moved west and settled in Arkansas in 1845, locating at Old Jackson, in what is now known as Randolph County. From there he moved seven miles south, now in Lawrence County, where Mr. Weir established a home for his family, and lived until the death of his wife, in 1885. Mr. Weir, the elder, served with distinction through the late war, holding the rank of first lieutenant, and took an active part in that portion of our country's history. After remaining with his father until he reached the age of twenty-eight years, Mr. Weir started upon a career of his own. He received the greater part of his education from the public schools, and is a self-made man in the true sense of that phrase, being a strong representative of what pluck and perseverance will do. On the 7th of June, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Eudora Perry, daughter of William and Elisabeth Perry, and removed to Black Rock, where he occupied a position of trust in a general store. In 1885 he entered into the grocery business on his own account, and continued in that business until 1889, when the present firm of Weir & Matthews was organized. Mr. Weir has held several local positions, and was appointed postmaster of Black Rock on the 14th of December, 1888, but has had charge of all business connected with the postoffice since it was established in 1884. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and holds the office of Past Dictator.

Dr. John R. Wells, a successful and well-known physician and surgeon of Powhatan, comes from a family of Arkansas pioneers. He was born in Lawrence County, Ark., September 5, 1838, and is a son of G. W. Wells, of the same State, whose father was one of its earliest settlers, coming here in the year 1807, and locating at what is now known as Ravenden Junction, in Lawrence County. G. W. Wells grew to manhood, and was married, in what is now Lawrence County, his wife being Miss Nettie Stubblefield, of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., whose father C. S. Stubblefield, was

also one of the pioneers of this State, and represented Lawrence County at an early day. After his marriage Mr. Wells settled on a farm across the river, in this county, where he resided until his death, in 1840. He was a farmer and stock dealer, and shipped his stock to the Southern markets. His wife died in 1887, at the age of seventy-five years, after rearing her family with all the care of a gentle Christian mother. Dr. Wells grew to maturity on the farm at home, and received a good common school education. He subsequently attended college for two years, at Springfield, Tenn., and in 1857 began the study of medicine at Jacksonport, Ark., under the care of Drs. Kirkwood and Matlock, both noted physicians of that period. He took his first course of lectures at the Memphis Medical College, in 1858-59, and the following year completed his course at the University of Louisiana, one of the most celebrated schools of medicine in the South. He graduated from the latter place, in the spring of 1860, and came to Powhatan, where he commenced to practice his profession. Dr. Wells has kept unceasingly at his practice, from the time of obtaining his diploma, to the present day, excepting the period when he enlisted in the Confederate army during the war. He entered as a private, in the First Arkansas Regiment of Riflemen, but was soon after detailed as steward on the medical staff. In 1862 a new company was organized, of which he was made captain and assistant surgeon, and in that capacity served in Col. Baber's regiment until the close of the war. When the war was over, he returned home and resumed his practice, and has succeeded in building up a reputation in that section that is second to none. The Doctor was married, November 24, 1864, to Miss Nettie Stuart, of this county, a daughter of C. F. Stuart, and now has a family of five children: Laura G. W., John L., Ada, and Frank Stuart, besides three children, who died in infancy. Dr. Wells and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Doctor is a member of the Masonic order, being a Master Mason.

Frederick W. Westphal, the leading butcher of Walnut Ridge, was born in Pomvaigne, Ger-

many, November 7, 1844. He learned the tanner's trade in his native country, and in 1869 came to Baltimore, Md. Mr. Westphal was desirous of seeing something of the country of his adoption, and shortly after his arrival at Baltimore, he went to Illinois, and thence to La Porte, Ind., where he settled down for awhile, and worked on a farm. He then came to Chicago and worked at his trade, and afterward moved to Effingham, Ill., where he remained three months. His next visit was made to St. Louis, in the spring of 1878, and from there he came to the then small village of Walnut Ridge. In the second year of his arrival, he bought 160 acres of land, and has since that time homesteaded 160 more. He has also purchased enough additional land to make in the aggregate 420 acres. His homestead is three miles due west of Walnut Ridge, and has on it a fine fruit orchard, and at least 125 acres under cultivation. In the fall of 1887 he started in the meat business, and has succeeded in building up a good trade. He is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and Odd Fellows, and also of the Protestant German Church. Mr. Westphal has always remained a bachelor, as the lady has not yet appeared to capture his heart. His mother resided with him until her death, January 5, 1887. He is a much respected citizen.

Samuel Williams was born in Lawrence County, in 1845, and was reared in the same county. He is the son of James and Sally (Rose) Williams, also natives of this State. Mr. Williams lost his mother when still very young, and his father died in the year 1883, leaving two children to survive them: Samuel Williams, and his sister Leah, the wife of George W. Goodwin, but now deceased. The father married again after the death of his first wife, his second bride being a sister to the first. This union gave them five children — three of them now dead, and those living are Margaret and Nancy, who are both married. Mr. Williams reached his maturity in this county, and, in fact, has resided here ever since. He is a man of liberal ideas, and has traveled extensively through the South, but, in the face of all his wanderings, still believes there is no place like home. He was

a gallant soldier during the war, and did some excellent work in Coleman's regiment, which, as the advance guard, always brought on the engagement. He escaped without injury, the closest call he ever had being at Kansas City, where his horse was shot from under him. He surrendered at Jacksonport, June, 1865, and then returned home, where he commenced farming and trading in stock. In 1872 he was married to Miss Sally Brandon, of Tennessee, who came to Arkansas, a girl of eight years, with her parents. Mr. Williams and his wife have had eight children, three of them now dead. Those living are: Rebecca, Ashley, Clay, Roxien, William. The children who have died are Addie, George, and James Lacy. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and are strong adherents to its teachings. Mr. Williams has eighty acres of fine land under cultivation which is the work of his own hands, besides 180 acres of timbered land, in all 260 acres. He is a Democrat.

John E. Willmuth, elder of the Baptist Church at Hazel Grove, was born in Graves County, Ky., in the year 1840. He is the son of Edmund and Mary (Edwards) Willmuth, of Tennessee, who lived in that State until their marriage, and from there moved to Kentucky. Edmund Willmuth gave the greater portion of his attention to farming, but was also a carpenter by trade, and sometimes worked at shoemaking. He died when his son, John E. Willmuth, was a child, and his wife survived him but a few years after, consequently, young John knew but little of parental authority. This couple had ten children born to them, nine of them living until they had reached maturity, and four yet remaining. John E. continued on the homestead until his twenty third year, and then married and located on a farm of his own. Since then he has always lived within a radius of three miles from his present home. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, becoming a member of Harrington's company, in McCarver's regiment, and served two months. His wife was Miss Lucinda Campbell, of Tennessee, a daughter of Alex. Campbell, a native of that State, and their marriage has been blessed with seven children, namely: William R., Sidney G., George W., Lawrence F., John W., Henry C.

and Mary E. All of them are single, and reside with their parents, making one of the happiest homes in Arkansas. Elder Willmuth and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and are among the most faithful workers in the fold. He has a splendid farm, and is the owner of a cotton-gin, built in 1887, that ginned some 269 bales of cotton the following year. He is a man of sound common sense, whose word is always considered as good as his bond, and possesses the qualities that go to make up a valued and influential citizen.

William J. Wilson, one of the leading merchants of Ravenden, was born in California, in 1853. He is a son of Capt. Isaac D. Wilson, whose birthplace was in Tennessee, but was reared in Arkansas, having come to this State and settled in White County, among the first arrivals. I. D. Wilson grew to manhood in White County, and was married in Lawrence County to Miss Martha F. Estes. After their marriage they made a trip to California and remained several years, returning about the year 1855, and locating in Washington County. Capt. Wilson held a commission in the Confederate army, and died in that service about 1863, while gallantly defending his cause. William J. Wilson was reared in Lawrence and Sharp Counties, and cultivated the soil until the year 1882, when he entered into commercial life at Williford. He remained here two years and then moved to Ravenden, where he formed a partnership with Mr. Ball, with whom he continued in business for the same length of time. He afterward went to Texas and purchased some land, and on his return was inactive until 1887, when he once more entered into business. He carries a large stock of general merchandise, and has established a fine trade, enjoying an enviable reputation for fair dealing and honest goods. He also handles cotton to a considerable extent, and is interested with Mr. Ball in the erection of a cotton-gin. Mr. Wilson was married, in 1873, to Miss Mary Osborn, and they are now the parents of six children: Isaac M., Martha A., Minnie, Alvin, Thomas and Tollie. Both parents are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Wilson is a member of the Masonic order, and is secretary of his lodge.

CHAPTER XXV.



JACKSON COUNTY—ACT OF CREATION—SEAT OF JUSTICE LOCATED—COUNTY STRUCTURES—OFFICIAL CATALOGUE—VOTES AND VOTERS—THE WAR OF 1861-65—THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—CHURCH DENOMINATIONS REPRESENTED—SCHOOL MATTERS OUTLINED—NAMES OF THE EARLY SETTLERS—THE COUNTY LOCATED—TOPOGRAPHY—STREAMS—TIMBER—SOIL—RESOURCES—PROPERTY VALUATION—RAILROADS—POPULATION—TOWNS AND VILLAGES—PERSONAL MEMOIRS.



The "good old times"—all times, when old, are good—
Are gone; the present might be, if they would;
Great things have been, and are, and greater still
Want little of mere mortals but their will.—*Byron.*



JACKSON COUNTY was organized in accordance with an act of the legislature of the Territory of Arkansas, approved November 5, 1829.* As then constituted it embraced nearly all of what is now Woodruff County. The latter was cut off in 1862. By the act creating Woodruff, and other acts, the county has been reduced to its present limits, as given in subsequent pages of its history.

In 1832 the site for the permanent seat of justice for the county was chosen at a place called Litchfield, which was on the Jacksonport and Augusta road, at the crossing of Village Creek, a point some two or three miles southeast of the present town of Newport. Here the county seat remained until 1839, when it was removed to Elizabeth, a point on the northeast side of White

River, about midway between the present sites of Jacksonport and Newport; there it continued until 1852, when it was removed to Augusta, which is now the county seat of Woodruff County. The next year, 1853, it was changed to Jacksonport, and there has since remained. It is predicted that its next and final removal will be to Newport, the largest town in the county, and the one having the greatest transportation facilities.

A small frame court-house was erected at Elizabeth, but no county building was constructed at either of the other places where the seat of justice was fixed until after it was removed to its present location, and not there until early in the 70's, when the present court-house was erected. This house was built by Col. J. A. Schnable, the original contract being for \$40,000. It is claimed, however, that it cost twice that amount by the time final payment was made. It is a very substantial two-story brick structure, large and commodious, with halls and offices on the first floor, and courtroom above. A serviceable fire-proof vault, costing, together with its burglar proof safe and other

*Named in honor of General Jackson.

furniture, about \$2,800, has recently been attached. Near the court-house stands a small, frame jailer's residence and a safe and complete stone jail with iron cells.

The county poor farm, consisting of forty acres, on which the paupers are supported, lies five miles north of Jacksonport.

The following is a list of the names of officers of Jackson County, with the dates of their terms of service annexed, from its organization to the present time:

Judges: Hiram Glass, 1830-32; E. Bartley, 1832-33; J. Robinson, 1833-35; D. C. Waters, 1835-36; John Rodby, 1836-38; D. C. Waters, 1838-40; O. M. Stephenson, 1842-44; John Robinson, 1844-50; J. H. T. Webb, 1850-52; A. J. Langford, 1852-54; J. C. Johnson, 1854-56; H. D. Casey, 1856-58; J. C. Kirkpatrick, 1858-62; A. J. Langford, 1862-68; T. J. Randolph, 1868-72; J. W. Stayton, 1874-78; J. W. Phillips, 1878-84; W. H. Jago, 1884-86; M. M. Stuckey, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Clerks: J. C. Saylor, 1830-33; A. M. Carpenter, 1833-35; P. O. Flynn, 1835-36; J. C. Saylor, 1836-40; W. J. Haggard, 1840-42; Garlen Silvey, 1842-44; W. J. Haggard, 1844-46; A. Crow, 1846-48; A. H. Logan, 1848-52; W. R. Jones, 1852-54; D. C. Perry, 1854-56; C. W. Board, 1856-58; R. R. Kellogg, 1858-68; William Akers, 1868-71; M. McCannany, 1871-74; F. R. Hargrave, 1874-76; H. C. Lowe, 1876-78; R. W. Bandy, 1878-84; J. J. Walker, present incumbent, first elected in 1884.

Sheriffs: Isaac Gray, 1830-35; James Robinson, 1835-38; Isaac Gray, 1838-42; J. Robinson, 1842-44; J. H. T. Webb, 1844-46; J. J. Waddle, 1846-50; G. Silvey, 1850-54; R. Hudson, 1854-56; A. H. Logan, 1856-62; J. R. Jelks, 1862-64; L. R. Clay, 1864-66; J. R. Loftin, 1866-68; R. Kinman, 1868-72; H. N. Faulkinbury, 1872-74; J. R. Loftin, 1874-82; T. S. Stephens, present incumbent, first elected in 1882, and served continuously since.

Treasurers: G. W. Cromwell, 1836-40; B. Bailey, 1840-42; J. Webb, 1842-44; J. C. Pugh, 1844-46; J. R. Frost, 1846-50; John Cowdry,

1850-52; L. R. Clay, 1852-54; A. H. Logan, 1854-56; W. F. Mason, 1856-60; P. S. Wisdom, 1860-64; W. F. Young, 1864-68; A. J. Greenhaw, 1868-72; G. Brandenburg, 1872-74; W. S. Shuford, 1874-78; W. H. Heard, 1878-80; W. S. Shuford, present incumbent, elected in 1880, re-elected and served continuously since.

Coroners: M. Copeland, 1830-32; Hiram Glass, 1832-35; J. Matthews, 1835-36; Samuel Matthews, 1836-38; Sam Allen, 1838-40; R. Montgomery, 1840-42; J. Williams, 1842-44; A. Crow, 1844-46; James Patten, 1846-48; I. Hamilton, 1848-50; L. R. Clay, 1850-52; J. G. Newbold, 1852-54; Charles McKinney, 1854-58; C. H. Jackson, 1858-60; J. L. Quinn, 1860-62; W. J. Sweat, 1862-64; A. J. Greenhaw, 1864-66; W. H. Watkins, 1866-68; J. J. Green, 1868-72; George Gordon, 1872-74; R. O. Duffer, 1874-80; W. D. Shackelford, 1880-82; R. O. Duffer, 1882-84; R. W. Wallace, 1884-86; F. Harrison, 1886-88; Thomas Nance, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Surveyors: John Robinson, 1832-35; Hall Roddy, 1835-38; William Seruggs, 1840-42; J. Gibson, 1842-44; H. H. Pongur, 1844-46; William Hughes, 1846-48; Jesse Oats, 1848-50; John Towey, 1850-52; B. Ford, 1852-54; J. Mullins, 1854-56; J. C. Mullins, 1856-58; J. M. Mullins, 1858-60; John Glass, 1860-62; J. R. Siddell, 1862-64; Ignatius Sprigg, 1864-68; B. F. Chandler, 1868-72; C. E. Brizzell, 1872-74; M. Hawk, 1874-76; W. P. McDonald, 1876-78; F. Simmons, 1878-88; T. W. Jamison, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: William Brian, 1868-71; W. J. Scott, 1871-72; F. W. Lynn, 1872-74; J. G. Bandy, 1874-76; G. C. Buford, 1876-80; J. R. West, 1880-84; J. S. Jones, 1884-88; F. R. Dowell, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Representatives in constitutional conventions: John Robinson, 1836; J. H. Patterson, 1861; John Box, 1864; W. H. Pickett,* 1868; Franklin Doswell, 1874.

R. Tidwell was the first representative of the county in the council, and Morgan Magness and

* Never present.

C. S. Manley the first representatives in the house of the Territorial legislature. This was in 1831.

The votes cast in Jackson County for the candidates for governor and for president at the late elections will show its political aspect. They were as follows: At the September election, 1888, for governor, James P. Eagle (Dem.), 1,808; C. M. Norwood (Com. Opp.), 1,200; at the November election, 1888, for president, Cleveland (Dem.), 1,555; Harrison (Rep.), 842; Streeter (U. L.), 82; Fisk (Pro.), 5.

At the approach of the Civil War of 1861-65, the people of Jackson County were found to be almost unanimously in favor of secession and the proposed Southern Confederacy. The delegate elected to represent the county in the State convention, held at Little Rock in March, 1861, was instructed to vote for secession of the State from the Federal Union. Eleven companies of infantry and cavalry and McCown's battery, about 1,200 men in all, were organized within the county for the Southern army.

The companies were originally commanded, respectively, by Capts. A. C. Pickett, Harvey Wilson, O. Percell,——Orin, J. H. Hunter, M. M. Bateman, Robert Anthony, A. C. Hooker, J. H. Patterson and others. No Federal troops were raised here, and no fights worthy of mention took place within the county's boundaries. It was held alternately and over-run by the contending armies, and much property was destroyed. A few little skirmishes took place between scouting parties, and a few individuals were killed. The citizens suffered considerably for the want of provisions, and shared alike with those of adjoining counties, the hardships of "cruel war." Numerous Union soldiers have settled here since the war, the effects of which struggle are rapidly passing away.

The first terms of the courts held in the county were early in 1830, at the house of Thomas Wideman, at the place now called Irwin, a flag station on the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad, five miles south of Newport. At this point the organization of the county was completed, and the courts continued to be held there until the seat of justice was established at Litchfield, in 1832.

Hiram Glass was the first county court judge, and J. C. Saylor the first clerk of the courts. Judge Thomas P. Eskridge convened the first term of the circuit court on Monday, May 3, 1830, and finding no business he immediately "adjourned to court in course." The next term began on the first Monday of November following, when the first grand jury was empaneled. This jury, after a short deliberation, reported "no business found," and were then discharged. No such report has ever been made since. At the third term of this court the grand jury found three indictments—the first against a man for bigamy, the second against a man and woman for adultery, and the third against a man for vagrancy. In the first case the defendant was "too much married," in the second the defendants were "not enough married," and the third proves that there were "tramps" (vagrants) then as well as now. Judge Eskridge continued on the bench until 1835, when he was succeeded by Judge Archibald Yell, who in 1837 was succeeded by Judge Lewis B. Tully.

The county court of Jackson County convenes on the first Mondays, and the probate court on the second Mondays of January, April, July and October, and the circuit court on the fourth Mondays of April and October of each year.

The legal bar of the county consists of the following named attorneys: William R. Jones, Franklin Doswell, Joseph M. Bell, J. W. Stayton, Joseph W. Phillips, L. Minor, W. A. Monroe, Isaac T. Davis, M. M. Stuckey, O. W. Scarborough, J. M. Stayton, Gustave Jones, C. F. Greenlee and F. M. Lamberton.

The county's criminal record is comparatively small. One white man and two negroes have been legally executed since the close of the Civil War for the crime of murder, and two colored men have been taken from the jail and hanged by a lawless mob. During the war period a number of murders were committed by roving bands of soldiers and others, who took advantage of the circumstances of the times.

The leading religious denominations within Jackson County are the Methodist Episcopal, South, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Chris-

tian. The Methodists have three stations—Newport, A. M. Branson, pastor, with a membership of 115; Jacksonport, W. E. Rutledge, pastor, membership about ninety, and Auvergne, W. R. Foster, pastor, with a membership of sixty-three; also Tuckerman circuit, E. M. Davis, pastor, and Weldon circuit, R. M. Manley, pastor. The former of these circuits embraces two or more appointments with an aggregate membership of sixty-three; and the latter, three or more appointments, with an aggregate membership of 112. Seven Sunday schools are reported with these church organizations.*

Of the Baptist Church organizations there are Pleasant Valley at Auvergne, Elder J. I. Martin, pastor, with a membership of seventy-four; Oak Grove, Elder John Ball, pastor, membership nineteen; Hickory Grove and Litchfield, Elder F. M. Brannon, pastor, membership, respectively, eighty-two and eighteen, and Pleasant Hill, the latter having only a small membership. All of these belong to the White River Valley Baptist Association.

There is only one Presbyterian Church organization in the county, the one located at Newport. It was organized January 29, 1882, by Rev. Dr. Long of Batesville. The present pastor is Rev. Richard B. Willis, of Searcy, and the membership is nineteen.

Of the Christian Church, there are within the county the following named organizations: Shiloh, Surrounding Hill, Grand Lake, one at McCullough's School-house on Departee Creek, Robinson's Chapel, Hopewell, one in Richwood Township, one eight miles southeast of Newport, one three miles east of Tuckerman, and Swifton; the whole having an aggregate membership of about 500. Elder Ritcherson preaches at Shiloh, Surrounding Hill and Robinson's Chapel; Elder S. Bowman at Hopewell; Elders Townsend and Mills at and near Swifton, and Elder J. G. Connor at a point three miles east of Tuckerman.

In addition to the foregoing there is one Episcopal Church in the county, located at Newport. Rev. Coursan, of Little Rock, officiates as rector.

*Statistics mostly from last Conference minutes.

The educational facilities of Jackson County are best shown by the following statistics, taken from the report of the State superintendent of public instruction, for the year ending June 30, 1888: Scholastic population—white, males 1,746, females 1,565, total 3,311; colored, males 567, females 548, total 1,115. Number of pupils taught in the public schools—white, males 1,122, females 928, total 2,050; colored, males 407, females 382, total 789. Number of school districts 31; number reporting enrollment 24; number voting local tax 20; number of teachers employed, 71; average monthly salary of teachers—first grade, males, \$50; females, \$45; second grade, males, \$42.50, females \$37.50; third grade—males, \$35, females \$30. Amount expended for the support of the free schools—teacher's salaries, \$18,015.47; treasurer's commissions, \$465.35, total \$18,480.82. These statistics, if full and correct, would show that only a little over sixty-one per cent of the white, and a little over seventy per cent of the colored scholastic population, were taught in the public schools; this, however, is not correct for the reason that the number of pupils attending school in seven of the thirty-one districts were not reported at all. The State school system is very defective. A school law should compel full and complete statistical reports showing all of its operations, proving itself adequate to meet the demands of the cause of education. The wages paid teachers is sufficient to secure good talent, and the amount of money expended for the public schools, if properly applied under a more efficient school system, would bring about better results. Jackson County, however, makes a far more favorable showing in respect to her schools than many other counties within the State.

Auvergne Academy is a private enterprise, and was established in 1885 at the progressive town of Auvergne, by the request of the leading citizens of that place and vicinity. The Academy building, which is a large two-story frame, was erected in 1885, by D. W. Bristol, of Beebe, under the management of Dr. G. D. Clements and R. M. Laird. The property was purchased June 22, 1888, by D. L. Paisley and A. L. Blake, now the principals

of the faculty of the Academy. The town of Auvergne is high and rolling, free from mud and malaria, and the school is strictly moral, but not sectarian. It is open to both sexes. More extended mention of this institution is made in subsequent pages.

The settlement of the territory now composing Jackson County began some time prior to 1830, the date of its organization, but by whom or just when the first settlement was made can not be definitely stated. The following named persons who composed the first grand jury of the county were, as a matter of course, prominent pioneers here: Nicholas Copeland, Dudley Glass, Jesse Gray, Jacob Haggerton, Michael Haggerton, Silas T. Glass, Samuel Stokes, Joseph Haggerton, Elijah Bartley, Holloway Stokes, John Teague, John Flannery, Jacob Flannery, William Melton, John James, Martin Copeland, Martin Bridgeman and Redding Stokes. Some of these, perhaps, lived in that part of the county since cut off in the formation of Woodruff County. John Wideman, at whose house the first courts were held, the Copelands and Newton Arnold, were the first settlers in the neighborhood of what is now Irwin Station, on the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad. George Hatch and a Mr. Daugherty were the first to locate at Newport.

Alexander, George, William, Samuel and John Robinson, five brothers, and their cousin James Robinson, all from Tennessee, together with George Crummel and several others, with their families, located in 1831 in the neighborhood of Litchfield. The Grays and Stokes were the first settlers in the southern part of the county, a Frenchman, Shavenaugh by name, Dunbar and the Hollenheads, were among the first in the northern part, and Thomas T. Tunstall and Samuel Reid were early residents at Jacksonport. About the year 1833 or 1834, the Robinsons bought a steam-boat, the "Mount Pleasant," with which they carried on a trade for several years following, between their landing at Newport and New Orleans. [For the names of other pioneer settlers see the early county officers and biographical sketches.]

The county lies in Northeast Arkansas, and

is bounded on the north by Lawrence, east by Craighead, Poinsett and Cross, south by Woodruff and White, and west by White and Independence Counties. It has an area of 650 square miles, of which only about one-fifth is improved. There are some government lands in the county subject to homestead entry, and some State lands subject to donation, and about 30,000 acres belonging to the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company; the remainder is owned by individuals.

The boundary lines of the county are as follows: Beginning on the fifth principal meridian, where it is intersected by the township line dividing Townships 14 and 15 north; thence south on the meridian line to the point where it is intersected by the township line dividing Townships 8 and 9 north; thence west on the township line to the range line between Ranges 2 and 3 west; thence north on the range line to the township line dividing Townships 9 and 10 north; thence west on the township line to the range line between Ranges 5 and 6 west; thence north on the range line to the township line dividing Townships 10 and 11 north; thence east on the township line to the range line between Ranges 3 and 4 west; thence north on the range line to White River; thence down White River, following its meanders, to the mouth of Black River; thence up Black River, following its meanders, to the point where it first crosses (in its downward course) the township line dividing Townships 14 and 15 north; thence east on the township line to the place of beginning.

Jackson County is situated in the valleys of White, Black and Cache Rivers. White River, after forming a short portion of the boundary, enters from the west at the town of Jacksonport, and flows thence in a general southeasterly direction to Newport, and thence a little west of south until it crosses the southern boundary, in the middle of Range 4 west. It is a most magnificent river, and is navigable throughout the year to points far north. Black River, as has been noted, forms about one-half of the western boundary of the county, and empties into White River just above the town of Jacksonport. It also is a beautiful stream, very deep, and is navigable during all the

year for a considerable distance. Cache River makes its appearance near the center of the eastern boundary, and flows thence west of south, passing out at a point about eight miles west of the southeast corner. Village Creek enters the county at a point about two and a half miles west of its northeast corner, and flows in a southerly and southwesterly direction, and empties into White River about four miles south of Newport. Departee Creek, from the north, runs in a southerly direction across the eastern part of Township 10 north, Range 4 west, and empties into White River below. These, the principal streams of the county, and their tributaries, furnish its entire drainage. Cache River, and some of the smaller streams are extremely slow and sluggish. In that region lying east of Black and White Rivers there are several small lakes or bayous. Some good springs are found here, though they are not so numerous as in a more hilly country. Cisterns and wells are in general use, and the supply of good water for all purposes is abundant.

That part of the county lying west of Departee Creek, embracing about one and a half Congressional townships, is hilly, while the balance is comparatively low and level; the farming lands bordering on White River being elevated some six to eight feet above the Cache flats. The best farming lands embrace that portion of country lying between Village Creek and White River, occupying a low ridge rising several feet above the adjacent flats, and elevated about ten feet above high water of White River, and that portion of the Oil Trough Bottom extending into the County of Independence. This latter tract is situated in the bend of White River, south of Jacksonport and west of Newport. The low ridge dividing the waters of Village Creek and White River has a siliceous soil and subsoil of seven feet, under which is a stratum of tough yellow clay, eighteen feet in thickness. These are underlaid by a light colored sand, the thickness of which has not been ascertained; this sand forms the sub-stratum, affording unfailing supplies of excellent pure water, and is reached by sinking wells from fifteen to thirty feet. The soil of the "first bottoms," or the lowest

valley lands, is composed of alluvial deposits and vegetable mould, and that of the higher lands is made up of sand, clay and vegetable mould, and all, excepting some portions of the hilly and ridge lands, are exceedingly rich and fertile. The low lands along the streams and bayous support a growth of large timber, gum, cypress, ash, pin oak, hackberry, sycamore, cottonwood, elm, etc., while the higher lands abound in black, white and post oak, black walnut and some hickory. The growth on the hilly lands consists of several varieties of oak and some hickory, while the summits are covered principally with blackjack oak. There is yet an unlimited supply of good timber. No mineral is claimed to exist here. Aside from the malaria caused by stagnant surface water in the extensive forests, the county is comparatively healthy. The malaria disappears in proportion as the country is cleared of its forests and the lands are drained.

At present the lumber industry is a leading source of income to individuals, and as the supply of timber seems almost inexhaustible it will so continue for many years. One stave factory, thirteen saw-mills and a planing-mill are in operation. The lumber is extensively shipped to the manufacturing cities of this country and also of Europe. Cotton, corn, oats, wheat, millet and potatoes are the principal products of the soil, and with proper cultivation the lands will produce per acre from 800 to 1,500 pounds of seed cotton, thirty to sixty bushels of corn or oats, and fifteen to twenty-five bushels of wheat. Clover and the seed grasses succeed well, but they are not as yet extensively cultivated. All varieties of fruit common to this latitude can also be raised in great excellence and abundance, but horticulture has not received much attention. In 1880 there were 1,282 farms within the county and 48,497 acres of improved lands, from which the yield of products for the previous year were as follows: Cotton, 13,895 bales; Indian corn, 384,398 bushels; oats, 6,399; wheat, 7,415; hay, 150 tons; Irish potatoes, 4,640 bushels; sweet potatoes, 7,239 bushels; tobacco, 4,790 pounds. The United States census of 1890 will undoubtedly show the products of the present year (1889) to be more than double these amounts.

The climate being so mild and the water supply so abundant, this locality is well adapted to the raising of live stock, but little winter feeding being necessary. According to the census referred to there were within the county 2,192 horses, 1,118 mules and asses, 11,246 neat cattle, 1,343 sheep and 18,006 hogs. The assessment rolls of 1888 show that the county then had 3,036 horses, 1,506 mules and asses, 15,171 neat cattle, 1,202 sheep and 13,429 hogs—a noticeable increase from 1880 to 1888 in horses, mules and asses and cattle, a small decrease in the number of sheep, and a large apparent but not real decrease in the number of hogs. A liberal income can be derived by developing the horticultural advantages hereabouts.

In 1880 the real estate of Jackson County was assessed for taxation at \$1,029,404 and the personal property reaching \$366,091, making a total of \$1,935,495, and the aggregate amount of taxes charged thereon was \$27,389. In 1888 the real estate assessment was \$2,146,781 and personal property, \$753,179, making a total of \$2,899,960, upon which the aggregate amount of taxes charged was \$49,320.55. These figures indicate that since the year 1880 the taxable wealth of the county has more than doubled in value. This increase is due mainly to the building of the railroads and the consequent rapid development of resources in the community, the railroad property itself adding to the assessment the sum of \$615,856.

The main line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway enters the county about three miles west of its northeast corner and runs thence in a southwesterly direction by way of Newport and other points—its length within the county being thirty-six miles. The Batesville branch of this railroad departs from the main line at Diaz, two miles north of Newport, its length within this territory being five miles. The Batesville & Brinkley Railroad enters eleven miles west of the southeast corner and runs mostly in a northern direction to Newport, thence northwesterly to its present terminus at Jacksonport, a distance of twenty-two miles. The total number of miles of main line of railroads within the county is sixty-three.

The aggregate population of Jackson County

since its organization, as shown by various United States census reports, has been as follows: 1830, 333; 1840, 1,540; 1850, 3,086; 1860, 10,403; 1870, 7,268; 1880, 10,877. During the first decade the population nearly trebled, during the second it doubled, and during the third, it more than trebled. Then, in 1862, nearly half of the territory was set off in the formation of Woodruff County, which accounts for the reduction of population from 1860 to 1870. On account of the rapid immigration since 1880 the population at this writing undoubtedly equals 15,000 or more. The colored population of the county in 1870 was 1,612, and in 1880, 2,763. It is now estimated at 3,000.

Auvergne, on the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad, fourteen miles southeast of Jacksonport, contains a postoffice, two general stores, a drug store, grist-mill and cotton-gin, a blacksmith and wood shop, public school-house, railroad depot, and some other establishments. The population is estimated at 200, and it does a large amount of trade. It is also the site of Auvergne Academy.

Campbell is a station on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, five miles northeast of Newport.

Denmark, in Barren Township, in the extreme southwestern part of the county, has two grist mills, a general store, blacksmith shop, post-office, etc.

Grand Glaize, also on the Iron Mountain Railway, fifteen miles southwest of Jacksonport, comprises a saw mill, postoffice, railroad depot, and a general store.

Irwin, a station on the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad, five miles southeast of Newport, has a small collection of houses.

Jacksonport, on the north bank of White River just below the mouth of Jack's or Jacque's Creek, the present county seat, was established about the year 1839, by Thomas T. Tunstall, who in company with Samuel Reid, opened the first store in the place. It contains the county buildings, three general stores, a drug store, a family grocery, a steam, saw and grist-mill, three church edifices—one for the white people and two for the colored;

two public school houses, a livery stable, a cabinet-maker and undertaker's shop, two restaurants, and a number of mechanics' shops. The population is estimated at 500, and is about equally divided between the whites and blacks. Before the day of railroads—or before they were constructed through this part of the country—Jacksonport did a flourishing business, but the building up of Newport at the crossing of two railroad lines, has interfered somewhat with its business. This is a desirable and excellent site for a town.

Newport, the largest town in Jackson County, is situated on White River, at the junction of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and the Batesville & Brinkley Railroads, eighty-three miles northeast of Little Rock, and three and a half miles southeast of Jacksonport. It has within it two banks, eight general stores, ten family grocery stores, five drug stores, two hardware stores, an undertaking store, a harness store, a merchant tailor store, two millinery and dressmaking establishments, a music store, two jewelry stores, two book and stationery stores, a photograph gallery, a livery stable, five restaurants, four hotels, two bakeries, marble works, three saw-mills, with lumber yards attached, three planing-mills, a carriage factory, an extensive stave factory, foundry and machine shops, a complete system of water-works, a capacious ice factory, a large cotton compress, commodious railroad depots and warehouses, an important cotton seed warehouse (formerly the oil mills,) opera house, three church edifices, public school houses, a telephone system forming communication between various points, a ferry across White River, many mechanics' shops, a full supply of doctors, lawyers, notaries public, insurance agents, etc. Two weekly newspapers, both Democratic in politics, are also here: the Jackson County Herald, successor to the Jacksonport Herald, which was established at Jacksonport in 1858, is a seven-column folio, published every Saturday by T. T. Ward, editor and proprietor. The Newport Weekly News is an eight column folio, published every Friday by J. J. Flabiff, editor and proprietor. It was established in 1873, and was the first paper published in Newport.

Both of these journals ably advocate the interests of the community. In addition to the foregoing, Newport contains many other industries worthy of mention. The town was established and named soon after the settlement began, but remained only a small village until 1872, when the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway was completed. Its growth then commenced and it has been almost entirely built since that date. It has lodges of several secret and benevolent societies, is incorporated and has its complement of corporate officers. It is a flourishing town, very advantageously located for manufacturing purposes, having two good railroads and a river navigable for large vessels. The lumber and timber traffic on the river has reached extensive proportions. The population of the place is estimated at 2,500.

Olyphant is a station on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, eight miles southwest of Newport. It has a railroad depot, post office, two general stores and a saw mill and cotton gin.

Swifton, also on the Iron Mountain Railway, twenty miles northeast of Jacksonport, contains a postoffice, a steam grist-mill and cotton gin, two general stores, one dry goods and grocery store, two groceries, two hotels, a school-house, mechanics' shops, etc., and a population of about 150.

Tuckerman, on the Iron Mountain Railway, ninety-one miles northeast of Little Rock and eight miles north of Newport, is comprised of a post-office, three general stores, two groceries, two drug stores, two blacksmith and wood shops, one hotel, two boarding-houses, a school-house, a church, two saw-mills and cotton-gins combined, and has a population of 150.

Tupelo is a station on the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad, twenty-two miles south of Jacksonport.

Weldon, on the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad, eighteen miles south of Jacksonport, contains two general stores, two groceries, one hotel, postoffice, etc.

Centerville (postoffice Kenyon) lies in the northern part of Bird Township, fourteen miles

north of Newport, and contains one general store, two groceries, two cotton-gins, a blacksmith shop and school-house. There are a few other post hamlets in the county, having a store, postoffice, etc.

R. W. Anderson, one of the pioneer merchants, and a highly esteemed resident of Jacksonport, was born September 12, 1846, in the State of Ohio. His parents, John and Jane (Kerr) Anderson were both natives of Dublin, Ireland, who emigrated to America about the year 1830, and located in Pennsylvania, from which State they moved to Ohio, and from there to Iowa, about the year 1850. In September, 1859, they came to Jacksonport, Ark., where the father died on February 28, 1888, the mother preceding him in 1887. They were the parents of nine children, of whom only one survives—Robert W. The father was a Presbyterian minister, and had been ordained in Ireland. He preached the gospel up to within a few years of his demise, and was one of the most intellectual and scholarly men that ever spoke from a pulpit at that period. He afterward left the Presbyterian and joined the Methodist faith, and was also engaged for some years in mercantile life at Jacksonport. His son, Robert W., was born in Ohio, but principally raised and received his education in Iowa. He was still quite young, however, when his parents moved to Jacksonport, and he there received the higher branches of education from his father. The commercial instinct was early in life developed in Robert, and he was brought up behind the counter from a boy. The training he received in his young days was well calculated to fit him for a mercantile life, and his after career reflected the highest credit on himself and his father, who had instructed him. He has one of the largest and best stocked stores in the city, and owns about 480 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation, and is adapted to almost any growth, the soil being a rich, sandy loam. Mr. Anderson has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary A. Jones, by whom he had four children, three of them yet living—John, Fannie, and Lizzie. The first wife died, and Mr. Anderson married a second time,

being united to the next wife in 1884, who was Miss Ella Nixon, of Indiana. This union gave them four children (of whom three are living): Robert W. (deceased), Robert W., Pearl and Allie. Mr. Anderson is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Knights of Honor. He was one of the first men to start in business at Jacksonport, and his fortitude and pluck in struggling through the adversities of a young business venture and coming out victorious have won for him the admiration and respect of his fellow merchants and citizens.

Samuel Anthony, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Missouri, but came to Arkansas in 1860. He remained but three or four months, when he returned to Missouri, and after a short time again returned to Arkansas, Jackson County, in 1861, where he remained until the following autumn, and then enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment of Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, serving as a scout for about two years. In 1863 he organized a company of scouts, reported to Gen. Sterling Price, then stationed at Little Rock, Ark., and served to the end of the war as captain of that company. In 1866 he purchased 240 acres of land, partially improved, adding by subsequent purchases, until he now owns 720 acres, on which he raises all kinds of produce known to American agriculture. September 12, 1872, he married Miss Mary A. Parmer, a native of Tennessee. They have had eight children, four of whom are still living: Emma (born in October, 1874), Ethel (born February 6, 1883), Katie (born May 25, 1885) and Edgar (born August 15, 1887). Mr. Anthony is a member of Buck Skull Lodge No. 101, A. F. & A. M. Our subject's father was a native of Virginia, as was also his grandfather; he married Miss Unica Shepherd, a native of Missouri. Mr. Anthony's maternal grandparents traveled on foot from Georgia to Missouri, locating in the southeastern part, near Cape Girardeau.

Adam Bach, an enterprising merchant, and the postmaster at Jacksonport, was born in Hessen, Germany, on the 1st of March, 1863, and is a son of Conrad Bach, a native of the same place, who was a shoemaker by trade, which occupation he followed in Germany, previous to coming to Amer-

ica. The father had two children by his first wife: Adam and Lizzie; the latter was married to G. A. Lockard. He was married a second time and had four children by the next wife: Margaretta, Morie, Conrad and Peter. Adam, the eldest son, was reared in Germany and completed his studies at Gross-Rohrheim College, from which he graduated in 1878. He shortly afterward sailed for America, taking passage at Bremen, and landed at Baltimore, going from there to Tell City, Ind., where he attended school for eight months in order to learn the English language. In the spring of 1879 he came to Jacksonport, and was there employed by his uncle Peter, with whom he remained until the year 1882, when he embarked in business for himself. Since then he has been successful, and become very prosperous, making an enterprising merchant and a valuable citizen to his adopted country. He was appointed postmaster in 1884, and his intelligence and many fine qualities would fit him for almost any other position or business in which he might enter. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. Peter Bach is a well-known and retired merchant of Jacksonport, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on November 4, 1835. He is a son of Peter and Margaretta (Crow) Bach, both natives of the same province, the father dying when his son was but two years of age. The mother, however, is still living at the age of eighty-one years, and came to America in 1882. There were three children born to the parents: John S., Peter and Conrad. Peter was reared and educated in the home college, and learned the barber's trade in his native place, an occupation he followed for four years. In 1853 he sailed for America, taking passage in France, and landing in New York City after a twenty-seven days' voyage on the ocean. From New York he went to Cincinnati, where he was employed at his trade for some time, and then found employment on the Empire No. 3, a steamboat plying up and down the Mississippi. He remained on this vessel about six months, and then came to Jacksonport, where he has resided ever since. On May 5, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, of the First Arkansas Regiment, and served until a short time

before the surrender. He took part in all the battles of his regiment, and was severely wounded at Atlanta, Ga., from which place he was taken to the Macon Hospital, and hovered between life and death for three months. He was furloughed in 1864, and went to Alabama, and in 1865 returned home to Jacksonport. Mr. Bach is now practically retired from business. He is quite prosperous, owning about 2,000 acres of valuable land and a fine residence at Jacksonport, besides interests in various industries. He was married, in 1865, to Miss Jennie Hudson, who has been a devoted wife and helpmate to him. Mr. Bach is a Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar, Knight of Pythias, and a member of the American Legion of Honor.

G. W. Bandy, farmer and stock raiser, Tuckerman, Ark. It is a fact unnecessary of denial that a person is better fitted to follow the occupation with which he became familiar in early life, than to engage in an undertaking learned in later years. This truth is borne out by the career of Mr. Bandy, who from a boy has known all the minute details of agricultural life. To this acquired knowledge may be added a natural faculty for that calling, for his father, Richard Bandy, was also a farmer. The latter was a native Virginian, but emigrated to Tennessee when a boy, grew to manhood on the farm in that State, and there married Miss Keziah Pearce, by whom he had four children, only one, G. W. Bandy, now living. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, and afterward received land warrants, which he sold. His second marriage was to Miss Lucy Rushing, a native of Tennessee, and they had four children, only one living, Amanda, now Mrs. John M. Glass, who resides in Glass Township, Jackson County, Ark. Mr. Bandy moved to Bird Township, Jackson County, Ark., in 1853, where he purchased eighty acres of land, with ten acres cleared. He died in 1854. His wife died in September, 1887, at the age of eighty-three years. G. W. Bandy was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1827, and as before stated, was reared to the duties on the farm. He received a fair education in the schools of his native county; and in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1846, Miss Dru

cilla Salina Mitchell Perry, a native of Bedford County, became his wife. Her parents, Wiley and Letitia (Gentry) Perry, were natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Tennessee. Mr. Perry was a farmer and tanner, and made Bedford County his home until his death, in 1868. His wife had died previously, in 1867. Grandfather Allen Perry was in the Revolutionary War, and Grandmother Perry went to New Orleans to enter the fort for protection. G. W. Bandy after marriage settled in his native State, followed farming until 1850, when he came to Arkansas, landing at Jacksonport on the 25th of December, 1850. One year later he went to Izard County, purchased a claim, but the same year sold this and moved to Jackson County, Ark., where he purchased an eighty-acre tract with twenty acres in tillable shape. To the original tract he had added from time to time until he owned 280 acres with 100 acres cleared. Later he sold this and invested in 320 acres, unimproved, set out an orchard, erected a cabin and otherwise improved his farm. He now owns 840 acres, with 450 under cultivation, and has a great many tenants. He raises principally on his farm cotton and corn, and has 200 acres in cotton yearly. He is also engaged in raising stock, and on his extensive meadows may be seen many fine horses and mules. He is a Democrat in politics, and is active in school matters, and represented the school interests of Bird Township as trustee. He has two school-houses on his land, donated for buildings, one for white and one for colored children. Socially, Mr. Bandy is a member of the Masonic order; was made a Mason in 1848, at Marsh Hill Lodge No. 144, Rutherford County, Tenn. He is now a member of Lunenberg Lodge No. 190, A. F. & A. M., at Lunenberg, Izard County, Ark. Mr. Bandy was charter member of Kirkpatrick Lodge No. 192. In 1865 he moved to Lunenberg, Izard County, Ark., for the purpose of educating his children, five in number, as five were deceased. Those living are named Richard W., now married and resides at Tuckerman; William A., married and resides in Comanche County, Tex.; George O., married and resides in Bird Township; Jane, now Mrs. Conditt, resides in Bird Township,

and Lucilla, at home. Mr. Bandy has been active in his support of worthy enterprises and contributes liberally to all. He is practically a self-made man, having made all by his own industry.

A. P. Bateman, merchant, Elmo, Ark. Nowhere in this section of the county is to be found a more wide-awake, thorough-going business man than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Born to the union of Simeon D. and Mary (Connaly) Bateman, on the farm where he now lives, in Jackson County, August 6, 1859, A. P. Bateman has ever since been a resident of this county. His father, Dr. Simeon D. Bateman, was born in Tennessee in 1829, and emigrated with his father to Independence County, Ark., in about 1832. They located seven miles west of Sulphur Rock, and here Simeon D. was reared and educated. At the age of fifteen years he began the study of medicine and graduated at New Orleans Medical College some time later. He first began practicing in Independence County, and afterwards moved to Jacksonport, where he administered to the physical wants of his fellow-men for thirty years. By his marriage to Miss Mary Connaly, a native of Arkansas, he became the father of eight children—six now living: Charles T., Alice J., widow; Albert P., Nora C. (deceased), Savannah, David L., Mary and Susan. The grandfather of these children, Benniah Bateman, died near Sulphur Rock, Ark. He was an old Mexican soldier, and was a military man most of his life. He was also a member of the legislature for several years, and the governor gave him the prize for the nicest suit of jean clothes to be found in the senate. He was a very matter-of-fact, stern man. A. P. Bateman attained his growth and received his education in Jackson County, and, being brought up on the farm, naturally his inclinations turned that way, after he had reached years of discretion. In 1884 he also engaged in merchandising and this business he still carries on. He is successful and is a substantial business man. Charles T. was also reared to farm labor, and received the principal part of his education in the common schools. For several years he was engaged in teaching school, but the balance of his time was occupied

on the farm. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Panthia Long, who died in 1882, and the result of this union is two living children: Hattie and Milie. Mr. Bateman was married the second time, in 1884, to Miss Annie J. McGoffin, by whom he has three children: Annie, Emma and Fannie. Mr. Bateman is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William H. Beede, farmer and stock raiser of Cow Lake Township, residing five miles southeast of Layton, was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1837, being the son of Addison C. Beede, of Vermont, and Elizabeth (Weygant) Beede, of New York nativity. William H. received his education partly in the public schools of his native county, and finished his education at Newburgh. At the age of seventeen, he was apprenticed to the carriage workers' trade, to Mr. Theodore Weygant, Highland Mills, Orange County, N. Y. At the breaking out of the late war, he was working at his trade in Germantown, Tenn.; he enlisted in the Thirteenth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, Confederate States Army, participating in the battles of Belmont and Shiloh, and after one year was discharged on account of physical disability. Returning to Tennessee, he worked at his trade, till he came to Arkansas, in 1867; that year he bought 280 acres of land in Woodruff County, about ten acres being cultivated; he at once commenced improving and clearing the land, building stables and cribs, besides a log house. He remained there one year, when he came to Jackson County, purchased 160 acres of land, only eight being under cultivation. Since that time he has cleared and improved the land, and erected a good frame house, and other buildings. He now owns 550 acres of land, 140 of which are under cultivation, having deeded 160 acres to his eldest son, after his marriage. August 20, 1867, Mr. Beede married Miss M. J. Nance; they have had nine children: Julane N., born July 11, 1868; Jasper Newton, born September 3, 1869; William W., born September, 1870; Macy, born February 28, 1874; Joseph A., born May 6, 1875; Francis W., born March 2, 1877; Fletcher H., born September 19, 1880; Eugene A., born November 4, 1882, and Amelia Viola, born September 18, 1883. Mr.

Beede is a great friend to education, and was the first school director in Cow Lake Township, and for four years the only one, and since 1874 had been superintendent of schools for the State. There are now four free schools in Cow Lake Township.

C. Biggers, planter and stock raiser of Bird Township, was born in Randolph County, Ark., in 1845, the fifth in a family of seven. His parents were natives of Tennessee, and came to Randolph County in an early day, the father dying when our subject was young, the mother still surviving, in Baxter County, Ark. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm, receiving a very limited education, and in 1864, at Pocahontas, enlisted in McCray's brigade, Crammond's regiment, for one year. At the battle of Pilot Knob he received a gun-shot wound, which prevented further service, and he returned to Jackson County, Ark., where, the same year, he married Elizabeth (Ridley) Condit, widow of John A. Condit. He then rented land, commenced farming, and in 1877 bought eighty acres of timber-land, which he has improved and added to, until he now owns 160 acres, 100 under cultivation, averaging about fifty acres a year in cotton, which is the principal product. He also raises some stock. They have a family of six children: Sarah A. (now Mrs. Tinsley, of Bird Township), Samuel E., James Henry, Thomas Calvin, Richard Franklin and William Richard. Mr. Biggers is a Democrat, and has been a member of the school board, taking an active interest in school work. He has seen a vast change in Jackson County, and has done his share toward opening it up and developing it. Mr. Biggers has made what he has by his own individual efforts, and takes an interest in everything for the welfare of the county.

Oliver Blackburn, general farmer and stock raiser, was born in the town of Cash, Jackson County, in 1847, son of William and Mary (John-son) Blackburn, the father a native of North Carolina, who married in Alabama. The subject of this sketch married Miss Wilkinson, a native of Jackson County, Ark., and they have had three children: Lydia, born in 1871, married A. W. Parish in 1887; Harriet Emma, born in 1874, at

home, and Lyda, born in February, 1882. Mrs. Blackburn's father died in 1859, and was buried in the family cemetery, on Sections 17 and 18. Mr. Blackburn, like all native-born Americans, is an ardent lover of his native State, and has witnessed great changes, having been an active participant in the development of the country. As early as Mr. Blackburn can remember, the market for the farm produce was Elizabeth, and game being plenty, many pelts and skins of animals adorned the fences and barn, which found a market at Jacksonport. Our subject now gives his attention to raising cotton and mules. While he has not had the best educational advantages, he has always been a friend to education and progress.

J. C. Bleakley is a planter and stock raiser of Auvergne. His parents were William C. and Catherine Bleakley, of North Carolina. Mr. Bleakley came to the southern part of Arkansas before the war, where he married, after which he came to Jackson County and bought what is now the Pickett farm. Later he moved to Hempstead County, where he raised his family, and where our subject was born, October 20, 1854. The family consisted of nine children, four of whom lived to be grown—William, died at the age of twenty-one; J. C., Mary, wife of Charles Harris, now the wife of George Johnson, farmer of Oil Trough Bottom; and Robert, a farmer. The father, a conservative man politically, died in 1865, and the mother in 1874. They were both members of Missionary Baptist Church. J. C. spent his boyhood days on his mother's farm, and at the age of eleven years began its management. He was his mother's main stay, and assisted his brothers and sisters in getting an education, sending his sister one term to the high school at La Crosse. In 1868 he sold his property in Hempstead County, came to Jackson County, and bought forty acres of land, which he began clearing and improving, and on which he has since resided. In 1877 he bought 120 acres adjoining, and now has 115 acres under cultivation, south of Auvergne, raising corn and cotton. In November, 1876, he married Miss Abertine Clanton, daughter of Javison and Duleiana (Morris) Clanton, of South Carolina and Georgia, respectively,

who came to Union Township, Jackson County, in 1871. Her father died in 1882, but the mother, still surviving, resides in Union Township. She has three brothers—William, John and Thomas, farmers in Faulkner County, and a sister, Georgia, wife of John E. Manger, farmer, of Faulkner County. Mr. Bleakley's family consists of five children living—Oscar, Lulu, Lina, Crawford, Claude and Georgia; Clyde died in childhood. In addition to this family, they are raising and giving a home to Idle, Willie and Eva Nelson, children of a widow, one of his tenants, whose dying wish was that they should raise her children. Mr. Bleakley has a pleasant and comfortable home, and has seen a great many improvements in this community. He and his wife are members of Sand Hill Baptist Church. He is a Democrat, but conservative. He is a most enterprising farmer, raising horses, cattle and hogs. He is always active in the interest of all public enterprises for the welfare of the county.

John Boen is the only child of Thomas and Sallie (Leonard) Boen, both natives of Tennessee, and of Scotch and English descent, respectively. Thomas Boen came to Arkansas from Tennessee in the fall of 1845, and located on Sections 14 and 15, in the township now known as Cache, purchasing from the United States Government 320 acres of heavily-timbered land, upon which he built a log cabin, and as he chopped down the trees made rails to fence the land. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1857 or 1858, he had seventy acres cleared and under cultivation, and his farm well stocked with cattle and hogs, wolves preventing the raising of sheep. His first wife dying when John was but an infant, Thomas Boen, in 1847, married Mrs. Nancy (Kirkland) Mackey, by whom he had two children: James Wesley, now married, and residing on our subject's farm, and Andrew J., who died in 1877, at the age of twenty-seven years. John Boen was married, in 1859, to Miss Catherine Mathering, a native of Tennessee, and to them have been born two children, viz.: Henry J., born November 12, 1861, is a farmer, and resides near his father; he married Miss Callie Ragsdale, of Arkansas, May 2, 1886, and they

have one child, Lena, about two years old. John R. Boen was born February 4, 1865, and was married, September 1, 1887, to Cynthia Lunley, who has borne two children, one, Laura Belle, dying at the age of two months; the other, Thomas Jefferson, is one month old. He is also a farmer, and owns a farm in Breckinridge Township. Mr. John Boen came into possession of forty acres of land through his wife; he now owns in all 320 acres of land, about 125 acres of which are under cultivation; corn and cotton are his principal crops, and his farm is well stocked with horses, cattle and hogs of good grade. Mr. Boen is interested in all matters tending toward the advancement of religious and educational interests, and is in every respect an enterprising farmer of Jackson County. Mrs. Boen is a member of the Christian Church.

Henry Bordwell, one of the leading citizens of Jacksonport, was born in Ontario County, N. Y. His parents were John and Abigail (Travis) Bordwell, the former a native of Massachusetts, who emigrated to New York at an early age, and located at Chautauqua Lake, where he resided until his death. After the demise of the father his family moved to Ontario County. They were the parents of three children, of whom Henry is the only one living. Henry was reared and received his schooling in Ontario County, N. Y. In 1858 he moved to Arkansas, and located in Jackson County, where he has since resided. When the Civil war commenced he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Arkansas Regiment, and during the battle of Shiloh was severely wounded in the ankle by a rifle ball. To add to his misfortune, he was captured and taken prisoner to Louisville, and from there to Camp Chase, where he was closely confined for about four months. He was then taken to Vicksburg, where he was exchanged and returned home. Mr. Bordwell has been actively engaged in business up to within a few years, and during that time has acquired a comfortable fortune upon which he is entitled to retire. He owns considerable town property in Jacksonport, and, although not in active commercial life, he is wide-awake to the interests and development of his county, and is always ready to give his valuable

assistance for that cause. He is an old resident of Jackson County, and has watched its growth from infancy up to the present, and can recount many interesting incidents of the various changes that have taken place during his stay.

Dr. R. L. Boyce, physician and surgeon, Tuckerman, Ark. Dr. Boyce is recognized throughout the county as a friend of and laborer in the cause and advancement of the medical fraternity. He is a native of Ralls County, Mo., born in 1832, and is the fourth in a family of six children, born to Richard and Elizabeth (Foreman) Boyce, natives of the Blue Grass State. Dr. Boyce was reared to farm labor, and in 1849, when but seventeen years of age, he was seized with the gold fever and started with an ox-team to cross the plains to California. He was three months in making the perilous trip, and after reaching that State was engaged in mining until 1852, when he returned to Ralls County, Mo., quite well satisfied with the result of his visit to the Golden State, after which he engaged in cultivating the soil, and in 1854 entered the State University at Columbia, Mo., taking a literary course. He subsequently entered the St. Louis Medical University, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1860. He first began practicing medicine in Macon County, Mo., in 1857, where he remained until 1859, entering the St. Louis Medical University, graduating at the dates stated above. Then moving to Bird Township, Jackson County, Ark., he purchased a farm near Elgin, and began a systematic course of fertilizing and cultivating the soil. At the breaking out of the late conflict, he enlisted, in 1861, in Lawrence County, and was regimental surgeon in Col. Adams' regiment, Col. Shaver's brigade, and under Gen. Hindman, but part of the time served as brigade surgeon. He remained in service until 1863, when he returned to Jackson County, and resumed the practice of medicine, which he has followed ever since. He has been actively engaged in farming and having it carried on, and is now the owner of 320 acres of good land, with 160 acres in tillable condition. He has contributed more than any other man to the introduction of fine stock in his neighborhood.

He brought the first Durham and Berkshire stock into that part of the county. The Doctor is quite active in politics, and votes with and is a supporter of the Democratic party. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In his religious conviction he adheres to the Presbyterian Church, and is a liberal contributor to the same. He is deeply interested in educational matters, and is at present a member of the school board. His parents emigrated to Missouri at an early period, settling in what is Ralls County, where the father tilled the soil for many years. He was quite an active man, politically, was county judge of Ralls County, quite a number of years, and was a good and useful citizen. He served in the War of 1812 from Kentucky, under Old Hickory. He died in 1869, and his wife, previously, in 1867. Their family consisted of the following children: James, the eldest, first settled on a farm in Missouri, later moved to Texas, locating near Bastrop, where he tilled the soil until his death, in 1859; Aaron, married, settled also in Texas, before it was part of the United States, having many fights with the Indians and narrow escapes, and there his death occurred in 1856; Nicholas, was also a pioneer of Texas, and died in 1858. A. W. Boyce, brother of the Doctor, came to Jackson County, with his family in 1884, and settled on a farm where the subject of this sketch resides, and there died in 1886, leaving a widow and two bright and promising children, son and daughter—the son holding a responsible position among the county officials—E. L. and Lucia. R. L. Boyce, the subject of this sketch had four sisters, all of whom married men of some distinction, and all have joined the silent throng, that are passing on before.

Thomas Britt, planter and stock raiser, son of Alexander and Nancy (Prauut) Britt, natives of North Carolina, came with his parents from Mississippi, in 1848, and located on Section 23. He was born April 10, 1842, in Mississippi, and received his education in the private schools of that time. In 1863 he entered the Confederate service in Col. Gaw's Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, was captured in the hospital at Little Rock, in September, 1863, and sent to Camp Mor-

ton, Indianapolis, Ind., where he remained till the close of the war, arriving home May 13, 1865. His father was wounded in battle, from the effects of which he died; the mother died in 1865. Coming into possession of all his father's property by will, Thomas took possession of the homestead, and at once commenced cultivating the land, which was in bad condition, but little of the farm having been cultivated during the war, and only fifty of the 360 acres being cleared. August 11, 1868, Mr. Britt married Miss Anna Combs, a native of Alabama, and whose parents came to Arkansas in 1852; their children were Julia M., (born July 6, 1870), Iduma (born March 7, 1873, deceased), Ida (born October 2, 1875), Alice (born July 29, 1880), Luvena (born May 7, 1878, deceased), Jacob L. (born March 4, 1883) and John F. (born August 29, 1885). In 1872 Mr. Britt erected the comfortable house in which he now lives. He has upon his place a steam cotton-gin, also grist-mill and barns. Being an early settler, he remembers well when the only grist-mills were turned by hand, when the meat was obtained from the forests, and when wolves and bears rendered it almost impossible to raise sheep and hogs. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and his wife of the Methodist. He is a Democrat, and has been justice of the peace, and although not an educated man himself, his children have received the advantages of the best schools in the neighborhood.

Emma (Anthony) Buford, of Union Township, Jackson County, resides three miles south of Newport, upon the farm which her husband owned and improved, and upon which he died, May 28, 1889. Mrs. Buford is a native of Madison County, Mo., of which State her parents were also natives. September 4, 1873, she married William Buford, and the same year they located on the farm in Jackson County, Ark., which has ever since been her home. They had four children, viz.: May Buford, born July 21, 1874; Maud Buford, born September 29, 1877; Bertha Buford, born July 26, 1882, and Homer, born February 5, 1886. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Buford was of German descent, and Mr. Buford's maternal grandfather, George Nifong, lived to be eighty-eight years of

age, retaining to the last full possession of all his faculties. Mr. Buford projected many plans for the improvement of his farm, which his sudden death prevented him from carrying out, but Mrs. Buford has taken up the management of the farm, and is completing her husband's plans. The place now contains 420 acres. Mr. Buford was an enterprising farmer, a kind neighbor and affectionate husband, and in his death the county was deprived of a most exemplary man. The following preamble and resolution was adopted by the White River Stock Breeders' Association, at a meeting in June, 1889, and appeared in the columns of the Newport News, issued June 7, 1889: "William Buford died at his home, May 28, 1889, and it becomes our duty to give formal expression to the sorrow of our association at the loss of so valuable a member. The mere mention of his name is sufficient to recall to the minds of surviving members more vividly than any words the uprightness and rectitude of his conduct, which earned for him the high standing he enjoyed as a citizen, and as a valued member and acquisition to the White River Stock Breeders' Association. Plain, sincere and honest was William Buford, and as treasurer of the association, to which position he was elected one year ago, he was prompt and fully alive to its interests.

Dead—and where now are those earnest, loving eyes,

Which kindled in so many eyes the light?

Have they departed from our earthly skies

And left no ray to illuminate the night?

Shall man thus die and waste away

And no fond hope be left?

Is there no sweet, confiding ray for bosoms all bereft?

Yes, yes, an earnest trust.

Resolved, That a page of our records be suitably inscribed and set apart, sacred to his memory, and that a copy of this memorial be furnished his family, with our deepest, warmest and most loving sympathy." The resolution was unanimously adopted by a standing vote.

Thomas J. Burton, postmaster at Layton, was born in Mississippi, March 15, 1847. His parents were Thomas F. and Nancy (Burton) Burton, who came to Arkansas in 1869. The father was born in Halifax, Va., in 1808, and the mother in Rockingham County, N. C., in 1808. In their family

there were seven children: William F., John A., Sarah Jane (wife of S. J. Moore), Mary S. (wife of D. A. Kimbrough), Henry J. and Thomas J. The father died in 1878, the mother in 1879. The subject of our sketch received his education in Kemper County, Miss., and made his first purchase of land in 1869, on Sections 26 and 27, in Cache Township. There were 220 acres in the tract, thirty-five of which were under cultivation, and fenced with rails. Thomas cleared twenty acres more, and erected a good double-box house, hauling lumber from Augusta, Woodruff County, a distance of twenty miles, and paying \$20 per thousand. At various times Mr. Burton has cleared fifty acres of land. At the age of sixteen, Thomas J. enlisted in the Confederate service, served two years, participating in all the battles from Resaca to Atlanta, leaving Hood's army at Dalton, on his return to Tennessee, after the campaign at Atlanta. He was in Gen. J. E. Johnston's army at the time of the surrender, at Gainsborough, in April, 1865, and still has in his possession the parole received at that time. In 1878, in partnership with Mr. D. A. Kimbrough, he opened a stock of general merchandise at Layton (now Bower's Ridge), and continued till 1882, when he sold out to his partner. In 1885, after farming three years, he again engaged in business with Mr. Hite, but in January, 1889, Mr. Kimbrough bought Mr. Hite's interest. In connection with this he carries on his farming enterprises. Mr. Burton's first wife was Miss Narcie Otey, of Arkansas; they had one child, Augustus, born June 22, 1873. Obtaining a divorce, in 1874, they separated, and December 2, 1879, Mr. Burton married Miss Ada Murphy. They have had four children: T. Ewing, deceased; Beenie, born June 21, 1883; Willie May, born January 5, 1885; David Henry, born April 2, 1888. Mr. Burton is now the owner of eighty acres of land. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has served three terms as justice of the peace in Jackson County, Ark., or for six years.

George D. Camp, farmer and fruit raiser, of Jackson County, was born in Pittsylvania County, Va., September 30, 1830, being a son of William

H. Camp (German descent), of Virginia, and Catherine (Whitehead) Camp (French descent), also of Virginia. May 7, 1852, he married Miss Maria Ferguson, of McCracken County, Ky., whose parents came from Rhode Island. By this union they had two children: Luther R., now of Perry County, Ark., and Catherine F. (married William F. Hammond, and died in 1881). Mrs. Camp died June 15, 1866, and he again married Mrs. Martha (Nance) Robertson, who had two children: William Jesse Robertson and Martha A. By his second wife Mr. Camp has eight children: George Washington, born September 28, 1861; Nancy J. Camp, born May 10, 1863; Sarah E., born May 29, 1865; Doctor Dick Camp, born April 10, 1867; Daniel L., born March 23, 1869; John H., born December 24, 1870; Laura Jane, born January, 1873; Mary A., born December 24, 1875; and Martha H., born February 8, 1880. Mrs. Camp died October 6, 1886, and Mr. Camp married Mrs. Missouri Crabtree, who had one child, Eva Blair, by her first husband, who lives with her stepfather. Mr. Camp learned the carpenter's trade, finished it in 1853, and engaged in the business for three and a half years, when he commenced farming. After coming to Arkansas he leased a farm belonging to the estate of John Jones, at the expiration of which lease he moved upon the present farm, which has since been his home. He bought the land of the State of Arkansas at seventy-five cents per acre, and with will and determination commenced clearing and improving it. Mr. Camp now has fifty-five acres of land under cultivation, seven acres being in orchard, containing apple, peach, pear and fig trees, he having the largest and finest variety of fruit in Arkansas, in which he takes a just pride. Mr. and Mrs. Camp are both members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Camp has always been a friend to religious, educational and social advancement, and by strict and honest dealing, has earned the reputation of an honest man. What higher tribute can be paid his name? He well deserves a place in the present volume.

Jarrett Record Carter, a planter and stock raiser of Jackson County, was a son of Kinchen and

Cazar (Johnson) Carter. The father came to Arkansas in 1849, bringing seven children with him, five remaining in Tennessee. He died in 1851, leaving his widow and children almost destitute. The wife died in 1868. The subject of our sketch, born January 26, 1840, educated himself, and, although having little learning, is shrewd, intelligent and liberal in business affairs, and in all things for the advancement of his State. In 1863 he purchased a tract of twenty-three acres of land, on which was a small hut, where he lived ten or twelve years, renting land and farming, and accumulating means, until at the present time he owns 253 acres, about 100 under cultivation. He has good dwellings and barns on the place, and such improvements as are necessary, together with a small orchard. In 1863 Mr. Carter married Mrs. Melissa (Benson) Jones. His second wife was Mary Jane Sutherland. Of the family there are these living children: Bettie, born March 12, 1873; Sarah, born October 2, 1874; Jarrett R., Jr., born January 17, 1877; Mabel, born September 5, 1883; and Rosenell, born October 17, 1885. Mr. Carter has taken the degree of Fellow Craft, A. F. & A. M., and intends to advance at the first opportunity, sickness having prevented. He is a member of the Christian Church, and a friend to religious and educational advancement.

Col. J. W. Clark, a prominent planter and stock raiser of Glass Township, Jackson County, was born in Madison County, Ala., in 1833. His parents were Thomas and Esther (Moore) Clark, natives, respectively, of South Carolina and Alabama, who had seven children, of whom J. W. was the third. Thomas Clark, who was also a farmer, removed to Madison County, Ala., in an early day, where he operated a large plantation and spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1849; his widow survived until 1855. The paternal grandfather of our subject, who was also named Thomas Clark, was a soldier of the Revolution, and died in Alabama, at the advanced age of one hundred and twelve years. His wife lived to be one hundred and eight years old. Col. J. W. Clark was reared and educated in his native county. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and

his first experience at farming for himself was in his native State. In 1857 he went to Gibson County, Tenn., where he was employed as an overseer until November, 1860, when he removed to Jackson County, Ark., locating near the present site of Swifton, on what is now known as the Harris place, where he remained one year. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-first Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, spending the early part of that winter in Central Arkansas, recruiting soldiers; the following March he went to Memphis. He was made major of the First Regiment, promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently became colonel of the Thirty-second Arkansas Infantry. He took part in the battles of Richmond, Murfreesboro, Perryville, Mansfield, Dickens' Ferry, Pilot Knob; was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri; thence south in Arkansas, to Fayetteville; thence to Jacksonport, where, June 5, 1865, he surrendered the Forty-fifth Arkansas Infantry. At the close of the war Col. Clark returned to Jackson County. December 25, 1864, he was married in Calhoun County, to Mary S. A. Moore, daughter of Leroy and Mary (Culp) Moore, of Alabama, who removed to Calhoun County at an early day. The father died some years ago, but the mother now resides in Jackson County. Mrs. Clark died in 1879, and January 1, 1882, Mr. Clark married the widow of Dr. A. J. Jones, whose maiden name was Lavina Elizabeth Heard, a daughter of Bailey and Margaret (Milner) Heard, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. Mr. Heard still resides on the homestead in White County, upon which he settled in 1851, owning considerable land in that county. His wife died in 1874. After his marriage, Col. Clark bought a timber tract of 200 acres, upon which he erected a house and cleared and improved some of the land. He now owns 120 acres, of which about ninety acres are under cultivation. He devotes considerable attention to stock raising, especially cattle. He also raises cotton largely. He is an active Democrat, has been magistrate and notary public, and brought before the county court the petition to form Glass Township, which he named. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife

are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Uriah Cole, farmer and stock raiser, and the oldest living settler in Bird Township, was born in Middle Tennessee, Humphreys County, in 1825, and was the fifth in a family of ten born to James and Martha (York) Cole, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The father, when a boy, emigrated to Tennessee, thence to Kentucky, when it had very few settlers, living sixty miles from a mill, and then back to Tennessee, and, in 1847, to Jackson County, Ark., locating in what is now Bird Township, on the place where our subject now resides, and having to cut a road from Jacksonport to their claim, where plenty of game abounded. The father died in 1855, at the age of eighty-four years, his excellent wife following in 1864. The subject of this sketch was reared to frontier farm life, receiving his education in the district schools of Tennessee and the subscription schools of Arkansas. He and his brother, Jackson, remained at home, clearing the farm, and in 1849 Uriah married Martha Wann, a native of Alabama, and settled on the farm on which he now resides, which contains 240 acres, 190 under cultivation, thirty-five of which are yearly planted to cotton. Mr. Cole also raises considerable stock. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. Bateman's company, Dobbins' regiment of cavalry, and participated in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, Marks' Mills, Jenkins' Ferry. At the close of the war, in 1865, he was paroled at Jacksonport, when he returned to the farm. Though a Democrat, Mr. Cole is not an office-seeker, and not very active in politics. Mrs. Cole died in 1879, leaving six children: William Jason, married, residing in Bird Township; Amanda, now Mrs. Gibson, of Bird Township; Mary Elizabeth, now Mrs. Grooms, of Bird Township; Uriah A., single; Henry, single; and Harriet, now Mrs. Brightwell—the last two being twins. In 1882 Mr. Cole married Martha Deaton, a native of Alabama. Mr. Cole has seen the full growth of Jackson County—has camped out and killed bears where the town of Tuckerman is now situated. During the war Mr. Cole lost everything, and what he now has has been made since

that time by economy and industry, and by taking an interest in everything for the good of the county.

William Wesley Collier, a merchant of Tupelo, Jackson County, is a native of Limestone County, Ala., and is a son of Mark M. and Elizabeth (Harris) Collier, born, respectively, in North and South Carolina, and of English and Scotch descent. The father died in 1840, and the mother in 1864. William Wesley was born April 12, 1826, and obtained his education in the private schools of his county, and the H. H. Brown school, which at that time had a wide reputation, being conducted by a Methodist preacher, who was employed by the community. At the age of twenty years Mr. Collier was employed by Dewoddy, Turentine & Higgins, at Athens, Ala.; at the expiration of one year he went to Aberdeen, Miss., where he served three years at the carpenters' trade, with J. W. Ellis. February 3, 1849, he emigrated to California, with the Mississippi Rangers, a joint stock company, which dissolved after three months. Our subject arrived at Los Angeles, July 6, 1849, where until January, 1850, he engaged in the carpenter and joiners' trade. He then went to San Francisco, worked for weeks as journeyman, and then in partnership with R. T. Woody, engaged in mining; three months later Mr. Woody died, and Mr. Collier bought a stock of general merchandise, which he established at Agufrior Gold Mines, Mariposa County, Cal. He also built a hotel at the latter place, which he sold in 1851, carrying on his mercantile business there three years; he then took into partnership George Turner, of New York, and William T. Osburn, of Georgia. Early in 1853, Mr. Collier went to Stockton to buy goods and supplies for the store, remaining until fall, when he was notified by his partners to return and close out business, as they were not making anything; returning, he found that they had lost money gambling, and squandered the entire resources of the firm. After closing out the business, he went to San Francisco, in October, 1853, where he purchased a ticket for his home in Alabama, arriving there the following December. In 1854 he located on his mother's farm near Athens, where he

lived the following three years. In January, 1856, he married Martha Walls, also a native of Alabama. Of the eleven children born to them, six are now living, viz.: Albert, a farmer by occupation, now residing in Breckinridge Township; he married Laura Stanley; William T., married a Miss Higgs of Mississippi, and has two children; he is also a farmer of Breckinridge Township; J. M., who is engaged in business with his father, and farming; John M. is living with his father; Catharine, of Arkansas nativity, married Mr. W. C. Patrick, a native of Mississippi, and has one child; and Allen C., who is now a student at Searcy College, Ala. The children have all been liberally educated in the English branches. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Collier owned about 370 acres of land, some 100 acres of which were under cultivation. He is a Democrat in politics, as are also his sons and son-in-law.

Lee H. Conditt, planter and stock raiser, of Bird Township, was born in Ohio County, Ky., in 1848, the fifth in a family of six, born to Jeduthan Lindley and Mary (Duke) Conditt, of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a cabinet workman and wagon-maker, and came to Jackson County in 1855, in Jefferson Township, then in 1856 came to Bird Township, where he bought a partly improved farm of 275 acres. He was very active in religious and educational interests, being the principal man in organizing the school district. His death occurred in 1863; he was a Methodist. His widow survived until 1878. There are living of the family William Henry (of Baxter County), Lorenzo M., and Lee, the subject of this sketch, who was educated in the district schools of Bird Township, Jackson County. He aided in clearing the home farm, and at the age of twenty commenced farming for himself. After his marriage, in 1883, he settled where he now resides, owning a good farm of 275 acres, with ninety acres under cultivation, having cleared forty acres himself; he also owns the original homestead. He raises corn, and on an average thirty-five acres of cotton a year, and good average cattle; he has now a high grade stallion, Morgan and Bashaw, a well-known trotter and good roadster, six years of age, said to be the

best in the county. Our subject's wife was Josephine A. Snider, daughter of Dr. Jacob and Mary (Davis) Snider, of Tennessee, who came to Dunklin County, Mo., where they now reside; they have two children: Annie Beatrice and Phamous Arlee. Mr. Conditt takes a great interest in school matters, being secretary of the school board for District 16, which includes also the Tuckerman District, three white schools and one colored. He is now serving his second term. He is a Democrat, and liberal in all public matters.

William H. Craige, dealer in groceries, drugs, and plantation supplies, also postmaster, Kenyon, Ark. Among the important industrial enterprises which contribute to the commercial standing of the thriving town of Kenyon is the establishment of Mr. Craige, who is acknowledged to be one of the prominent business men of the place. He was born at Chapel Hill, N. C., on the 30th of November, 1840, and his father, Rev. John M. Craige, was a Methodist minister, and a member of the East North Carolina Conference. The elder Craige's health failing during his ministerial duties, he was obliged to abandon this calling, and betake himself to agricultural pursuits, which he continued until his death, in 1864. His excellent wife, formerly Miss Elizabeth Barbee, a native of North Carolina, survived him until 1869. Both were of Scotch-Irish descent. They became the parents of three children: James, married, and resides at Chapel Hill, N. C., on the old homestead. He enlisted in the Twenty-eighth North Carolina Infantry, in 1861, and served during the war. Wesley enlisted in the Eleventh North Carolina Infantry in 1862, and remained in service until the time of his death, but contracted sickness at Petersburg, Va., went home and died there in 1864; and William H. The latter at the age of fourteen was put under the tutelage of F. M. Hubbard, D. D., of the University of North Carolina, and there remained for two years, receiving the preparatory course. Then, at the age of sixteen, he entered the University of North Carolina, and remained in college until 1859, when he was obliged to leave on account of ill health. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate navy at Charleston, S. C., but was transferred to

heavy artillery at Wilmington, N. C., where he remained until February, 1864. He was then put in charge of engineering corps, and remained in that capacity until the close of the war. After this he settled at Chapel Hill, N. C., where he followed agricultural pursuits for one year and then, at the solicitation of Gov. Swain, entered college, finishing his course and graduating with the class of 1868. After this he followed teaching for some time, and then came to Lawrence County, Ark., where he still continued that avocation at Powhatan for two years. In 1878 his alma mater conferred on him the degree of A. M. Since that time he has been engaged in merchandising and farming. He moved to Kenyon, Jackson County, in the spring of 1872, embarking in mercantile pursuits, but has also been engaged in farming since 1879. He owns a good farm of 1,000 acres, with 500 acres under cultivation, has nearly 300 acres in cotton and 200 acres in corn. He raises considerable cattle, and has one of the best stock farms in the county. He has not been very active in politics, but votes with the Democratic party. He has held the office of postmaster since 1879, and in all his relations with the public, as well as in all other respects, he is strictly honorable and upright. He was married in Jackson County, in August, 1871, to Miss Lavinia Holford, a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of William and Martha A. Holford, natives of Tennessee. Her parents came to Jackson County in 1859, settling on a farm, and there both passed their last days. Their family consisted of the following children: Mrs. C. W. Winfree, Mrs. B. F. Manning and Rev. B. F. Holford, a Baptist minister, residing in Lawrence County, Ark., and Mrs. Lavinia (Holford) Craige. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Craige were born these children: Hubbard, Augustus G. and Barbee. Mr. Craige is a member of the Episcopal, and Mrs. Craige of the Baptist Church.

C. G. Crow, farmer and proprietor of grist-mill and cotton-gin at McCreary Station, Bird Township, was born in Jackson County, in 1844, the second in a family of three children of Atrides and Mary (Waters) Crow, the father of Kentucky, the mother of Cape Girardeau County, Mo. The

father was married in Missouri, and in 1840 came to Craighead County. He was practicing physician and surgeon, and in 1842 came to Jacksonport, Jackson County; after residing in various places, he returned to Jackson County, where he was county clerk; his death occurred in 1857. His wife died in 1851. The subject of this sketch was educated at the seminary in Hartford, Ky. In 1861, in Scott County, Mo., he enlisted for six months' State service, and on the expiration of this time, he re-enlisted in Capt. William Cotter's company, Gen. Forrest's brigade, Neeley's regiment, and was mustered into service in Tennessee. He was in the battles of Fort Pillow, Harrisburg, Parker's Cross Roads, and the Oklahoma raid. He was paroled in Mississippi, in 1865, and returned to Jackson County, and in 1867 married Mary V. Parrott, a native of Tennessee, daughter of William H. and Martha (Darden) Parrott, of North Carolina and Tennessee nativity, who came to Jackson County in 1861. Her father died in 1879, and her mother some years before. After his marriage our subject settled where he now resides, buying a timber tract of forty acres, which he cleared and added to, until he now owns 600 acres, nearly 300 under cultivation, the products being cotton and corn; he also raises some stock. Mr. Crow is a Democrat, active in politics, and has always taken an active interest in the schools, being now a member of the school board. He is a member of Jacksonport Lodge No. 191, A. F. & A. M., and of Jacksonport Chapter No. 40. Mr. Crow always takes an active interest in everything for the good of the county, and has seen great changes in the course of its development. His family consists of four children now living: Ada, Maoma, Charles and Daisy Cleveland. William Atrides died in 1868, at the age of two years; Maud Ida, in 1874, at the age of four years.

Robert L. Davis, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Alabama, September 25, 1832, son of William and Ann (McDonald) Davis, natives of Alabama. Samuel Davis, grandfather of our subject, a native of East Tennessee, came to Alabama between 1815 and 1825, and was the first settler at Huntsville. He located a claim, built a log

house and returned to Tennessee for his family. In his absence his claim was jumped by David Hunt, after whom the city of Huntsville was named. Mr. Davis made no effort to substantiate his claim to the land, but located another, which he improved, and on which he resided till his death, at the age of ninety-six years. William Davis died at the age of seventy-three years, and his wife at the age of forty. Robert L. was the fifth of a family of eight: Elizabeth, Samuel, Steele, Jane, James, Anson and William. The subject of our sketch lived at home with his parents till he married Miss Eliza Henderson, May 16, 1857. In 1860 he came to Arkansas, locating a farm on Bower's Ridge, which he sold in 1863, when he bought 152 acres of wild land in Section 18, Breckinridge Township, which he commenced at once to clear and improve, and now has about 100 acres of that tract under cultivation, and which has since been his home. Mrs. Davis died May 21, 1885. They had three children: Walter S., born March 16, 1858; James H., born April 1, 1868, a telegraph operator in the employ of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and Georgie Laird, born January 28, 1872. Mr. Davis' children have been well educated at the private schools of the county, and also at some of the prominent colleges of the State and of Tennessee, Mr. Davis being a friend to education, and taking active interest in all matters of importance to the county and State. At this time he has 432 acres of land, 230 under cultivation.

R. M. Davis, mayor, Newport, Ark. Mr. Davis has been a resident of Jackson County, Ark., for many years, and has been closely and usefully identified with its history throughout all that period of time. He was born in Madison County, Ala., near Huntsville, March 27, 1841, and is a son of Matthew and Sarah (Walls) Davis, the former a native of the Old Dominion, born near Lynchburg, and the mother a native of Alabama. They were married in Madison County, of the last named State, and emigrated to Marshall County, Miss., in about 1844. They remained there until 1856, and then moved to Arkansas, settling in Jackson County, where the father died in 1866. The



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mother had previously died in Mississippi. Their family consisted of nine children, only four living: Mrs. E. V. McDonald, Mrs. M. S. Ballard, Mrs. Anthony McDonald, and Richard M., who is the youngest of the family living. He was only thirteen years of age when he came to Arkansas, and finished his growth on a farm in this State. At the breaking out of the war, he was but eighteen years of age, and in 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Mississippi Regiment, at Pensacola, Fla. He was one of the first three men to leave the State of Arkansas, before the ordinance of secession was passed. He was at the battles of Shiloh, Prairie Grove, Helena, and in Gen. Price's raid through Missouri. He was wounded at the battle of Helena, by a gun-shot through the left leg. He served over four years in the Confederate army, and surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark. Afterward he engaged in the livery business at the last named place, and continued at this for about three years, when he embarked in the mercantile business, which he carried on for some time. He then began farming, but later went back to merchandising, which he continued until 1882, when he moved to Newport. He was here employed as clerk by E. L. Watson & Son, with whom he remained until February, 1888, and then took charge of the stock of goods now owned by P. V. Davis & Co. The firm carries a good line of groceries, etc., and are doing a good business. Mr. Davis was married, in 1863, to Miss Pauline Hudson, a native of South Carolina, who bore four children now living: Rush H., Daisy D., Mary E. and Fannie J. Mr. Davis is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In April, 1889, he was elected mayor of Newport, and is filling that position to the entire satisfaction of all. He has also served as alderman.

C. F. Dean, a prominent planter, of Jackson County, whose name is almost too well-known to need any comment, was born in Meigs County, Tenn., in 1853. His parents were Patrick and Caroline (Stanes) Dean, the former a native of Ireland and the latter from North Carolina. The father emigrated to America upon reaching his maturity, and settled in Tennessee, where he was afterward married. He was a very intellectual

man, and a school teacher by profession. He died in the State of Tennessee, while the mother survived him a number of years, and passed away in Jackson County, Ark., leaving three children yet living: Cornelius F., Margaret and James J. Cornelius was reared in Tennessee, where he remained until 1868, and then moved to Jackson County, Ark. For the first few years after his arrival he farmed on rented land, but his energy and shrewdness in business transactions have enabled him to accumulate about 347 acres of valuable land, with some 200 acres well under cultivation, almost all of which he has improved himself. His farm is situated on the west side of White River, opposite the city of Jacksonport, and the soil is some of the best in that section, being adapted to almost any kind of vegetable or grain, as well as a fine grazing country. In 1875 Mr. Dean was married to Miss Lizzie Delaney, by whom he has had two children: Stella and Archie. He is a member of the Legion of Honor, and one of the most successful men in Jackson County.

Maj. William Deen. One of the men who has contributed much to the development of Jackson County is Maj. Deen, a prominent planter and stock raiser of the county. He was born in Anson County, N. C., on February 18, 1825, and was the fourth in a family of eight children born to Red dick and Martha (Morre) Deen, both natives of the same State. The father was also a planter in Anson County, and during the earlier history of that county was a prominent figure in politics. The Major was reared on a farm, and educated in the district schools of his birthplace. In 1843 he was married to Miss Rebecca Price, from the same State, who subsequently died after a happy married life, leaving him one child, John, who is now a prominent physician and surgeon in Texas. In 1855 Maj. Deen was again married, in Anson County, his second wife being Miss Ann Lilly, and two years later he moved with his bride to Kemper County, Miss., where he bought a plantation, and became a leading citizen of that county, being at one time commissioned on the relief committee to look after the destitute of that section. In 1869 he moved to Woodruff County, Ark., and two years

afterward bought a timber tract of 320 acres, which was slightly improved. He has continued to improve the land and add to it on different occasions, until now he owns about 1,080 acres, and has some 400 acres under cultivation. His principal crops are corn and cotton, and he also raises some stock. Maj. Deen is not a very active politician, but he takes a deep interest in all matters that augur for the welfare of his county, and is very liberal in his aid toward all enterprises, which, in his judgment, will make it one of the foremost in the State. The Major and his wife, who both attend the Missionary Baptist Church, have had eight children born to their union: Marcus L. (residing in Texas), William T., Laura (now Mrs. McCauley), Fannie (also married), Benjamin and Simeon, all residing in the same township with their father except Marcus. Maj. Deen has been a valuable citizen to the community, and one whose efforts in building up his county have been well appreciated.

F. R. Dowell, assessor of Jackson County, farmer, miller and ginner, was born in Jackson County, May 10, 1851. His father, Henry J. Dowell, was born in Virginia, in 1814, moved to Kentucky, and in 1838 married Miss A. M. Boyce, who was born in Kentucky, in 1819. In 1849 they came to Jackson County, Bird Township, bought a farm of 160 acres, and improved and added to this until, at the time of his death, in 1881, it consisted of 2,200 acres, 500 under cultivation. Mr. Dowell was a strong Democrat, and served his township ten years as magistrate, and declined several other offices. The mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was the fourth of a family of six: Belle, J. H., Junius, D. C. and Mary S. J. H. served during the war in the Confederate army. Henry J. was a man of great energy, and was of much service to the early settlers in locating land, being thoroughly acquainted with the country. His wife still lives on the old homestead, at the age of seventy. The subject of our sketch was raised on the farm, received his education in the common schools of Jackson County, and also spent two years at the academy in Philadelphia, Izard County, Ark. He

left school at the age of twenty-two, and for ten years engaged in mercantile business at Tuckerman with his brother D. C., the firm being F. R. & D. C. Dowell. In the spring of 1882 he withdrew from the firm, and, having been appointed administrator of his father's estate, he took charge of that and engaged in farming and stock dealing. In 1883 he built a large saw-mill and cotton-gin, later adding the grist-mill. He also owns 160 acres of land, 100 of which are cultivated, and also has an interest in his father's estate. Mr. Dowell, in November, 1878, married Miss L. B. Billingslea, daughter of J. C. and Mary E. (Woolley) Billingslea, natives of Alabama, who came to Arkansas about 1867 and settled in Woodruff County, Mr. Billingslea being a prominent farmer and physician of that county, and dying in 1869. Our subject's wife was born May 19, 1858. They have had three children: Harry E. (born in 1880), Mary A. (born August 20, 1886; died March 7, 1888), and Henry J. (born September 2, 1888; died February 7, 1889). They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Dowell is an active member of the Democratic party, having served on both township and county committees. In September, 1888, he was elected assessor of Jackson County, which office he still holds. He has also held the office of school director, and is active in the cause of education, and in support of all public enterprises. He is now making preparations for entering the business of raising blooded stock.

D. C. Dowell, general merchant at Tuckerman, was born in Jackson County, in 1853, being a son of H. J. and A. M. (Boyce) Dowell, natives of Kentucky. The father, a farmer, emigrated to Jackson County, in 1849, settling in Bird Township, near Black River, and opened up considerable land in the county; his death occurred in 1881, his excellent wife still surviving. In their family were J. H. (now deceased,) Jimmie and Belle (who died young), F. R. (assessor of Bird Township) and M. L. (at home). The subject of our sketch was raised on the farm, educated in the district schools, and also at Izard County College. He aided at home in clearing the farm, and there engaged in mercantile business, and in 1874, at Tuck-

erman, in partnership with his brother, F. R. Dowell, erected the first store in the place, carrying a full line of notions, dry goods, groceries and drugs; this partnership continued till 1885, when our subject bought his brother's interest, they having been burned out in 1888, and in 1889 a good frame building was erected. October 16, 1879, Mr. Dowell married Ida Thoroughman, a native of Missouri, daughter of Thomas and Emily Thoroughman, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, the father then being an attorney in St. Louis, Mo., where they now reside. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dowell: Gracie, Lou (died in 1885, aged four years), Foster, D. C., Jr., and Taylor. Mr. Dowell during his lifetime in Jackson County has seen a vast change; he is one of the prominent citizens, and takes an active interest in furthering all projects for the good of the county.

G. W. Dudley, a highly-esteemed farmer and stock raiser of Jackson County, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1840. He was the third in a family of seven children born to Christopher S. and Louisa P. (Bandy) Dudley, of Tennessee, in which State the father was county surveyor of Bedford County for twenty-five years, and also engaged in farming quite extensively. The elder Dudley was a noted Democratic politician during his life, and one of the best orators of his party in that section. During his later days he occupied himself with his farm entirely until his death, in 1878, his excellent wife only surviving him one day. The seven children born to the parents are all living: Richard Houston resides in Nashville, Tenn., and is engaged in the wholesale hardware business; Marion resides in Glass Township; G. W. also lives in Glass Township; Harriet M., now Mrs. Luckner, of Franklin County, Tenn.; Fannie, now Mrs. Jarrett, residing in Tennessee; Guilford, residing in Nashville, Tenn., and in the hardware business; Robert M., residing at Nashville, and also in the hardware business. G. W. Dudley was reared to a farm life and attended the district schools of Bedford County, Tenn. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Senator Bates' regiment, and was mustered into service at Lynch-

burg, Va. He was engaged in the bombardment of Aqua Creek, on May 28, 1861; at Manassas, on July 22, and was a member of Claiborne's brigade at Shiloh. He also took part in the battle at Richmond, Ky. (when captain and colonel were both killed), at Perryville, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, and was severely wounded at both Perryville and Chickamauga. He was also at the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Calloun, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta and Decatur. At the last place he was again severely wounded, and fell on the spot where Gen. McPherson was killed. He lay on the battlefield for some time, unable to move, but was finally discovered and taken to the hospital at Macon, Ga. After his recovery he again returned to the front and went with Hood to Middle Tennessee. At Franklin he heard Gen. Claiborne give his last command to his brigadier generals:

Gentlemen, I have called you together to say to you that Gen. Hood commands that Franklin must be taken. He says that line of works (scanning the breastworks) must be taken. He says: "I want you, General, and your staff officers to lead your brigades, and impress it on the colonels and captains to lead their commands. I, myself, will lead the division, and the first man who fires a gun or dodges to the rear we will cut his head off and put it on a pole, and carry it through the streets of Nashville with 'COWARDICE' branded upon it."

He then waved them off, the battle commenced; and Gen. Claiborne was killed while storming the breastworks, as were also Gens. Smith and Granberry, while many of the officers were mortally wounded. After this event Mr. Dudley joined Gen. Forrest at West Point, Miss., and was with him at Selma, Ala., during the closing scenes. He surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., and returned to Tennessee, where he remained for a year, and then moved to Jackson County, Ark., where he commenced farming. In 1868 he was married, in this county, to Miss Mollie Raynor, of Tennessee, whose death occurred the same year, and, in 1875, he was married to Miss Caroline Laster, of Mississippi. In 1878 he made his first purchase of land and bought 170 acres on a timber tract, which he immediately set to work improving, and now has forty acres under cultivation. Mr. Dudley

has always been an active politician, and a valuable man to the Democratic party. He is very much interested in educational matters, and has served on the school board for some years. In secret societies he belongs to Thornburg Lodge No. 39, A. F. & A. M., and has been Worshipful Master, and is a member of Jackson Chapter No. 40, at Jacksonport. Four children were born to Mr. Dudley and his wife: George William, Robert Guilford, Richard Houston and Mary Louisa. Mr. Dudley has witnessed a great many changes in the county during his long residence here, and has noted the adversity and prosperity of Jackson County, as it fell and rose from year to year, until now it can take rank with the foremost through the efforts of citizens like himself.

Christopher Marion Dudley, farmer and stock raiser, now residing on Section 18, Township 14, was born in Bedford County Tenn., near Shelbyville, a son of Christopher S. and Louisa Peirce (Bandy) Dudley, both natives of Tennessee. There were ten children in this family, Christopher M. and William being the only ones living in Arkansas. The former was raised on a farm in his native State, where he attended the public schools, and also spent several terms at the Academy at Salem, coming to Arkansas November 7, 1860. His first purchase was of wild land, which he sold, and in 1868 or 1869 bought the farm on which he now resides, clearing and improving the same himself, and at the present time has upon his farm good house and stables, besides cotton-gin and grist-mill. Mr. Dudley is the owner of 746 acres, about 300 acres being cultivated. January 13, 1867, Mr. Dudley married Miss Letitia Bandy, of Arkansas. They had three sons and one daughter, George C., Richard Huston, Guilford and Louisa S., all of whom have had good school advantages; and Richard, a graduate of University of Tennessee, in the wholesale hardware house of Dudley Bros. & Lipscomb, at Nashville, Tenn. The other children at home, attending school. Mrs. Dudley died, and in 1880 he married Mrs. Sarah P. Maxy (*nee* Winfred); they have one daughter, Susan Mand. Mr. Dudley is a charter member of the Strangers' Home Lodge No. 391, Thorn-

burg, Lawrence County, Ark. He is progressive, and ready and willing to take an active part in all enterprises which, in his judgment, are for the best interests of the county and State.

Dr. M. M. Erwin, physician, surgeon and planter, is a native of East Tennessee, having been born in Knox County, June 8, 1849. His parents were Wade H. and Melinda (Kincaid) Erwin, of Tennessee, where their parents came from Virginia about 1812. The grandfathers on both sides, of English and Irish descent, were soldiers in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Mr. Erwin's father was a planter and mechanic, who, in 1852, came with his family to Independence, then to Lawrence County, and settled a large farm near Smithville, where he lived till his death, in 1882, his wife having died about three years previous. He served four years in the late war; was twice discharged and returned, and closed his military career after Price's raid through Missouri. Five of his sons were in the Confederate service, all of whom survived without a wound. Our subject's parents were consistent members of the Baptist Church, and his father an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, a strong temperance man, an active Democrat in politics, and served as justice of the peace several terms. The subject of this sketch, a highly-esteemed citizen of Auvergne, came to this State thirty-seven years ago. He was reared to farm life, spending his school days in the common schools of Arkansas. In 1868 he began the study of medicine, under Dr. Bevens, of Batesville, Ark.; was with him several years, when he began the practice of his profession in Lawrence, Craighead, Independence, Cross, and Jackson Counties. In 1873 he married Miss Kitty A. Wright, daughter of George W. and Liddia (Oldham) Wright, natives of Kentucky. Living in Lawrence County four years, he moved to Bower's Ridge, where he engaged in farming and stock raising, in connection with his practice, remaining ten years. In November, 1886, he removed to Auvergne, purchased farm and town property, and in March, 1886, associated with Dr. G. D. Clements in practice, and also in the conduct of the drug business, in which connection he still con-

tinues. Dr. Erwin is the ninth of a family of eleven children, and himself has a family of five living: Willie Lee, Claude Mayo, Ira H., Dovie and Josie R.; those who died were Alabama, George A. and May. He is a member of Newport Lodge No. 71, I. O. O. F., is a Democrat in politics, but conservative, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also takes an active part in support of schools, churches and public enterprises, and is thoroughly familiar with the development of the country since his residence here. He was one of the most liberal supporters of the Auvergne Academy, and one of the board to guarantee a support of that school until it should be made permanent. Dr. Erwin has a farm of 620 acres, 285 acres of which are cultivated. He was one of the first to prove that swamp lands could be successfully drained, and that small fruits could be successfully grown. One of his farms, the Wideman farm, was the first land cleared in the village, and it was done by the Indians.

John T. Flynn, superintendent of the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad, was born in Charleston, S. C., on January 10, 1840, and is a son of John T. and Louisa (Abram) Flynn, of New York and South Carolina, respectively. The father went to South Carolina, and was married in that State, afterward entering into business, which he carried on until after the war, when he returned to New York, where he died in 1881, the mother dying in South Carolina. They were the parents of five children, of whom three are yet living, John T. being the oldest. Young Flynn was born and reared in Charleston, and received his education in the public schools of that city. He commenced railroading at seventeen years of age, entering into the employ of what is now the Louisville & Nashville system, where he remained twenty years, first commencing as clerk in the freight department, and working himself up to be a division superintendent of that road. After leaving the employ of the Louisville & Nashville road, he went to Texas, and was made superintendent of the East Line & Red River Railroad for several years. He was then transferred to the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, as agent for some years,

and in 1887 became superintendent of the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad, which position he still occupies. Mr. Flynn has followed railroading almost all his life. He is one of the best informed men in railroad matters now in the State of Arkansas, and has a thorough knowledge of the workings of every department on his line. He is a genial, pleasant man, of good address, and very popular in that section, where he has a large circle of friends. In 1869 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Rasser, of South Carolina, and together they make their home at Newport, the headquarters of the road.

Charles Monroe Ford, planter and stock raiser, of Richwood Township, is a son of William and Nancy (Bunch) Ford, natives of North Carolina, and was born May 4, 1846. His parents came to Jackson County, Ark., in 1854, and in 1855 entered a quarter section in Section 11, Richwood Township, but sold this and went to Illinois in 1864. The subject of our sketch was one of a family of ten children, and received his education in the schools of the county. He married Miss Margaret A. Baleb, who had four children: Robert Newton (born December 14, 1873), Martha A. (born November 25, 1875), Nancy E. (born March 15, 1877), William Amos (born December 16, 1878). His first wife died in 1879, and he married Miss Eliza Jane Brown, of Tennessee. They have four children: Charles L. (born April 6, 1882), Laura Jane (born September 10, 1885), James Arthur (born August 4, 1887) and Rufus L. (born April 3, 1889). In 1868 or 1869 Mr. Ford purchased eighty acres of partly improved land on Section 11, and lived there until 1880, when he bought the farm on which he now lives. He now has 160 acres of fine corn and cotton land, about sixty-five acres unimproved, which is well stocked with good breeds of cattle and hogs. Mr. Ford is a member of Newport Lodge No. 397, A. F. & A. M., has been school director and justice of the peace, and is now postmaster at Ford postoffice. He takes quite an active part in politics, and also in educational and religious advancement.

Rev. W. R. Foster, a member of the White River Annual conference of the Methodist Episco-

pal Church, South, and pastor of the church at Auvergne Station, is a native of Madison County, Tenn., born September 16, 1828. His parents were Elijah B. and Ann (Smith) Foster, natives of South Carolina and Virginia, respectively; the father a farmer, and an energetic and prosperous man, emigrated to Tennessee when a young man, and there married. He was magistrate of his county for several years, and died January 20, 1845, his wife surviving him nine years, and departing this life in March, 1854. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Our subject is the eldest of six children: W. R., Sarah E., Harriet A., Fannie T., Julia P. and James L. Foster. W. R. was raised and received his education in Lauderdale County, Tenn. In 1851 he professed religion and joined the above named church. In December of the same year he came to Mississippi County, Ark., with his mother, where he was engaged in the wood business on the Mississippi River for two years, after which he moved, with his mother to Phillips County, Ark., where she departed this life in the faith of the Gospel. He engaged in farming for two years, and was licensed to preach on the 24th of August, 1855, by the Walnut Bend Quarterly conference, Helena district, Stephen S. Carlisle, presiding elder. In September, 1856, he was admitted, on trial, in the Arkansas Annual conference, as a traveling preacher, and was appointed to Salem Mission, where he had good success for a young preacher, about 144 persons being converted to the Christian religion, and some 200 added to the Church of God. At the close of that year (1857) he was appointed to the Lawrenceville circuit, where he met with some success, about sixty being brought into the church. In the fall of 1858 he was appointed to the Smithville circuit, where he had a good revival of religion, over 100 souls being converted. In the fall of 1859 he was appointed to Greensboro Mission, which he served two years with good success. Jonesboro was then a young town, and one of his appointments. In this town he preached the first sermon heard there, in a livery stable, and organized the church in that (now) city. In the fall of 1861 he was appointed

to the Walnut Bend circuit, where he was licensed to preach. The war was on, and but little was done in the work of the ministry. In the fall of 1862 he was appointed to Batesville Station and circuit, where he had a good revival of religion, all over his work. While on this work he was captured by the Federal soldiers, and was held in prison one month. While in prison the annual conference was held, and he was appointed to the Strawberry circuit. In the fall of 1864 he was appointed to the Smithville circuit, and for three years he served this work with happy results. In the fall of 1867 he was appointed presiding elder on the Yellville district, laboring with good results for three years. In 1870 he was transferred by Bishop Keener to the White River conference, and was appointed to Searcy Station, at which place he met with some success. In the fall of 1871 he was appointed to the Osceola circuit, where he served two years as pastor. In 1873 he was appointed presiding elder on the Mississippi district, which work he served four years with acceptability. In 1877 he was appointed to the Helena district, where he served two years. In 1879 he was appointed again to the Mississippi district, where he served the church four years longer. In the fall of 1883 he asked Bishop Granberry to relieve him from district work and give him a circuit. The request was granted, and he was appointed to Jonesboro circuit. The fall of 1884 he was appointed to Greensboro circuit, the fall of 1885 to Pleasant Hill (now Larado circuit), and in 1886 to Harrisburg circuit, and on this work he labored two years, with great success. In the fall of 1888 he was appointed to Auvergne Station. Rev. W. R. Foster was ordained deacon by Bishop Early in September, 1858. On account of the war the Bishop could not meet the annual conference, and he was not ordained elder until September, 1866, by Bishop G. F. Pierce. He was married, to Miss Mildred E. Barker, on the 11th of December, 1857, she being a native of Robertson County, Tenn. To them have been born six children: John C., Matilda A., William R. (died in early childhood), Dixie L. (a young lady of twenty-four years), Ida B. (seventeen years), and

Minnie P. (eight years). Mr. Foster is a member of Jonesboro Masonic lodge; also Jonesboro Royal Arch Chapter, and of R. & S. M., Harrisburg Council. He was made a Mason in Ritchman lodge, in Cotton Plant, St. Francis County, Ark., in 1858. He is now closing up his thirty-third year's work in the ministry, all in the State of Arkansas. He never has been a supernumerary, nor a superannuated preacher, and he loves the itinerant ministry to-day as he loves his own life. Many have told him they would be stars in his crown when they get home to Heaven.

Joseph P. Foushee, farmer and stock raiser of Union Township, Jackson County, is a son of Lloyd and Mary (Lambert) Foushee, natives of North Carolina, the father being of French descent. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Elijah Foushee, a native of Paris, France, came to America in 1774, and participated in our Revolutionary War, supposedly under the immediate command of Gen. Washington. Daniel Foushee, brother of Lloyd, and Joab and Eli Lambert, uncles of our subject, participated in the War of 1812. George Washington Foushee and Elijah Foushee were in the War of 1861, Elijah being present at the surrender of Gen. R. E. Lee, at Appomattox, in 1865. Joseph P. Foushee was a member of the North Carolina militia, with the rank of captain, at the breaking out of the Civil War, which position he filled for three years, in Company B, Sixth Regiment, North Carolina Infantry, Home Guards. William F. Foushee, being colonel of militia, retained that position in the Home Guards for about three years. Elijah Foushee, the grandfather, married Miss Anna Stewart, in Chatham County, N. C. They had a family of ten children. Joseph F. married Miss Fannie Sanders, of Irish descent, a native of North Carolina, and they have had six children: James (born December 8, 1848), William A. (born in 1852), Mary (married Thomas J. Sconyers, of Alabama), Fannie E. (married William Harwell), Eliza P. (married John Baker, of Tennessee), and George V. (at home). Mr. Foushee has had some education, and has given all his children good schooling, providing for them liberally as they have grown up, married, and left home, but still has

plenty, owning 640 acres of good average cotton land. As an instance of Mr. Foushee's kindheartedness, may be mentioned the fact that he is now raising and providing for two orphan children, and a place in this volume may well be accorded such an individual. Mr. Foushee is a member of the American Legion of Honor, of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Missionary Baptist Church, his wife and the members of his family also belonging to the latter.

N. M. Gardner was born in Henderson County, West Tenn., July 7, 1830, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (McLernan) Gardner, natives of North Carolina, who at an early day, in 1824, moved to Henderson County, Tenn., and engaged in farming. Mr. Gardner, though an uneducated man, by hard work accumulated quite a property, owning 3,000 acres at the time of his death, which occurred in Tennessee, at the age of seventy years, his excellent wife dying some years later. Grandfather Joseph Gardner served in the Revolutionary war. Our subject, the sixth in a family of ten, was raised on the farm, and aided in clearing up the land; he was educated in the subscription schools of Tennessee. In 1859 he came to Jackson County, settling in Bird Township, where he bought 400 acres of land, sixty-five acres being cleared; after clearing sixty acres more, he sold the land, and in 1869 engaged in the mercantile business, in which he is now engaged, as the proprietor of a general store, carrying a full line of groceries, dry goods, and shelf hardware; this was the first store opened in the place. Mr. Gardner also has a farm of 475 acres, 250 being under cultivation, on which are raised principally cotton, corn and oats, and some stock. June 23, 1857, our subject married Lavinia R. Hardgrave, of Madison County, Tenn., daughter of F. R. and Melvina (Woodfolk) Hardgrave, of Tennessee. Her father came to Jackson County, in 1866, his death occurring at Kenyon, in 1878, his wife dying in Tennessee. They have two children: Emerson D., attending Batesville College, and Mattie Lou, attending the public school at Batesville, where the family reside during the school year. Mr. Gardner also owning property in that place. Mr. Gardner is a

Democrat, having been brought out by the party as representative, and made a strong run. He is a member of Tuckerman Lodge No. 192, and was made a Mason in Tennessee. He is practically a self-made man, having made what he has by his own efforts, and has always been actively interested in everything, for the good of the county, aiding liberally in all public enterprises.

Eugene Bailey Gillim, farmer and stock raiser, residing in the village of Swifton, Jackson County, is a native of Daviess County, Ky., having been born October 3, 1849. His parents were Hamilton B. and Middie Gillim. Our subject was raised on a farm in Kentucky, and received his education in that State at Pleasant Valley High School. He made his home in Independence, and taught several terms in Independence County during the summer months, working on a farm during the remainder of the year. In 1874 he came to Jackson County, rented a farm near Tupelo, where he put in crops in 1874 and 1875. Mr. Gillim came to Swifton in 1878, and engaged in mercantile business with Mr. A. D. Bailey, bought Mr. Bailey's interest in 1879, and finally sold out to H. P. Mortensen. He prospected for a location, and finally invested in lots at Morrillton, remained there about nine months, when he sold his property at a nice profit, and in 1880 returned to Jackson County and bought 480 acres of land, about twenty acres improved, where he moved his family, and now has 125 acres under cultivation. In 1888 he erected the comfortable house in Swifton in which he resides, working on it at odd times when not engaged in farm work. His first wife was Miss Clara B. Caviness, of Jackson County, a native of Tennessee, by whom he had two children, one, Corilla, born August 26, 1875, now living. Mrs. Gillim died February 11, 1878, and in 1879 he married Miss Willie E. Moon; they have four children: Otis Eugene, born June 10, 1880; Julia, born January 21, 1883; John M., born May 19, 1886, and Robert L., born March 10, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Gillim are members of the Christian Church at Swifton. Mr. Gillim is a member of Thornburg Lodge No. 371, Stranger's Home, Lawrence County, Ark., and is a supporter of all worthy movements.

J. M. Glass, Sr., planter and stock raiser, Swifton, Ark. Mr. Glass, who is also numbered among the first-class farmers and stock raisers of the county, came originally from Fayette County, Ill., where he was born in 1829. He was one of the first settlers of this township, after whom it was named, and the only original settler living in the same. He was the fifth of six children born to Elisha W. and Eleanor (Taylor) Glass, natives of the Old Dominion, but both of whom were reared in Illinois near Golconda, Gallatin County. Elisha Glass came with his father, Dudley Glass, to Illinois in 1802, but went to Tennessee in 1820, and settled in Weakley County, of that State. He was there married, and there remained, engaged in farming, until in September, 1829, when he bought land and settled in Fayette County, Ill. He improved several farms, but in 1845 moved to Miller County, Mo., settling in Richwood Township, where his death occurred in 1851. His wife afterward moved to Hill County, Texas, and died in April, 1884. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch moved to Fayette County, Ill., at an early day, where he died, in 1843, at the age of sixty-six years. He was a soldier in the Seminole War. J. M. Glass, Jr., was taught the duties of farm life during boyhood, and received a fair education in the district schools of Illinois. He went with his parents to Miller County, Mo., was engaged in clearing and developing the farm, and in 1850 made his way to Jackson County, Ark., and settled in Bird Township. During the fall of 1851-52 he taught school on Black River, and boarded with Henry Miller. In the last named year he entered eighty acres of land near Independence County, but later sold that, then invested in more land in 1854, again sold out, and from 1854 to 1857 was engaged in the real estate business. In 1856 he purchased 167 acres of land, and commenced improving the same, erecting a cabin and planting a good orchard. From time to time he added to this farm, until he now owns 467 acres with 150 acres under cultivation. At the beginning of the war he was the owner of 800 acres but afterward sold some of this. He was elected county surveyor in 1860, serving until

1862, and in July of that year enlisted in Company A, in Capt. Henry's company, and was mustered into service at Clover Bend, Lawrence County, Ark. He participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, and was in many skirmishes while on detached duty. In the fall of 1863 he was sent home on recruiting service by orders of Gen. Smith, and organized a company of which he was elected first lieutenant, serving thus until November, 1864, when he was made adjutant, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. He was in Thomas H. McCray's brigade, was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri and Arkansas, and was in active service until the close of the war. He surrendered the company at Jacksonport, June 5, 1865, after which he returned to the duties on the farm. He was married, in Jackson County, on the 7th of November, 1857, to Miss Amanda K. Bandy, a native of Bedford County, Tenn., and nine children were born to them, four now living, viz.: Fannie, born October 18, 1858, and is now Mrs. A. Catlett, Prairie Grove, Ark.; John M., born February 16, 1863, and is at home; Lucy E., born December 25, 1866, and Carrie A., born in July, 1873; E. W. died in 1880, at the age of twenty years; two died in infancy: Samuel died in 1875, at the age of five years, and George died in 1884, at the age of four years. After his marriage Mr. Glass located on his present fine farm, and there he has since remained. He is quite active in politics, and votes with the Democratic party. He discharged such duties as were incumbent upon the office of justice of the peace in 1858 and 1860, and has always taken an earnest part in all educational affairs, having served on the school board for about twelve years. He resided for a short time in Izard County, for the purpose of educating his children, and in this he has been successful.

George W. Goddard is the popular proprietor of the Planters' Hotel, at Newport, Ark., and is a native of Wayne County, N. Y., born on the 2d of December, 1840. He is one of six living members of a family of eight children born to Edwin P. and Maria (Fillmore) Goddard, and is their third child in order of birth. He was reared and educated in

York State, and like the majority of natives of the "Empire State" he is intelligent and enterprising. After making his home with his parents until he attained his majority, he went to Leavenworth, Kan., where he was employed in the quartermaster's and sutler's department for several years during the war, and he was thereafter employed on the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad for some time. His next enterprise was to engage in the hotel business, at Salina, Kan., but this enterprise he gave up, after a short time, to go to Old Mexico, where he spent a year or two in investigating a mining interest. Subsequently he opened and developed the Bellville Zinc Mines, in Jasper County, Mo., putting up the improved reduction works, and these mines he operated, with good results, for several years. His next business enterprise was to engage as a clerk in a hotel at Joplin, Mo., and from this point he returned to Old Mexico. After a time he settled in Little Rock, Ark., where he became manager of the Deming House, continuing in this capacity for about three years. The following year he ran a hotel at Hot Springs, Ark., and in the month of October, 1887, he came to Newport, and took control of the Planter's Hotel, which is a strictly first-class house. His establishment contains forty rooms, and the meals he serves are always of the best quality, and are palatable and well cooked. Mr. Goddard is connected with the mining interests of Marion County, and his mine gives promise of becoming one of the finest in the United States. Socially, Mr. Goddard is a member of the K. of P. He was married, in 1888, to Mrs. P. V. Sparks, the former proprietress of the Windsor Hotel. Edwin P. Goddard and wife were born in the State of New York, and in 1856 they emigrated to Knox County, Ill., and until 1860 were residents of Abingdon. In the latter year they removed to Leavenworth, Kan., where the father died in 1867, still survived by his widow, who resides in that city.

Andrew J. Greenhaw (deceased), a native of Alabama, was born November 20, 1813. His father, Gabriel Greenhaw, who was born August 9, 1783, came to this country from the eastern shores

of Scotland, and, after living in Alabama, removed to Mississippi, where he died. Andrew J. located in Jackson County, Ark., about 1840, where, for several years, he rented land and carried on farming. In 1850 he settled on the farm upon which his widow now resides, in Village Township, which, at the time of his purchase, was entirely unimproved, and covered with forest trees. He hung up a log-chain to mark the place for his cabin, which he afterward erected in the most crude way. He then went to work to clear and cultivate his land, which required years of labor and economy, but his toil was rewarded, for at the time of his death he owned in all 640 acres of land, of which 200 acres were under cultivation. He devoted his time and attention entirely to farming and stock raising, and became a prominent man of Jackson County. During the war he was a member of the Home Guards, but saw no active service. After the war he was elected county treasurer, and also served as coroner. Mr. Greenhaw was married March 5, 1844, to Lucinda Pistole, daughter of David Pistole, a native of Virginia, who emigrated to Middle Tennessee, and thence to New Madrid County, Mo., where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Greenhaw were the parents of nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: James A., born in December, 1847 (married September 27, 1866, to Mattie E. George); Mary, born July 1, 1851 (now the wife of Robert A. Spinks); Susan, born October 6, 1852 (wife of Rev. E. A. Garrison, of Trinidad, Col.); Isaac N., born May 27, 1854, and John, born January 15, 1860. Those deceased were Lucy A., born December 18, 1844, died in February, 1846; William D., born March 20, 1846, died June 9, 1859; Anthony, born April 25, 1849, died November 24, 1877, and Nicholas, born August 31, 1855, died at Center Point, Tex., May 16, 1884. The father died February 22, 1872, and his widow is still living on the homestead. The Greenhaw family now have in their possession 800 acres of land, of which 400 acres are under cultivation. The land is all in one tract, and the different members of the family all have their homes upon it. The principal products are corn and cotton, and some attention is paid to stock raising. They are enterprising and

successful farmers, and an honor to the parent, who was one of Jackson County's pioneers.

Benjamin F. Grimes, farmer and stock raiser, now residing on Section 6, and owning land on Sections 5, 6, 8 and 17, is a son of Lewis and Ruthy B. (Embry) Grimes, natives of Kentucky. Lewis was a son of James and Sallie Bryan (Boone) Grimes, natives of Virginia, Sallie Grimes being a sister of Daniel Boone, the Kentucky pioneer. The subject of our sketch was born in Fayette County, Ky., March 24, 1836, receiving his education partly in the private schools of his native State; he also attended the State Normal School, of Columbia, S. C., and finished his education at Bethany College, Virginia, in 1854, when he returned home, where he engaged in farming and stock raising, finding a market for his horses and mules in South Carolina. In 1860 he purchased 122 acres of land in Bourbon and Nicholas Counties. June 5, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-eighth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Confederate States Army, serving fourteen months as a private, when he received a commission from the secretary of war of the Confederate States of America, to raise a regiment, which was mustered into service in November, 1862, and was ordered to McMinnville, Tenn., under Gen. John H. Morgan, and finally entered the secret service. In the winter of 1863 Col. Grimes was captured, taken to Lexington, Ky., and thrown into what was known as Gen. John H. Morgan's nigger prison; he was kept there ten days, when he was transferred to Kemper Barracks, Cincinnati, where he was kept in solitary confinement four months and twenty-three days, during which time he was court-martialed and sentenced to death on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, but six hours before the time for the execution he made his escape by bribing the guards with money given him by a lady friend, and by sliding down a lightning-rod, hand over hand, thirty feet. He took the train for St. Louis, but, fearing danger, stopped off at Lawrence Station, Ill. During his long service, Col. Grimes participated in the battles of Picketon, Chancellorsville, South Mountain, Antietam, seven days' fight before Richmond, Spottsylvania, Hartersville, Perryville, and many skirmishes, too num-

erous to mention. April 4, 1882, Col. Grimes married Mrs. Hebe (Grayson) Butler, daughter of Col. William P. B. Grayson, of Kentucky, who was a son of Robert Harrison Grayson. Col. Grimes is a member of the Christian Church, his wife being a member of the Episcopal, having been confirmed with her father, at his death-bed, in 1873, by Bishop Cummings.

John Q. Guynn, who resides near Newport, in Jackson County, came to Arkansas from Christian County, Ky., in 1861. He is a son of Randolph and Elizabeth (Collins) Guynn, the latter of whom died in Jacksonport, Ark., February 27, 1887, and is buried in the cemetery near Jacksonport. John Q. Guynn was born June 6, 1832, and lived in Kentucky until he emigrated to Arkansas, in 1861, as before stated. He received his education in the Counties of Trigg and Christian, of his native State. January 13, 1857, he married Miss Catherine Stenibaugh, a native of Trigg County, Ky. To them were born two children: John M. (born March 8, 1858, in Trigg County, Ky.) and William A. (born March 6, 1868.) John M. Guynn was married December 15, 1882, to Miss Minnie Pistole, of Jacksonport, Jackson County; he is now employed in the freight depot of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. Mr. Guynn first engaged in farming, on rented land, and has ever since devoted his attention to the pursuit of agriculture, with the exception of two years, during which he served in the Confederate army. His first purchase of land was in 1862, and consisted of 160 acres in Cache Township, Jackson County, which was cultivated land. In 1872 he sold out and bought 300 acres in Sections 24 and 25, Jefferson Township, upon which were some small improvements. He now has about 160 acres under cultivation, has erected four good tenant houses and two dwellings, one of the dwelling-houses being built for his son John M., and the other by himself. Mr. Guynn is now renting his farm, which is situated midway between Jacksonport and Newport. He at present leases a farm about one mile east of Newport, where he has lived a year and a half. After the death of his first wife our subject married Mrs. Eliza (Holdby) Pistole, March 11,

1878. They are members of the Shiloh congregation of the Christian Church, at Deaz. Mr. Guynn is also a member of Jacksonport Lodge No. 191, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to Jacksonport Chapter No. 40, R. A. M.

Howell Jesse Hale, a farmer and stock raiser, residing on Section 34, in Grubbs Township, Jackson County, came to Arkansas when about four years of age with his parents, John and Jane (Tatum) Hale, both natives of Georgia. John Hale located in Independence County about 1853, and of the four children born to himself and wife but two are now living, our subject and a sister, who married Mr. T. M. Owens, and now lives in Indian Territory, near Oklahoma. Mr. H. J. Hale was born January 30, 1854. He married Miss Nancy C. Sullens, a native of Arkansas, who was born and married on the place now owned by Mr. Hale. She died in 1880, the mother of two children, one of whom, Julia A., died in 1876; the other, James, was born in 1877. In 1885 Mr. Hale married Miss Nora Robinson, of Jackson County. To the latter union have been born two children, of whom Alberta died in 1887, and Clara, born June 4, 1888, still survives. After the death of his first wife Mr. Hale came into possession of her old homestead, which she inherited from her father, containing 355 acres, to which Mr. Hale has added 460 acres. He now has 260 acres under cultivation and has erected upon the place seven tenant houses, as well as good barns, a cotton-gin, and saw and corn-mill. In clearing his land Mr. Hale uses such of the timber as will make a good quality of lumber for building purposes, for which he finds a ready market in the neighborhood and adjoining townships. He is a member of Newport Lodge A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to that Christian Church known as Robinson's Chapel.

Isaac W. Hankins, by occupation a farmer and stock raiser, was born in Georgia, and when but three years of age came to Arkansas with his parents, Elijah and Celia (Brook) Hankins, both natives of Georgia. The parents located in Craighead County, Ark., in 1856, removing to Jackson County, in 1864, where they rented the McElrath farm in Grubbs Township, upon which they lived

two or three years, and afterward moved to a place in Village Township, known as the Qualls farm, where both died, the mother surviving her husband only three years. To this worthy couple were born nine children, whose names in the order of their birth are as follows: J. W., born in 1853; Winnie, R., born in 1858; Mintia D., born in 1879; Melia, born in 1881; Noria F., born in 1886, and Strator W., born in 1889. Isaac W. Hankins, the only son, received the most of his education in the common schools of Village Township. Mr. Hankins married Miss Winnie R. Freeman, a native of Johnson County, Ark., and took his bride to a home he had prepared on a small farm on Section 28, Grubbs Township, Jackson County, where they commenced life, living there about five years. Three of their children were born on this place. In 1882 Mr. Hankins rented the farm upon which he now lives, on Section 29, which he purchased in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Hankins have had six children, of whom but four are living, two having died in infancy. Those living are Mintia D., Melia A., Nora and Strator. The parents are both members of the Christian Church, worshiping with the congregation at Robinson's Chapel. Mr. Hankins is also a member of the Wheel, an organization for the promotion of the interests of the farmers.

J. A. Harlan. One of the best examples of enterprise to be seen in Jacksonport is the business of Mr. Harlan. This gentleman was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., on January 1, 1851, and is a son of David and Sarah (McMullen) Harlan, of North Carolina, who emigrated to Tennessee shortly after their marriage, where they remained several years, and from there to Mississippi, where the father died in 1855. After his death the mother returned to Tennessee, where she is still residing. They were the parents of five children, of whom four are yet living: Cullen M., Idotha (wife of Guy Smith), Bettie (wife of Dr. J. M. Higlin) and John A. The mother of these children was three times married, and by her second husband had one daughter, Jennie Black. John A. was reared principally in Tennessee, and received his education in that State. In 1869 he came to Jacksonport, and was engaged in

farming for five years. He afterward embarked in commercial life, and became one of the leading business men of that city, as well as one of the most popular men, socially. He carries a fine stock of general merchandise, and has earned a reputation for square dealing, the best goods and lowest prices, that has enabled him to build up a large patronage in Jackson County. In 1880 Mr. Harlan was married to Miss Lulu Simpson, by whom he has had three children: Cullen D., Elden B. and Ethel A. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Legion of Honor, as well as the Knights of Honor. Besides his mercantile interests, he owns several hundred acres of valuable land, and altogether enjoys a liberal prosperity.

B. F. Harris was the third in the family of five children born to John and Jane (Goodrich) Harris, and his birth occurred in Madison County, Tenn., in 1856. The parents were natives of Tennessee. John Harris was a planter by occupation, and settled in Glass Township, Jackson County, Ark., in 1860, purchasing 400 acres of land, which he partly improved, and which was his home until his death, in December, 1872; his wife died in 1870. Of the children, two are living beside our subject: J. G., who resides in Jackson County, and Elizabeth E., now Mrs. Hill, living at Swifton. B. F. Harris was reared to the pursuit of farming, receiving his education in the district schools of Jackson County. He aided his father in clearing and improving the home farm, and commenced farming for himself on the same tract. Mr. Harris was married in Jackson County, in 1880, to Emma J. Moon, a native of Calhoun County, Ark., and their three children are John Leroy, Thomas Edwin, and Tennessee. After his marriage, our subject settled where he now resides, near the village of Swifton, where he owns 160 acres of good farm land, of which 100 acres are under cultivation. He pays considerable attention to stock raising, owning some valuable stock. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and well known in the township, where they are highly esteemed. Politically, Mr. Harris is a Democrat in his political preferences, though he takes no active interest in politics.

Albert Walter Harris, farmer and stock raiser, of Breckinridge Township, was born March 25, 1859, in Alabama. His parents were Fletcher Harris (born in Alabama, in 1833, died in 1877) and Sallie A. (Walls) Harris, of Alabama (born in 1836, and died January 29, 1889). Our subject was educated in the public schools of Jackson County, Ark. Upon the death of his father, he came into possession of some sixty acres of the old homestead, twenty-five acres of which were cultivated. He now owns 220 acres of land, forty acres cultivated. At one time, in company with his brother, James, he engaged in the mercantile business, erecting a building on the homestead, where they continued six years, moving to Tupelo in 1885, and selling out in 1888. In 1883 Mr. Harris married Miss Martha Ellen Rotenburg, of Alabama; they have three children: Laura Jane (born in November, 1883), Maud Ethel (born February 11, 1885) and Lena (born May 14, 1887.) Mr. Harris is a Democrat, public-spirited and progressive, taking an active interest in things educational, social and religious.

George C. Harrison, planter and miller, is a native of Mississippi, and was born March 23, 1834. His parents were natives of Tennessee, and, both dying before our subject was one year old, he was raised by an uncle—G. C. Harrison. He lived on a farm, never attending school, and the considerable knowledge he has was gathered since his majority. At the age of nineteen he began life for himself, engaging in farming as an overseer, in Prairie County, Ark., where he remained till 1857. He has been three times married—in 1853 to Miss Mary Henderson, of St. Francis County, Ark. They had one child, Arthur, the wife dying in 1857. In 1863 he married Miss Sarah Bray, of St. Francis County, daughter of Henry and Fanny Bray, the father a farmer and Baptist minister. By this union there were four children: Della (died at fifteen), Henry, William, and George (married and living in Jackson). Mrs. Harrison died in 1882, and in 1884 Mr. Harrison married Mrs. Sumette Mallory, widow of James Mallory, who had two children, Anna and Hannah O., aged fifteen and twelve years. In 1872 Mr. Harrison came to Centerville, Jackson County, Ark., where he lived

five years, and in 1877 bought ninety-one acres of new land, which he cleared, later adding forty acres to it, and has 100 acres of cleared land. He has since added forty acres to that, making 171 acres in that farm in Union Township. In 1885 he gave his wife a farm of eighty-five acres, seventy-five of which are cleared, lying half a mile northwest of Auvergne. Together, they now own 570 acres, 350 of which are now under cultivation. In 1882 he began ginning cotton with his own machinery, on his farm, in Union Township, insured his customers against loss by fire, and in October, 1885, the gin, together with eighteen bales of his customers' cotton and three bales of his own, were totally destroyed by fire, being a total loss. In 1886 he built his present gin and the grist-mill at Auvergne. This gin is the best in Jackson County, having a capacity of fifteen bales. He does a general ginning business, and buys his tenants' crops. In 1861 our subject enlisted in the Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment, was made lieutenant of Company B, serving one year, when he was discharged. He re-enlisted in Capt. Anderson's company, Col. Dobbins' regiment, where he served until the surrender, in 1865. He was never wounded, but in the battle of Belmont, in which he was engaged, seven bullets were sent through his clothing. He was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri, and was at the battle of Lexington. He was also at the battle of Pilot Knob, and the last skirmish was at Fayetteville, Ark., in the winter of 1864. Mr. Harrison votes the Democratic ticket, and is conservative; is a member of the Masonic order, of the Knights of Honor and the A. L. of H. He and his wife are members of the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, respectively. He also contributes to the support of the churches, schools, and all other enterprises for the good of the county.

J. Y. Harrison, a prosperous and enterprising farmer of Jefferson Township, was born in Christian County, Ky., near Hopkinsville, on the 22d of April, 1847. His parents were Robert and Isabella (Means) Harrison, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother from Kentucky. The elder Harrison moved to Kentucky in his youth, and was

afterward married in that State, taking his bride to Arkansas in 1850, and locating in Jackson County, near Jacksonport. He entered a tract of land in Bird Township, where he commenced cultivating the soil, and remained until his death in 1874. The mother yet survives him as well as five children: Margaret, wife of A. D. Anderson; James, Robert, Frank and Mary, the latter married to C. B. Coe. J. Y. Harrison, one of the sons, came to Arkansas when only three years of age, and grew to manhood in this State, receiving in the meantime the best education afforded by the schools of that period. He left his parents when eighteen years old, in 1867, with 85 cents in money. He has always made farming his vocation, and after his marriage located on a tract of land in Bird Township, where he resided and cultivated the soil until 1863, when he removed to his present residence and rented land up to 1881, and then buying 160 acres. He now owns 740 acres of some of the most valuable land in that section, and has 320 acres under cultivation, 180 acres of which were cleared and improved by himself alone. The principal crop is corn and cotton, and of the former this year he has had 300 acres, and 200 acres of the latter. Besides his farm Mr. Harrison deals extensively in stock, having splendid facilities for that business, and raises some of the finest horses, cattle and mules in that section. He also owns a cotton-gin, grist and saw-mill, and raises some grass for the market. In 1869 he was married to Miss Mary Hunter, by whom he has had eight children: Emma, Ida, Minnie, Norah and Pinkey (both deceased), Bertha, Spriggs and Cleveland. In politics Mr. Harrison is a Democrat, and a valuable man to his party, as well as a popular citizen of his county.

Robert H. Harvey, planter and stock raiser, was born in North Carolina, in 1830, the third in a family of nine children of William and Josephine (Harrington) Harvey, of North Carolina. William came to Jackson County, in 1850, settling in Bird Township, where he made his permanent home, dying in 1885 at the age of eighty-two. His wife died some years ago. Of the family there are living Emma (now Mrs. Poe), Robert, Simeon

(of Oregon), Benjamin (of Oregon), and W. R., who has a large farm in the upper part of Jackson County. Our subject was raised on the farm, received his education in the subscription schools of Tennessee, and came to Jackson County at the age of twenty and engaged in overseeing on plantations for nine years. In 1859 he married Mary B. Palmer, daughter of Samuel and Louisa (Means) Palmer, of Kentucky (both deceased), who came to Jackson County in 1850. After his marriage he entered forty acres of land where he now resides, on which he planted an orchard, and otherwise improved and added to it, until now he has 400 acres, with about 200 under cultivation, raising cotton and corn, and grade stock. Mr. Harvey is a Democrat, has been road overseer, and always takes an active interest in school work, and aids liberally in public enterprises. In 1869 Mrs. Harvey died, leaving three children: Herbert (killed at Tuckerman, in 1879), Samuel and Maggie B. (now Mrs. Shoaat, residing in Texas). In February, 1878, Mr. Harvey married Josephine Thomas, of Tennessee, daughter of Columbus and Elizabeth (Long) Thomas, of South Carolina, early settlers of Tennessee. Mrs. Harvey has had two children, both deceased. On his farm Mr. Harvey has a cotton-gin and grist-mill, and does a general business for people in the vicinity.

William R. Harvey, a planter and stock raiser, of Glass Township, Jackson County, is one of the pioneer settlers of that county. He was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., in 1843, and was the tenth in a family of thirteen children born to William M. and Josephine (Blunt) Harvey, natives of North Carolina. William M. Harvey settled in Hardeman County, Tenn., in an early day; he owned and operated there a large plantation until 1849, when he emigrated to Jackson County, Ark., entering land in Bird Township. He cut a road to his claim, upon which he erected a small log cabin and commenced clearing and improving his land; this was his home until 1872, in which year he went to Oregon, remaining in that State until 1876, when he returned to Jackson County, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in August, 1886. The mother of our sub-

ject died in 1860. William R. was reared on the farm, and received the limited advantages of the subscription schools, assisting his father in the meantime in clearing the farm. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, Capt. Hooker's company, for two years, and was assigned to Gen. Vandorn's bodyguard, being afterward transferred to John McRay's brigade, Col. Young's regiment; he was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Rockfence, Pilot Knob, Jefferson City, and was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri and Arkansas, to Fayetteville. At the close of the war Mr. Harvey returned to Jackson County and engaged in farming, purchasing a tract of 280 acres in Bird Township, which was partly improved; in 1880 he sold out and removed to Glass Township, where he first bought 440 acres, upon which was considerable improvement, and to which he has since added until he now owns in all 700 acres, with over 220 acres under cultivation, one of the finest stock farms in the township, as it is well watered. Mr. Harvey devotes a good deal of attention to stock raising, owning about sixty head of cattle, forty horses, and a large drove of hogs. He annually raises about 100 acres of cotton. Mr. Harvey was married, in Bird Township, in 1865, to Miss Eliza Bettisworth, who was born in Tennessee, and is a daughter of George and Sarah (Anderson) Bettisworth, natives of Kentucky, who removed to Independence County, Ark., in 1850. Mr. Bettisworth, who was a saddler by trade, died in 1855; his widow, who removed to Pocahontas, Randolph County, in 1861, died in 1880. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, viz: Joseph, William, Sydney, Arthur, and Ross (who died in 1877, at the age of four years). Mr. Harvey is an active politician, working and voting with the Democratic party. He is an enterprising farmer, and fully alive and interested in the advancement and development of the county.

Dr. W. H. Heard. One of the earliest physicians to settle in Jackson County was Dr. Heard, who was born in Chicot County, on June 13, 1840. He is a son of John and Harriet N. (Hardy) Heard, of Georgia and Kentucky, respectively. The maternal grandfather was a colonel in the War of 1812,

who was one of the earliest settlers, and died in Jackson County. Dr. Heard's father, John Heard, was an extensive planter in Drew County, where he died during the war, the mother dying some time previous. They were the parents of six children, two of whom are still living: Dr. William H. and Emma (wife of Samuel Holloway). The Doctor was reared on the plantation in Arkansas, and was comparatively young when his parents died. He was attending school at the Georgetown College, in Kentucky, when the War of the Rebellion began, but when the news came into the school-room his youthful ardor was fired with the ambition to become a soldier, and he exchanged the books and orders of his spectacled professor to shoulder the musket and listen to the drum-beat and cannon. He enlisted in Company D, of the First Arkansas regiment, and served through the entire war, taking part in the battles of Farmington, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Perryville, campaigning through Georgia and in the retreat at Franklin, where he was captured and taken prisoner to Camp Douglas. He was here confined for six months, and then taken to the city of New Orleans and exchanged, and at Natchez received his parole. During his many battles he received a number of wounds, but happily recovered from all of them, and lives to-day to recount to his children the scenes of his struggle for the lost cause. After the war was over he returned to Jackson County, and began the study of medicine, and in 1869 graduated from the University of Louisville, and immediately commenced practicing. After an arduous practice of seven years he went to New York City in the fall of 1876, attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and received an *ad eundem* diploma from that institution in the spring of 1877. Up to the present time no man in the profession has exceeded his reputation as a skillful physician and surgeon, and, as a consequence, his practice is one of the largest in Jackson County. Dr. Heard was chosen as acting assistant surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, and has held that position since 1882. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and has served on the board of examiners for some time.

and in 1878 he was elected county treasurer, and served one term. In 1879 the Doctor was married to Miss Mattie Foushee, by whom he has had two children: Kate P. and Walter L. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, also the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Honor. Politically, the Doctor is a Democrat, and one of the strongest supporters of that party. He attends the Methodist Church, and is also one of the directors of the Newport Bank.

Capt. James T. Henderson, a prominent and influential man of Jackson County, and the father of Auvergne, the town where he resides, is a native of Giles County, Tenn., and was born September 14, 1835. His parents were Benjamin Franklin and Nancy C. (Blackwood) Henderson, natives of North Carolina, and of Irish and English ancestry. The parents were married in Northern Alabama, and in 1834 moved to Giles County, Tenn., locating upon a large plantation, where they reared their family of four children. B. Franklin Henderson was an active and influential Democrat, and the family were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. James T. was the eldest of the children; the others are Eliza J., who became the wife of Robert L. Davis, in April, 1857; Emma, wife of R. M. Laird, a merchant and farmer of Auvergne; and John C., a farmer and stock raiser, also of Auvergne. Benjamin Franklin Henderson died in the early part of 1849, which sad event made it necessary for James T., who was then attending college in Tennessee, to return home and assist his mother in the management of his father's estate; the mother died in 1856, leaving him sole manager at the age of twenty-one. He was made joint administrator, and Henry Henderson, a colored slave, was appointed foreman under our subject's direction. In 1857 Mr. Henderson was employed by John T. Shapard, of Elkton, as a cotton buyer, in which he was successful, and was subsequently engaged in the store of John T. Shapard under permanent contract at \$100 per month; at the end of six months he bought a one-half interest in the business, and the firm became Shapard & Henderson, of Elkton, Tenn., carrying on an extensive busi-

ness until 1860; in the latter year our subject sold out and removed to Jackson County, Ark., first locating on Bowen's Ridge, where he lived two years. At the outbreak of the war he raised Company H, Thirty-second Arkansas Regiment, of which he was elected captain, and after serving in that capacity a short time, he was selected to fill a position in the secret service under Gens. Hindman, Shelby and Price, and Kirby Smith. He was quite successful in the work of securing supplies for the army, and escaped capture, receiving honorable discharge at the close of the war. He then returned to Arkansas, and bought a large farm near Newport, but was employed as mercantile salesman in the store of J. W. Stayton & Co., of Jacksonport, for three years, afterward, for about the same length of time, in the same capacity with A. Hirsch & Son. In 1873 he bought 755 acres of land, on which he settled, and the first year cleared 400 acres; of this tract he has sold a considerable portion, now owning 480 acres, of which 410 acres are under cultivation. He has erected good houses, barns, etc., and made other improvements. When Mr. Henderson first located his present home, there was no open land between his place and Newport, but his enterprise and perseverance have opened a large area; he has a beautiful home among the trees, one-half mile west of Auvergne, and upon his place is growing a young peach orchard of 1,000 trees, of more than a dozen varieties; he also has other orchards containing nearly all kinds of pears, apples, plums and cherries. All of the twenty-five slaves whom Mr. Henderson owned and brought with him to Arkansas before the war are still living, and have farms of their own, leading independent lives. Capt. Henderson owns ten places, comprising in all 1,220 acres, besides four residences in Newport, and the towns of Tuckerman and Swifton. He located the town of Auvergne, and built the first house there in 1886; he also built and furnished the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which he presented to the town. With six others besides Capt. Henderson a board of directors was formed, who built and established Auvergne Academy, and in many other ways has our subject taken a lead-

ing part in the upbuilding of his town. In 1888 he was appointed by the State Immigration Society to organize a Jackson County society, to which he was successful, holding the position of vice-president of his township and director of the county board. Capt. Henderson has devoted considerable attention to the breeding of thoroughbred cattle, and has some of the finest stock in the State. In 1858 the Captain married Miss Amanda M. Laird, daughter of Martin and Margaret (Malone) Laird, natives of Virginia. Capt. Henderson is a member of Newport Lodge No. 191, A. F. & A. M.; he is an Odd Fellow, a member of the K. of H., and A. L. of H., and of the Wheel. He takes an active part in the politics of his county and State as a Democrat, having been elected in 1874 to represent the Twenty-ninth District in the senate, where he served until 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Henry Henderson is a prominent colored resident of Northeast Arkansas, and one whose name is rightly entitled to appear on the pages of Arkansas history. He was born in Madison County, Ala., in 1821, and is a son of Joseph and Amy Walker, who were the property of Samuel Walker, a noted Alabama legislator and slave owner. When Henry was at the age of nineteen years, Samuel Walker died, and he became the property of his heir, Milton Walker, with whom he remained until his twenty-eighth year, when he was then traded to a man named Franklin Henderson, in exchange for a man of the same weight, the trade being made in order to allow the family to remain together. In 1844 he was united in marriage to Malindia Holloway, a comely young slave, who was the property of Louis Holloway, and to this couple were born the following children: Mary, Chatman, Matildia, Ann, Ellen, Sam, Bryson, and a child who died in infancy. Mary is now the mother of a family, and resides in Tennessee, as does also Ann, who has a family of her own. Chatman is the father of a family, and owns a farm adjoining his father, as does also Sam, who owns his own land. Matildia is married, and has a large family, and lives in Washington County,

Miss. Ellen has a family also, and lives near her father, while Bryson, who is a well educated and very intellectual man, teaches school at Weldon. In the year 1860 Mr. Henderson came to Bowen's Ridge, Ark., with his owners, the Henderson family, and assisted in farming and improving the land. During the war he was taken to the army as cook, and at the close of that period he was paroled at a point near St. Louis. After an absence of four years he returned to his family, and later on moved to the vicinity of Auvergne, Ark., where he conducted the farm work of his old masters, the Hendersons. He remained with them two years, and then took a lease on forty acres of land, where Auvergne now stands. At the end of five years he purchased forty acres, and shortly afterward added fifteen more, and then fifty-five acres still later. Since then he has become more prosperous from year to year, and has donated considerable land to his children. He is one of the leading men of the colored race in that section, and the oldest of the Hendersons' former slaves.

L. Hirsch, real estate dealer and insurance agent, at Newport, Ark. The principal necessity to the success of the real estate business, the safest and surest form of investment, is to have reliable agents, who are thoroughly posted on their city and locality, and the town of Newport has found such a man in the person of Mr. Hirsch, who is one of the largest land-holders in the county, being the owner of about 2,000 acres of real estate, and fifteen valuable lots in the town of Newport. In connection with this work he is engaged in the insurance business, and represents the following companies: The Hartford, Phoenix, Orient, Etna, of Hartford, Conn.; the Springfield, of Springfield, Mass.; the Phoenix, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Anglo-Nevada, Union, Commercial and California, of the State of California; the Lancashire and North British and Mercantile, of England; the New Orleans Insurance Association, Crescent, Southern, Hibernia, Sun Mutual, and Mechanics and Traders, of New Orleans, La.; the Fire Association, of Philadelphia; the Arkansas Fire, of Little Rock, Ark.; the East Texas, of Tyler, Tex.; the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of New York, and the

Fidelity and Casualty Company (Accident), also of that city. Mr. Hirsch was born in Batesville, Ark., on the 9th of August, 1855, and is a son of Aaron and Amelia (Blochman) Hirsch, the former a native of France, and the latter of Heidelberg, Germany. While Aaron Hirsch was still a single man, he took passage on board a vessel bound for the United States, and, after reaching this country, gradually drifted to the State of Tennessee, where he was afterward married. In 1853 he removed to Arkansas, locating near Batesville, where he opened a mercantile establishment, and conducted business here and in Jacksonport for many years. L. Hirsch, the subject of this memoir, made his home in Batesville until 1862, then removed with his parents to New Orleans, making that city his home until 1870. Four years later he returned to Newport and established a mercantile store, under the firm name of A. Hirsch & Son, but in 1878 this partnership was dissolved, and the firm name became L. Hirsch & Co., and remained such until 1880. At this date Mr. Hirsch sold out to Wolf & Goldman, and embarked in his present business, and up to 1885 was associated with H. L. Remmel, but in that year he purchased Mr. Remmel's interest, and continued alone until January, 1889, when he gave an interest to his younger brother, Ralph, and the firm is now Hirsch & Bro. He is also treasurer of the Newport Water & Irrigating Company, and has full control of the plumbing department. He is secretary of the White River Telephone Company; is secretary and manager of the White River Ice Manufacturing Company, and is a director of the Newport Compress & Storage Company, now being organized. He is a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity, belongs to the K. of P., and is treasurer of the latter organization. He has also held the offices of city treasurer and recorder, and has been deputy sheriff and deputy clerk. He is one of the ablest young business men in Jackson County, and in all enterprises of a worthy character he has been the first to identify himself, and take an interest in their successful establishment. Miss Nettie Stafford, a native of Virginia, became his wife in September, 1884, and their union was blessed

in the birth of two children: Irving S. and Eugene A.

J. B. Hirsch is a dealer in hardware, groceries and plantation supplies, at Newport, Ark., and is conducting a successful business. He was born in Batesville, Ark., November 25, 1861, but received his education in the cities of New Orleans and St. Louis, and from his earliest youth he has been familiar with the details of mercantile life. At the age of sixteen years he came with his father, A. Hirsch, to Newport, and began clerking in the latter's mercantile establishment, continuing thus employed until 1881, when they formed a business partnership and continued under the firm name of A. Hirsch & Son, until January, 1889. At this date J. B. Hirsch purchased his father's interest in the business, and began life on his own responsibility, and by honesty and fair dealing is doing an exceptionally prosperous business. His stock of goods is well selected, and in point of size is of fair proportions. For two years he was associated with Wolf, Goldman & Co., but thinking he could do better alone, this partnership was discontinued, and the result has proved that his judgment was sound. He is an intelligent and enterprising young man of business, and his future prospects are bright. He is a Mason and a member of the K. of P. His marriage with Miss Dora Pollock, of Little Rock, Ark., was consummated in September, 1888.

Stephen G. T. Hite resides on Section 23, Cache Township, Jackson County, Ark., and is a farmer and stock raiser by occupation. He is a son of Spencer and Martha J. (Wilkins) Hite, natives of Virginia, where they were married and reared a family of twelve children; one child died in infancy, and another at the age of six years, making in all fourteen. The parents still live on the place upon which they settled immediately after their marriage, Mrs. Hite receiving the land by deed from her father December 25, 1869. Stephen G. T. Hite married Miss Sarah White, a native of Virginia, and a schoolmate. To them have been born the following children: David Russell, born October 13, 1870; Albertana, born September 5, 1872; Ella James, born November 6, 1874; Eunice,

born ; Amos Andrew, born in July, 1881; Charles, born January 20, 1884, and Stephen, born July 17, 1887; two died in infancy. The two elder children were born in Virginia, and the rest in Arkansas. When Mr. Hite first went to Arkansas he located in the neighborhood in which he now lives, purchasing in December, 1875, his present farm, of which about forty acres were under cultivation, and upon which the only buildings were two small log cabins. He now has fifty-two acres under cultivation, and has erected a good two-story frame dwelling. He has also built a cotton-gin, saw and grist-mill, good barns, and has a well-improved place, contemplating still greater improvements, which will beautify his home, as he believes the more attractive the home the better will be the morals of his children. He aims to give his children six months schooling each year, as he thinks a good education is better than a legacy. Mr. Hite served nearly three years in the Fifty-ninth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Confederate States Army, and in May, 1864, was wounded by a musket ball carrying away the fourth toe of his left foot. He participated in the siege of Richmond, belonging to the command of Gen. Lee at the time of his surrender to Gen. Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Hite are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and are highly respected by all who know them.

W. G. Hogan, planter, of Bird Township, is a son of Granville and Mary Jane (Taylor) Hogan, of Tennessee. The father, a farmer, went to Texas in 1853, where our subject was born March 8, of the same year. Soon after arriving the father died; the mother remained some eight years, and finally settled in Bird Township, this county, where she still resides, with her son, W. G. Mr. Hogan was raised on the farm, receiving his education in the schools of Cross County, this State. In 1877 he came to Jackson County, settling in Bird Township, and engaged in farming. He is a Democrat; is active in politics, and has held the offices of justice of the peace and constable, and is a member of the school board, Tuckerman District. He is a member of Kirkpatrick Lodge No. 192, at Tuckerman, holding the office of steward; he is

also a member of the Triple Alliance. In 1877 our subject married Maggie Smith, a native of Tennessee, whose parents, Ross and Martha (Woodard) Smith, came to Jackson County in 1874. The mother is still living. They have had four children, three of whom are living: Lafay Ella, Charles Henry and Daniel Green. Mrs. Hogan is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has a brother, M. M. Smith, who is presiding elder of White River conference, located at Jonesboro. Mr. Hogan is actively interested in the schools, and in all enterprises for the advancement of the county.

James W. Howard, farmer and stock raiser, of Jackson County, lives six and a half miles east of Newport, on the Memphis road. His parents were Philip and Hester D. (Bidwell) Howard, of Ohio and Tennessee, respectively. The father lived and married in Arkansas, but returned to Ohio, where James W. was born, the eldest of six children, two now living: Sarah Jane and James W. At the age of nine years the subject of this sketch came to Arkansas with his parents; he had then received the greater part of his education, but attended common school only eleven days in Arkansas. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he was living in Village Township, Jackson County, but enlisted in the Southern army in Company A, Eighth Regiment of Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, served about three and a half years, and at the close of the war returned home, since which time he has given his attention to farming and stock raising, purchasing, in 1873, 120 acres of land, to which he has added by purchase eighty acres, and upon which he has since made his home. At that time, realizing the necessity of an education, he applied himself diligently to study, acquiring sufficient knowledge to carry on his business. Mr. Howard married Miss Margaret Lamkins, a native of Arkansas, who lived ten years, and in 1877 he married Miss Margaret Ballew, of Arkansas, daughter of Robert J. and Mary (Pucket) Ballew, natives of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are members of the Christian Church, and he has always been a friend to progress - educational, religious and social, liberally supporting the church.

Capt. George W. Hurley (retired), Newport, Ark. The career of the above mentioned gentleman affords a striking example of encouragement for the youth of the present day who have not very favorable circumstances surrounding them, and yet who are desirous of attaining to positions of trust and esteem in the communities where they may hereafter reside. Left an orphan at an early day, Mr. Hurley attained his growth without the influence and tender care of parents, and for this reason, if for no other, he deserves great credit for his success in life, not only in material affairs, but as a man. His birth occurred in Frederick County, Md., on the 1st of May, 1829, and he is the son of Morris and Catherine Hurley, both natives of County Clare, Ireland. The parents were married in their native country, and in about 1829 emigrated to America, where the father, who was a civil engineer and contractor, worked on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. He was a large contractor on the canal, and had his headquarters at the Point of Rocks. They were the parents of these children: John, Catherine, Charles and George W., the first three of whom died in the year 1833, as did also the parents, leaving George W. Hurley, only four years of age, alone and among comparative strangers. He was taken by a family who thought considerable of him, received as good an education as they could afford, and, when nine years of age, was apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade. When about thirteen years of age he ran away from his master, went to Baltimore, and shipped as a cabin-boy on board the brig Edith. He made a trip around Cape Horn, visited Santiago, and numerous other places on the Pacific slope, and remained on the ship for about two years, being quite a favorite of the Captain and his wife. Mr. Hurley relates an incident which took place while on the vessel, and gives it as a reason for leaving the sea. It was his duty to wait upon the table, and one day, after dinner, he put some nuts, raisins, etc., in the pockets of his little sailor's suit. The Captain, who frequently indulged too freely at the noon meal, met George on deck, and asked what was in his pockets. The boy replied, "Nothing," which so incensed

the Captain that the latter gave him a severe whipping. George was ever after afraid of the commander, and at the first opportunity left the vessel and returned to Baltimore. There he finished his trade as a tailor, and soon after went to Washington, thence to Richmond, Va., where he was taken sick and came very near dying. He became penniless, but, through the charity of friends, obtained enough money to return to Baltimore, where he obtained employment, and there remained until the breaking out of the Mexican War. He then enlisted in the Second Baltimore Battalion, under Col. Hughes, and served one year, receiving a sabre and lance wound at the battle of Monterey, for which he now receives a pension. After recovering he was placed in the quartermaster's department, and was on the Southern route. Upon his second return to his home he had some means saved, and located at New Richmond, Ohio, where he started up a modest tailoring establishment, but only remained there a short time. He then sold out and moved to Indianapolis, Ind., where he secured a position as cutter in a large establishment; but, at the end of one year, he became restless, and enlisted in the Cuban Lopez expedition. He, with about 200 old Mexican soldiers, went to Cuba; eighty-six were captured, fifty-two were taken to Havana and shot, and thirty-four carried on the steamer "Pizarau," a large Spanish man-of-war—and was taken to Spain, with about thirty-four other comrades. They were kept prisoners some six weeks, and during that time, which seemed, no doubt, like so many years, experienced some of the most heartrending scenes imaginable, being taken out every day and counted, with the expectation of being shot. They were finally released by President Fillmore, who sent a United States cutter for them. They were treated like kings on the vessel, being given money, clothes, etc. He came to Kentucky, being again entirely broken up, and invented a patent for garment cutting, with which he traveled over several different States, and made considerable money on the same. He subsequently went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he started another tailoring establishment, and carried it on until 1857. From there he went to Jackson,

Tenn., where he was married, and removed with his family to White County, Ark., being there engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1861 he was appointed by Gov. Rector, of Arkansas, as quartermaster of the State troops, and in the organization of a regiment at Mound City, was appointed by Colonel-elect (afterward General) Cleburne, quartermaster of the first State troops. The regiment moved to Pocahontas, where State troops were abandoned and regiments for the Confederacy formed. Being, as a consequence retired, he returned home and organized a company, of which he was made first lieutenant, and afterward, for meritorious conduct, was promoted to a captaincy. He participated in all the general engagements on this side of the Mississippi River, receiving one slight wound from a shell. In 1864 he asked for retired papers, and then took the superintendency of cutting and fitting clothes for the soldiers at Shreveport, La. His family still living in White County when he came home, he moved with them to Augusta, Woodruff County, Ark., where he remained for nine years, being engaged for two years in the livery business, and after this took the traveling agency for a cotton commission house at New Orleans. Having speculated too heavily in cotton, he became involved, and then entered the hotel and confectionery business, which he carried on until 1873, when he came to Newport, then a town of about thirty-one inhabitants. He embarked in the wholesale and retail liquor and tobacco business, afterward turning his business into a grocery and general planters' supplies, and buying cotton, in which he was very extensively engaged until about 1880. Since that time he has been engaged in the real-estate business, and in building up Newport, owning five large brick business buildings and several residences. He also owns a good farm, and is one of the leading citizens of Jackson County. He has taken great interest in secret orders, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, advancing as far as a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., is Past Grand Master, and has been a member of the order since 1847; was initiated in Mechanic's Lodge No. 15, at Baltimore, Md., being subsequently con-

ducted with the order in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He is the founder and originator of Newport Lodge No. 71, Newport, Ark., which was organized May 17, 1875. He has been honored with nearly every official position within the gift of the order; has served as Grand Master, was Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge for six years, and Grand Patriarch in the Encampment branch for two years. In 1876 he represented the State of Arkansas in the Sovereign Grand Lodge, at Philadelphia, and in 1882 at Toronto. He is an indefatigable worker in the interests of Odd Fellowship, and is one of the most highly honored members of that fraternity. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Royal Arcanum, of which he is past officer. His marriage to Mrs. Mary L. Boyd occurred in 1858, and one child, now deceased, was the result of this union. Mrs. Hurley is a member of the Episcopal Church. Both Mr. Hurley and Mrs. Hurley are hale and hearty in their old age.

Samuel C. Ireland, now residing in Auvergne, was born in North Carolina, February 26, 1849, son of John and Elizabeth (Isley) Ireland, natives of North Carolina. Mr. Ireland came to Arkansas in 1872, without a dollar, and located in Cow Lake Township, on property which belonged to his father, there then being but twenty-two families in the township. On this place was a double log house, and twelve acres had been cleared and planted the year previous. In 1873 he had thirty-two acres planted to corn; eight acres he cleared with the assistance of one man, and twelve acres he cleared after night, without assistance. Mr. Ireland continued to clear the land, and the next year planted sixty acres. In 1875 he bought eighty acres of W. L. Johnson, planted seventy acres, which he worked himself, and rented twenty more, making ninety acres under cultivation on his place. At that time, by various purchases, he was the owner of 400 acres of land, 320 of which he bought of his father; he is now the owner of 1,834 acres, 380 of which are under cultivation, the various tracts being in Cow Lake and Richwood Townships. On the places are good dwelling houses and barns, and on that in Cow Lake Town-

ship are a cotton-gin and a grist mill. Mr. Ireland gives a great deal of attention to mule and cattle raising, finding a home market for them. November 20, 1873, Mr. Ireland married Mrs. Margaret Ireland, widow of his brother, W. W. Ireland. They have no children, but are raising four orphan boys, Henry Lee and Willie Benefield, born in 1871 and 1873, respectively, and Willie and Connie Barnes, nephews of Mrs. Ireland, born in 1880 and 1883, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Ireland are members of the Christian Church.

Thomas William Jamison, county surveyor of Jackson County, Ark., and farmer of Bird Township, was born in Buckingham, Canada East, the youngest of six children born to Thomas and Clara (Hall) Jamison, natives of Scotland and Ireland, respectively, who came with their parents to Canada, and there married. The father was a farmer, and, in 1859, when our subject was about seven years old, removed to Woodford County, Ill., and settled near Minonk, returning to Canada in 1876, where he died in 1884. His wife died in Canada in 1852. The subject of our sketch was raised on a farm near Minonk, receiving his education in the district schools of that county, and in Minonk. After leaving school he learned telegraphy at La Salle, Ill., and engaged in that business at Colona, Ill., Columbus Junction and West Liberty, Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. On May 11, 1882, he married Clara Lafferty, a native of Mercer County, Ill., and daughter of William Lafferty, of Ohio, an early settler of Mercer County. In September, 1879, he came to Jackson County, as agent and operator at Tuckerman, where he remained till last year, when he was elected county surveyor. He is not very active in politics, but votes with the Democratic party. He is a member of Trinity Lodge No. 561, A. F. & A. M., Monmouth, Ill. He has bought a tract of timber land, containing 120 acres, improved, and now has seventy-three acres under cultivation. He has been engaged in stock raising. He has imported a thoroughbred stallion, also a heavy-draft Clydesdale, which carried off the first prize at this and adjoining county fairs. He is public-spirited and liberal.

Anderson Johnston, planter and stock raiser, is a native of Arkansas. His father, Andrew Johnston, was born in Maury County, Tenn., in 1829; came to Arkansas in 1841, and, at the age of eighteen, married Miss Sebelle Durham, a native of Mississippi, and about that time settled a farm in Jackson County, where he raised his family, and where our subject was born, August 12, 1849. Andrew is a Democrat, and has been magistrate of his township. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. Anderson was raised on the farm, and spent his school days in Jackson County, and in September, 1871, married Miss Julia A. Browning, daughter of Nimrod and Emeline (Vandiver) Browning, natives of Tennessee, who was born in 1847. They have the following family: Anzell Bibb, fifteen years old; Lewin A., thirteen; Minnie B., ten; James H., eight; Silvey, six; Ada and Etta (twins), three, and a babe one month old. After his marriage Mr. Johnston opened up a farm of 160 acres, thirty acres of which he cleared and cultivated. He sold the farm, and in 1887 lived in Boone County, Ark., and in 1888 came to Jackson County and bought a farm of 160 acres, eighty-five under cultivation, on which he now lives. He rents his land for corn and cotton, and makes a specialty himself of raising sweet potatoes, raising, also, his own stock, hogs and cattle. He and his wife made themselves an excellent home, and a competency. They are members of the Christian Church. He is a Democrat, and a member of Fortitude Lodge No. 397, A. F. & A. M., and takes an active interest in all public enterprises.

Retherford Lewis Jones, a prominent planter and stock raiser of Breckinridge Township, was born in Carroll County, Tenn., in 1825, and was the fourth in a family of eight children born to Richard and Polly (Martin) Jones, of Tennessee, where the father was an extensive planter in Wilson County. The elder Jones moved from Wilson County to Carroll County, and a few years later went to Wayne County, Mo., where he became engaged in farming until his death, in 1844. While in Carroll County he took an active part in politics, and was one of the prominent figures in the history of that county, and was also a member of the

Masonic fraternity for a number of years, and deputy sheriff. He had one brother, who fought in the Creek and Seminole Wars, and his father was an old Revolutionary soldier, who was born in North Carolina, and in 1839 died in Davidson County, Tenn., at the age of eighty-four years. R. L. Jones was reared in Carroll County, Tenn., and instructed in the duties of farm life. In 1843 he moved with his parents to Wayne County, Mo., and continued farming in that State until 1847, when he went to Jackson County, Ark., settling in Breckinridge Township, where he took up a pre-emption claim, and later entered the same. The land consisted of sixty acres of virgin soil, and he at once commenced improving it and erected a log cabin. In 1850 he was married to Miss Emaline Brazeale, a daughter of Archibald and Doreas Brazeale, of Tennessee, and resided with his bride on the first farm until 1859, when he sold it and bought a claim of 160 acres, of which twenty-five were under fence. He has added to this and improved the land since he first occupied it, until now he owns a fine farm of 520 acres, and has 225 under cultivation. He raises principally corn and cotton, and other portions of the land make excellent grazing for cattle, in which he also deals quite largely. In 1871 Mr. Jones lost his wife after a happy married life of twenty-one years. Eight children were born to this marriage, of whom four are yet living: Mary Doreas, now Mrs. Martin; Sarah, now Mrs. Jagers, who resides on her father's farm; Edgar, and Nancy Alice, now Mrs. Harris. Mr. Jones was again married, in 1872, his second wife being Miss Barbara C. Outlaw, of Tennessee, who died leaving two children, Joseph E. and Jeanette, both of whom reside at home. In 1886 Mr. Jones married his third wife, who was Miss Fanny B. Hall, of Alabama, by whom he has one child, Nora. He does not take an active part in politics, but his sympathies ever since the war have been with the Democratic party. In educational matters he is greatly interested, and his efforts toward promoting the schools in Jackson County have been praiseworthy. He is a member of Augusta Lodge of the A. F. & A. M., while in the religious faith he attends the Missionary Baptist Church, of which

his wife is also a member, and Mr. Jones has held a membership in that church for forty-three years. During the war he accompanied Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri, and also took part in the battles of Pilot Knob, Jefferson City, Blue Gap, Kansas City, Newtonia and Fayetteville, Ark., from which place he returned home after an honorable service. Mr. Jones is a very attentive man to the welfare of his children, and is providing them with the best education to be obtained. He is a very close observer, and, from an educational and religious standpoint, notes that there is a decided change for the better constantly going on.

R. E. Jones, a planter and stock raiser of Glass Township, Jackson County, was born in Gibson County, Tenn., in 1842, the second in a family of nine children born to Gabriel and Elizabeth (Webb) Jones, natives of Virginia, where they were married. In 1838 Gabriel Jones emigrated to Gibson County, Tenn., where he lived many years, and followed his trade of carriage-builder. He removed to Jackson County, Ark., in 1860, and his death occurred in the latter county in 1883. He took an active part in politics in Tennessee, sympathizing with the Democratic party. The mother of our subject died in 1884. R. E. Jones was reared to the pursuit of farming, receiving the advantage of a common school education in his native county. He removed to Jackson County, Ark., with his parents, in 1860, and subsequently became located on the farm where he now resides, which contains about 200 acres, and belongs to the heirs of Dr. Beard. In 1861 Mr. Jones enlisted in the Confederate army, in Capt. Hunter's company, under command of Col. Hart. He served three years, and participated in the battles of Helena, Pea Ridge and several others. At the close of the war he returned to Jackson County, Ark., and again devoted his attention to farming. In 1865 he married Martha Taylor, a native of Louisiana. They are the parents of three children, viz.: John W. (who is married and lives at home), Laura and Eddie. After marriage Mr. Jones settled in Glass Township, where he now lives, which place he has greatly improved. At the time of his settlement the nearest market was Jacksonport, but

the country has since undergone a great change, having been extensively cleared and improved, and now he finds a market at Swifton, only three miles distant. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Jones is a Democrat, though he takes no active interest in politics.

Dr. J. M. Jones. Among the people of Jackson and surrounding counties the name that heads this sketch is a very familiar one, for, in his professional capacity he has become intimately acquainted with the majority of their inhabitants. He was born in Weakley County, Tenn., July 3, 1846, and is a son of Darling and Margaret E. (Miller) Jones, the father a native of North Carolina, and the mother of Tennessee. They were married in the latter State, and are still hale and hearty old people, residing on the homestead, in Weakley County. The following are the living members of their family of six children: Marion D., Dr. John M., William H. (a resident of Paragould), Dr. A. M., and Sarah J. (wife of Asbury Kensey); James is deceased. Up to the age of seventeen years, Dr. J. M. Jones resided on the home farm and learned all the details of farm labor, but when the war broke out he left the plow to enlist in the army, and became a member of Company I, Twelfth Tennessee Regiment. He continued to remain in service until the final surrender, participating in a number of battles, then returned to his home with the consciousness of having faithfully performed every duty imposed upon him. Not deeming the education he had acquired prior to the war sufficient to enable him to successfully cope with the world, he entered a Normal School, which he attended until 1868, and during this time he formed the resolution of making the practice of medicine his calling through life. In order to fit himself for this work he entered the Medical University, of Nashville, Tenn., from which he was graduated as an M. D. in February, 1872. He had come to Jackson County, Ark., the previous year, where he has since made his home, and, during his residence of eighteen years in this county, he has become well and favorably known to the majority of her citizens as an able and successful medical practitioner. To his

marriage with Miss Callie Patterson, which occurred in 1872, he has become the father of four children: Nora, James, Minnie and Oscar. Mrs. Jones was born in the State of Tennessee, and she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor is a Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of H., and the Royal Arcanum.

Gustave Jones is a member of the law firm of Jones & Jones, of Newport, Ark., and, in connection with his law practice, he is also engaged in the loan and insurance business, and in these different occupations he is meeting with flattering success. He is a native-born resident of the county, his birth occurring on the 25th of August, 1861, and as such is looked upon with considerable pride by the people of the locality, for he is a live, energetic business man. To live an entire life in one community and still retain the reputation Mr. Jones enjoys, is by no means as easy as it is for a stranger to come into a place where he is entirely unknown and build up a reputation. The acquaintances of Mr. Jones, therefore, know who and what he is. He is having a fair practice in his profession, and in the management of his cases displays considerable ability and sagacity for one of his years. After attending the common schools of Jackson County in his youth, he entered the Arkansas Industrial University at Fayetteville, and was graduated in the class of 1882. Previous to graduating, however, he had taught school to obtain means with which to defray his expenses in college, and after leaving school he began his legal studies, and after a searching examination, he was admitted to the Jackson County bar in November, 1886. He has since been associated with his father in his practice, and represents the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, and is secretary of the Emigration Society, and is county school examiner. Socially, he is a member of the K. of P., the Royal Arcanum, and the Masonic fraternities, and in his religious views he is a member of the Episcopal Church. His parents, William R. and Kate (Hudson) Jones, were born in Breckinridge County, Ky., and Charleston, S. C., respectively, and were married in Jacksonport, Ark., in 1857, whither the father had come in 1851. At an early age he be



J. H. Cook

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

gan the study of law, and after being admitted to the bar in Kentucky, and practicing there for some time, he came to Arkansas and pursued his calling in Jacksonport for several years, being in partnership with F. Doswell. In 1854 he was elected to the office of county clerk, but after serving one term gave his entire attention to his practice, and by long years of hard and unremitting toil he has become quite wealthy. He spends his summers at Maryville, Mo., where he has a pleasant summer residence. Of six children born to himself and wife five survive: Hattie, wife of Judge J. B. Newman; Ida, wife of J. R. Cox; Gustave, Mollie and Ellen. The paternal grandfather, William B. Jones, was born in Campbell County, Va., and was a soldier in the Mexican War. He died in Missouri, in 1879, when over eighty years of age. He was a farmer by occupation, but his latter days were spent in retirement and ease. The maternal grandfather was Rush Hudson, a South Carolinian, who once served as sheriff of Jackson County.

Capt. W. A. Joyce, the well-known Newport druggist, was born in Memphis, Tenn., on the 20th of February, 1847, and is a son of William and Alcena (Austin) Joyce, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Nashville, Tenn. The parents were married in the latter State, and made their residence in Memphis at an early day, where the father was a prominent physician, being a graduate of the Botanical College of that city. Previous to practicing medicine, he was a steamboatman, and at that period owned one of the largest standard steamers that plied on the river, besides having an interest in several other large boats. About 1850 he moved to Augusta, Ark., and from there to Jacksonport, where he was among the earlier settlers of that city, and one of its first physicians, residing there until his death, in 1855. The mother is still living, and makes her home in the State of Indiana. She was twice married, bearing two children by her first marriage, only one of whom survives, Sarah Dollis. Her second union resulted in two children, of whom W. A. is the only survivor. He was but three years old on his arrival in Arkansas, and was principally reared in Jacksonport, but received his

education at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was at the outbreak of the war. In 1864, although still quite young, he enlisted in Capt. Bateman's company, and served until the fall of Little Rock, taking part in the battle of Helena, Little Rock and several skirmishes. After the war was over, he resumed steamboating (which he had commenced in 1863) from St. Louis to New Orleans, and also on the White River, occupying the positions of pilot, master and clerk, and continuing until 1882. In 1874 he engaged in the drug business at Jacksonport, where he remained until August, 1882, when he removed to Newport, and since has successfully carried on the business, his store being one of the best in this locality. Capt. Joyce was a member of the council at Jacksonport, and also filled the office of mayor of that city for a length of time. December 15, 1866, he was married, in St. Louis, to Miss Miriam M. Major, of Pittsburgh, Penn., by whom he has had four children: Mary A., Kate S., William A., Jr., and Emma C. Mr. and Mrs. Joyce are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Mr. Joyce is a member of the American Legion of Honor, Knights of Honor and Royal Arcanum, as well as belonging to the Masonic fraternity.

D. A. Kimbrough, railroad agent and merchant, at Weldon, Ark., was born in North Carolina, June 14, 1842, in Caswell County. His parents were Miles and Dieia (Burton) Kimbrough, natives of North Carolina. His father was a son of William Kimbrough, one of the earliest settlers of that section of North Carolina; was an active Democrat and planter, and is still living at the age of eighty-eight. Miles Kimbrough's wife was a daughter of Capt. Thomas Burton, of North Carolina, captain of Light Horse Muster Company in an early day. He was a farmer and teamster and moved to Alabama about 1850, where he died in 1858. Mrs. Kimbrough died in North Carolina in 1873. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. D. A. was raised on a farm, received his schooling in North Carolina, and, at the age of seventeen, began life for himself, working as a farm hand two years, and then went to Mississippi, where he remained till May, 1861.

when he married Miss M. S. Burton, of Mississippi. They have the following family: J. T. (a young man of twenty-seven, unmarried, living at home), Sarah A. (young lady of twenty-three), Nancy S. (wife of J. M. Burford, died in 1888), W. S., D. A., George W., Miles (who died at the age of three years) and Dinah M. (a little girl of twelve years). After marriage our subject continued farming till March, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-fifth Mississippi, Col. Barrey's regiment, under Capt. Watson. He was in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Second Corinth, Holly Springs, the siege of Vicksburg, when he was paroled and returned home, afterward returning to the Parole Camps, at Columbus, Miss., from which place they were called to join Johnson, at Resaca; they went to Meridian, Miss., thence to Mobile, through Florida, then to Selma, Ala., then through the campaign of Johnson to Atlanta; then, under Hood, assisted in the destruction of the railroad from Atlanta to Dalton; then to Franklin, Tenn., Spring Hill, Nashville to Iuka, Miss., thence to Mobile and Blakeley, being captured and consigned to Ship Island, where he remained till the close of the war. He was paroled at Vicksburg, June 1, 1865. On his return he engaged in farming till 1870, when he sold out and moved to Bowen's Ridge, in Jackson County, where he bought ninety-three acres of land, and engaged in farming, and buying and clearing land, till he had 370 acres, 150 under cultivation. In 1878 he engaged in mercantile business in Bowen's Ridge, till 1885, when, seeing there was an opening for a town at the present site of Weldon, he built a house there and moved to that place, and trading half of his goods to W. H. Wise for half of eighty acres of land, they began business, with success, and during that year the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad reached that point, and the town was laid off, and in the fall of 1885, the depot was erected. Through his influence the town grew rapidly, and in the spring of 1886, Mr. Kimbrough was made agent of the railroad company, which position he still holds. He now owns 280 acres of land, and one-half of the town property at Weldon. He has over 100 acres in cultivation. He is a Democrat, and

he and his family are members of the Methodist Church. He is also prominent in all enterprises for the good of the country.

T. D. Kinman, a popular resident, and cashier of the Newport Safe Deposit Bank, of Newport, was born in Batesville, October 5, 1844, and is a son of Riley and Jane (Bates) Kinman, of Lexington, Ky., and Batesville, Ark., respectively. The Bates family were among the first settlers of Batesville, and are of Irish descent, the maternal grandfather, Robert Bates, coming from Ireland, and first settling at Philadelphia. He was a tailor by trade and followed his occupation in that city for some time. Later on he became a well-known hotel keeper, until retired by old age. Riley Kinman immigrated to Batesville in 1842, and was there married and resided for a number of years. He was a steamboat captain during the earlier years of his life in Arkansas, and his latter days were spent on a farm in Jackson County. His death occurred on the 17th of September, 1883, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn him. Two children were born to Mr. Riley Kinman and his first wife, the latter dying in 1846, and he has had one daughter by the second marriage, Mattie E., wife of Judge J. H. Wynn, of Greenville, Miss. His son, T. D. Kinman, was reared in Batesville, and educated at that place. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. John Dye's company of the Seventh Arkansas Regiment, and served all through the war until the surrender. He was assigned to the paymaster's and supply departments, and was one of the adjutant-general's staff officers, taking part in the battles of Stone River, Shiloh, Chickamauga and several others. After the surrender he returned to Jacksonport, and engaged in the steamboat agency and commission business, in which he continued for four or five years, when he embarked in the steamboat business, running to Memphis and New Orleans. In 1876 he was associated with Capt. Albert B. Smith in steamboating on the White River to the mountains, and remained with him until 1880, when he returned to Newport, and entered into the firm of Wishon Bros., as book-keeper, continuing with them until 1883, when the business was discontinued. He then went with E.

L. Watson & Son, with whom he remained until April, 1889, and then accepted a position with W. L. McDonald as book-keeper until September, resigning to go in the bank. Mr. Kinman was treasurer of Newport for some length of time. He owns about 2,000 acres of land, with about 700 acres under cultivation, and has one of the finest farms in Jackson County. The land is adapted to almost any kind of grain and vegetables, and he also deals quite largely in stock. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Mary E. Dillard, of Missouri, by whom he has had one son, Thaddens D., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Kinman are members of the Episcopal Church, and Mr. Kinman belongs to the Royal Arcanum, of which he is treasurer. He has an elegant residence and one of the most pleasant homes in Newport, and is very popular in his community.

Francis M. Lamberton is a leading and influential attorney at the bar of Newport, and lends eminent strength to the fraternity, his name shining as a star of the first magnitude in the firmament of Arkansas law. His birth occurred in Cedar County, Mo., on the 6th of April, 1850, and he is a son of Christopher I. and Miranda (Edsell) Lamberton, the father a native of the "Keystone State" and the mother a native of the "Buckeye State." They were married in Mansfield, Ohio, but about the year 1840 removed to the State of Missouri, and took up their location in Cedar County, where the father followed merchandising and dealt in live stock. In this county both parents died, having reared a family of seven children, of whom our subject is the youngest. His boyhood days were spent in his native State, and being a youth of a rather thoughtful disposition, he applied himself closely to his books during his school days, and in later years while a student in the University of Nebraska he was diligent and painstaking. From this institution he was graduated in 1877, and the following year (1878) he located in the State of Arkansas, and in 1883 took up his abode in Newport being admitted to the bar the same year. He has since successfully followed the practice of law, and is now filling the office of justice of the peace, to which position he

was elected in 1884. To his marriage to Miss Annie Wearham, which occurred in December, 1883, have been born a family of three children: Horace C. and Annie L. (twins), born in 1887, and Frank. Mrs. Lamberton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The paternal grandfather, Christopher Lamberton, was a native of Ireland, and was a graduate of Dublin University. By profession he was a lawyer, and was one of the early settlers of Ohio, dying there at the age of ninety-four years. The maternal grandfather was a colonel in the War of 1812, and died of cholera in Cairo, Ill.

T. D. Lawrence, general merchant, Tuckerman, Ark. Mr. Lawrence's career in life, as far as its connection with industrial affairs is concerned, might be divided into two periods, that during which he was occupied in agricultural pursuits, and his more recent experience in the capacity of a merchant. He owes his nativity to the Blue Grass State, where his birth occurred, in 1836, and is second in a family of five children born to William and B. Gatsy (Pace) Lawrence, natives of Alabama. They settled in Kentucky at an early day, but later moved from there to Tennessee. Mr. Lawrence was a very active man in the early history of the State, and was a successful tiller of the soil. His death occurred in West Tennessee, in 1844, and he was a member of the Hard Shell Baptist Church. The mother died in 1886, at the age of seventy-two years. T. D. Lawrence secured a fair education in the schools of Gibson County, and was early instructed in the mysteries of farm life. He was the second of the following children: Mary (now Mrs. Shelton, resides in Weakley County, Tenn.), T. D., Susan (now Mrs. Clemons, resides in Howell County, Mo.), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Parker, resides in Weakley County, Tenn.), and John William, whose death occurred in Weakley County, Tenn., in 1858, at the age of nineteen years. T. D. Lawrence came to Jackson County, Ark., in November, 1860, locating in Bird Township, entered land and bought 160 acres, which he proceeded to cultivate. He was married in Jackson County, in 1861, to Miss Sarah V. Palmer, a native of Memphis, Tenn., and daughter of Samuel

and Louisa (Means) Palmer. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer were natives of Kentucky, and were among the pioneers of Jackson County, Ark. Mr. Palmer was a farmer and an honorable, upright citizen. After his marriage, T. D. Lawrence settled in Bird Township, where he opened up some land, and where he now has 800 acres under cultivation. He is the owner of 1,700 acres in Jackson County, and 330 acres in two farms in Lawrence County, near Alicia. He is a successful stock raiser, and on his extensive farm may be found many fine cattle and hogs. He has about seventeen tenants on his farms. He also runs two cotton-gins and a blacksmith shop, besides owning considerable property in town. He owns 160 acres adjoining Tuckerman, or rather owns East Tuckerman, and lots have been laid off. He has resided in town since 1885, and has followed the general mercantile business since, although in 1881 he engaged in this business on his farm. He lost his wife in 1879. By that union he became the father of five children: William Shelby (married, and resides on the home farm), Lula Lee (now Mrs. Spriggs, resides in this county), Felix, Albert and Lucien. Mr. Lawrence was married again in Jackson County, in 1881, to Miss Elizabeth Perrox, a native of Craighead County, Ark. He has taken quite an active part in politics, and votes with the Republican party. He was in the service a short time during the war, then exchanged and remained in the North until the close of hostilities. He has served in different official capacities, viz.: deputy sheriff, magistrate, and has been a member of the school board. He is deeply interested in educational matters. Mrs. Lawrence is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Andrew Lawson, farmer and fruit raiser, is a native of Denmark, and by occupation a carpenter. He left his native land on an expedition to Greenland, remaining six months, when he came to Philadelphia, Penn., in 1869; from there he journeyed to Buffalo, and thence to Chicago, where he made an engagement to go to Mississippi, to clear land, at \$20 per month, working at this in the winter and at his trade in Memphis, during the summer. In 1873 he was united in marriage

to Miss Della Nelson, a native of Denmark, after which they traveled and prospected in Texas, returned to Mississippi, and in the early part of 1874, came to Arkansas, and engaged with Dr. Peters, to take charge of the stock, orchards, etc., on the plantations. There he remained two years, and then started for Little Rock, engaging with the Baring Cross Bridge Company; he worked on the bridge across the river at Baring Cross, and on its completion secured the position of watchman, where he remained for three years, when he located at Grande Glaise, in charge of the water station. In 1883 he bought eighty acres of partly improved land adjoining that upon which stood the water station, which he improved, and there is now upon the place a fine young orchard and vineyard. Mr. Lawson was instrumental in securing the postoffice at Grande Glaise, and has been the only postmaster in charge. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson are both members of the Danish Lutheran Church. He is a member of Newport Lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he takes an active interest: he is also a member of the Knights of Honor, Lodge No. 1159, Little Rock, Ark., and takes a very active interest in temperance matters, and all religious, educational and social enterprises.

Thomas James Layton, of Cache Township, Jackson County, is a native of Fountain County, Ind., and was born September 28, 1830. He is a son of Samuel and Ella (Ogle) Layton, natives of Ohio, where they were married. The father died in Indiana, about the year 1859, and the mother in Illinois, in 1877. Thomas J. was reared to farming, receiving the advantages of the common schools of his native State. At the age of fourteen he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed in connection with farming until he was twenty years of age. In October, 1854, he married Miss Anna Bradshaw, who was born in Indiana, and to their union were born four children, viz.: Samuel James Layton, born in 1855, a merchant of Weldon, Ark., who married Miss Georgia Symmonds, of Stafford County, Kas., in August, 1879; John McElroy Layton, a farmer by occupation, who married, in 1883, Miss Emma Bowen, of Indiana; David L. Layton, married

Miss Neila Burton, in February, 1884, and is in partnership with his brother, Samuel, at Weldon; Jesse B. married Miss Lydia Burton, and is a farmer, also operating a cotton-gin. The mother of this family died in September, 1864, in Champaign County, Ill., and her remains were taken to Indiana for interment. In October, 1865, Mr. Layton, married Mrs. M. J. McCorkhill, *nee* Fuller, widow of W. J. R. McCorkhill, of Indiana. She had one child by her former marriage, Mahala Josephine, born in Vermilion County, Ill., who, in 1864, married William C. Glover, of Virginia, a farmer and carpenter by trade; he was the principal contractor in rebuilding Newport, Ark., after its loss by fire. Mr. and Mrs. Layton have seven children, viz.: Anna C., born in Missouri, in 1866, married, in December, 1885, Howard Fletcher; William Thomas, born March 28, 1869; Fairclener, born May 9, 1870, married, December 9, 1888, Lee Stanley, of Cross County, Ark.; Margaret, born April 11, 1872; Katie, born December 3, 1873, and Jacob H., born January 13, 1876, died February 15, 1889. Mr. Layton removed with his family to Arkansas, in 1867, locating in the neighborhood in which he now lives, where he rented land for three years. In 1871 he bought eighty acres of his present farm, which was entirely unimproved, and which he began at once to clear and improve. He has been successful, and has added to his farm from time to time, until now it contains 346 acres, seventy-eight acres of which are under cultivation. He has one of the finest farms in the county, as a result of enterprise and perseverance. Though not an active politician, Mr. Layton votes with the Union Labor party.

Dr. W. H. Lenox, physician and surgeon, Denmark, Ark. This prominent and successful practitioner was born in Rolla, Phelps County, Mo., in 1837, and located in Denmark, Jackson County, Ark., in 1878. His parents, Hamilton and Permelia (Harrison) Lenox, were natives, respectively, of Kentucky and South Carolina, and both immigrated to Missouri in 1811. They settled in what is now Callaway County, were reared in that county, but were married in Pulaski County, in 1834, after which Hamilton Lenox followed till-

ing the soil in Craighead County for some time. From there he moved to Phelps County, but in 1861 left the State of Missouri, and took up his residence in Jackson County, Ark., where he made his home until 1863. He then went to Van Buren County, where he purchased and improved a farm, and there resided until his death, which occurred in November, 1865. He took a deep interest in the early settlement of the county, and was prominently identified with its affairs. In politics he was first a Whig, but later became a Democrat. His faithful and much beloved companion followed him to the grave in 1874. Grandfather William Lenox was one of the early pioneers of Callaway County, Mo., was a soldier in the War of 1812, and also saw duty in the Seminole War. Great-grandfather Lenox was also a soldier in the War of 1812. Grandfather Harrison was an early settler of Pulaski County, Mo., and made that his home during life. He lived to an advanced age. Dr. W. H. Lenox attained his growth in Phelps County, Mo., and received his rudimentary education in the subscription schools of the same. He first began reading medicine under the tutelage of J. P. Harrison, of Phelps County, then under N. A. Davis, of Greene County, and finally under John Hyer, of Dent County. In 1855 he entered McDowell College, now called Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, but later, on account of bronchial troubles, went to Lake Providence, La., to recuperate. After remaining in that State for three winters, he returned to Phelps County, Mo., and was there occupied in farming and trading in horses and mules. He selected for his companion in life Miss Ellen E. Stiegleman, a native of Cumberland Valley, Penn., and was married to her in Laclede County, Mo., in 1861. Her father, Dr. Stiegleman, was an eminent physician of Pennsylvania, and received his final summons in Missouri. Her mother now resides in Dent County, Mo. In 1861, or the same year of his marriage, Dr. Lenox moved to Jackson County, Ark., settled in Union Township, and the same year enlisted in Company A, Col. Freeman's regiment, but did not serve with the regiment, as he received permission to remove to Arkansas. He then went to

Jackson County, to Corinth, and enlisted in Company K, Fourth Missouri Infantry, Col. McFarland's regiment, after which he participated in the engagements around Corinth, Jackson, Raymond and Big Black Bridge. Prior to the engagement at Vicksburg, he went to Little Rock, thence to Van Buren County, Ark., and there, in 1864, raised Company C (cavalry), and was made captain of the same under Col. Coleman. He joined Gen. Price's raid through Missouri, and was in the battle of Pilot Knob. He was captured near Jefferson City, and confined a prisoner at Johnston Island until the close of the war. After his release he returned to Van Buren County, Ark., engaged in farming, and there remained until coming to Jackson County in 1878, as above stated. He commenced the practice of medicine in Van Buren County in 1873, and has thus continued ever since, having built up a paying and profitable practice. In connection with this Dr. Lenox is also engaged in cultivating the soil, having purchased 210 acres, to which he has since added eighty acres, and now has forty acres in tillable condition. One hundred and thirty acres of the Doctor's land are in White County, and he is also engaged in raising stock. He is not active in politics, and does not vote; in school matters he takes a decided interest, and is connected with an incorporated school at Pleasant Plains, being trustee of the same. Dr. and Mrs. Lenox are members of the organization collectively known as Ecclesia of the Deity, composed individually of Christ Adelphians, which means Church of God, composed of Christ's Brethren. To their marriage were born the following children: Shelby L., Laura E., Florence O., Edna G. and Pearley E.

George W. Littleton, a farmer and stock raiser, of Village Township, is a son of William and Martha (Brown) Littleton, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter born in Tennessee, in which latter State this worthy couple were married. William Littleton emigrated to Tennessee with his father in 1801; he was the father of ten children, of whom four sons and four daughters are still living. In the order of their birth George W. was the fourth. In 1886 he married Miss

Telitha Jane Hall, a native of Virginia, and to them have been born seven children, viz: Martin, born in 1858; Eliza, who married Mr. Henry Sullivan in 1873, and died in 1875; Samuel P., who was born in 1865; Martha Lena, married John Darden, February 23, 1887; William, born in 1870; Amanda, born in 1872; and Henry, born in 1875. Mr. Littleton and family removed from Tennessee to Arkansas in 1872; he rented land which he farmed for several years, when he purchased eighty acres, only six acres of which were under cultivation; he and his sons cleared forty-nine acres of this place, and he is now negotiating the purchase of 220 acres in Bird Township, Jackson County, 125 acres of which are cleared and broken, to which place he expects to move. He has some very fine stock on his place, among which are thirteen blooded horses, good grades of cattle, and about eighty hogs of the best breeds. In politics Mr. Littleton is inclined to be liberal. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, was immediately promoted to the sergeantcy, and subsequently became first lieutenant, thus serving until the close of the war, in all three years and four months.

George A. Lockard, deputy county clerk at Jacksonport, Jackson County, Ark. This prominent citizen of the county owes his nativity to Breckinridge County, Ky., where his birth occurred on the 5th day of June, 1846. His parents, Phillip A. and Armilda (Dowell) Lockard, are natives, respectively, of Westmoreland County, Va., and Breckinridge County, Ky. They were married in the latter State whither the father had come when a boy, and there remained until 1849, when he and family moved to Jackson County, Ark. They located at Jacksonport, and there the father engaged in the livery business until about the year 1852, at which time he moved to the country near Jacksonport, and followed the occupation of overseer of slaves, in said county, until the year 1856. Moving to the State of Louisiana he continued as overseer of slaves on a plantation, near Donaldsonville, until his death, which occurred in March, 1859. Then in the fall following the mother and family returned to Jack-

son County, Ark., and there remained until her death, which occurred in November of 1859. The family consisted of five children, of whom our subject is the only survivor, he being only three years old when his father first moved to Arkansas. At his mother's death he returned to the land of his nativity, and remained there during the war, and in 1866 returned to Jackson County, Ark., where he grew to manhood, receiving such education as the schools of that day afforded, and, at an early age, he began the occupation of clerk in the mercantile business, at Jacksonport, where he has since resided. Since the year 1878 he has been acting as deputy clerk of Jackson County, and at present is still acting in that capacity. He is a pioneer of Jackson County, and during his residence here has witnessed many changes in the way of improvements, etc. He was married, in May, 1885, to Miss Lizzie Bach, a native of Germany, and the fruits of his union are two sons: George A. and Franklin A. Mr. Lockard is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and American Legion of Honor. Mrs. Lockard is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Samuel W. Loftin, a general farmer and stock raiser, residing on Section 15, township of Grubbs, Jackson County, was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., August 31, 1834. His parents were Eldredge and Elizabeth (Moore) Loftin, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Tennessee. The father died two years after his location in Jackson County, Ark., which was in 1849; the mother died in Tennessee in 1840. Samuel W. received a limited common school education in the private schools of Tennessee, and in 1857 commenced business for himself. He married Miss Elizabeth Denton, whose birth occurred August 12, 1843, and of their eight children, four died in infancy; those living are Sallie, born January 19, 1867 (who finished her education at Jacksonport, and is now the wife of Eli Evans, a native of Tennessee, and has three children, of whom two are living: Bertha, born in 1886, and Elizabeth, born in 1888), Robert M., born December 15, 1873; Rachel E., born September 12, 1875, and Cora, the latter born July 25, 1882. In 1859 Mr. Loftin bought eighty acres of wild land, upon which he erected a log cabin.

and industriously set to work to clear and improve. He afterward bought 200 acres more, and built a comfortable farm house, in which the family now live. Mr. Loftin takes an active interest in educational matters, and proposes to give his children the advantages of a good education, as, having been deprived of the same himself, he realizes its importance, and does not wish them to grow up in ignorance, and the humiliating consciousness that they are inferior to others in that direction. Mrs. Loftin is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the family is highly respected by all.

B. R. McDearmon, one of the prominent citizens and manufacturers of Weldon, Ark., is a native of Tennessee, having been born in Wilson County, September 19, 1858. His parents were William W. and Martha (Wright) McDearmon, of Tennessee. His father came to Batesville, Ark., and engaged in business of contractor and builder, till his death in 1879 or 1880. The mother died April 19, 1887. They were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the father was a Democrat, and served four years in the Southern army, being once captured, but never wounded. The subject of this sketch spent his school days in Batesville, and attended the State University at Fayetteville one year, receiving a good English and scientific education. At the age of eighteen he went to Tennessee for his health, and spent two years as apprentice with S. L. Garrett, a noted architect of Louisburg, Tenn. In 1879 he returned to Arkansas, and, on account of his father's ill health, ran his saw-mill on what is now the Pickett farm, at the same time carrying on the same business ten miles south of Newport. In 1880 he sold his father's mill (after his death), and in 1888 his own, in the meantime having built the grist-mill and machine shops at Weldon. He also in 1888 built the largest cotton-gin and press in the county. November 15, 1881, he married Miss Susan L. Shoffner, daughter of A. E. and Martha (Patterson) Shoffner, Mr. Shoffner being a prominent farmer of Jackson County. They have two daughters: Pearl, three years old, and Node, eight months, respectively. Mr. McDearmon, who has been active in the development of Weldon, now owns several town lots.

and two blocks in the town. In connection with the milling and ginning business, he does general repairing and manufacturing, and takes no part in politics.

Roberts Manly, farmer and stock raiser of Union Township, Jackson County, Ark., was born January 16, 1830, in Henderson County, Tenn., a son of Elkarp and Catherine (Roberts) Manly, who are of English and Irish descent, natives of North Carolina, and who both died in Tennessee. In 1855 Mr. Manly went to Missouri, locating in Dunklin County, where he engaged in farming for ten years, and in 1866 located on his present farm in Arkansas, which consists of eighty acres of fine land, sixty of which are in a high state of cultivation, cotton being the principal crop; on this farm he has planted a very fine and large apple orchard, containing the very best varieties, his object being to raise fruit which will keep the year round. Mr. Manly, by his thrift and perseverance, has made all the fine improvements to be seen upon his farm. While he had not the advantages of an education, he is greatly interested in the schools, and believes the interests of the country could be best subserved by liberally educating the children. Mr. Manly married Miss Mary Armstrong, of North Carolina. By this union there were seven children, one, W. S. Manly, growing to manhood, and now residing in Marion County, Ark. Mrs. Elizabeth Manly died in 1863, and Mr. Manly was again married, to Mrs. Rhoda (Bates) Berry, a widow, and a native of Georgia. They had one child, Rufus H. Manly, born in 1866. The other children were William, Sutton, Elizabeth, Harriet and Tennessee Caroline; two daughters and one son are now living. Mr. Manly, his wife and children, are members of the Missionary Baptist Church; Mr. Manly being a Democrat, and a member of Jackson Lodge No. 91, A. F. & A. M. He was formerly a Whig.

Fred J. Mason, farmer, Jacksonport, Ark. Of the many residents of foreign birth in Jackson County, none are more honest, industrious or more deserving of success than the German element of which Mr. Mason is a representative. He was born in Saxony, December 16, 1840, and his parents, Carl and Christina (Gehering) Mason, were natives

of the same province. The father followed agricultural pursuits in the old country. In 1852 he sailed to America, taking passage at Bremen on a sailing vessel, and landed at New York City after a forty-two days' ocean voyage. He came as far as Buffalo by railroad, then took a boat on Lake Erie, went from there to Sandusky, Ohio, thence to Cincinnati, and from there down the Ohio River, stopping in Southern Indiana. They located in Perry County, and there both parents died. They had three children: Fred J., Augusta and Christopher. The eldest child, Fred J., was only eleven years old when he came to America, and he remained in Indiana with his parents until of age. During the stirring period of the war he came to Little Rock, Ark., and was there employed as butcher for the government, remaining in that capacity until cessation of hostilities. He subsequently moved to Batesville, where he followed the butcher's trade for one year, and in the fall of 1869 he came to Jacksonport, Ark., where he followed his trade for fourteen years. For the past few years he has been engaged in farming, and has one of the finest tracts of land along the river, 700 acres in all, with 200 acres under cultivation. Mr. Mason makes his residence in Jacksonport, and is a progressive and enterprising citizen. He was married, in 1868, to Mrs. Mary Sharp, *nee* Young, by whom he has five children: Frank, Carrie, Ruth, Fred and Fannie. His wife Mary died January 15, 1883, and Mr. Mason married his present wife, Ella Cameron, September 12, 1886.

Dr. David May, practicing physician and farmer, is a large planter, of Breckinridge Township. He was born in Missouri, November 15, 1826. His parents were John and Guyan (Morgan) May, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, who moved to what is now Bollinger County, Mo., about 1820. David's father was born in 1759, in Pennsylvania, and at the age of seventeen ran away from home, and joined the American army, serving four years in the field, and the last three years of that struggle as a hospital nurse. On coming to Missouri he bought 160 acres of land, on which he lived, and died in 1841. He was a Democrat, and both himself and wife were members of the Baptist Church.

Our subject is the youngest of a family of eight children: William (deceased), Hamilton (deceased), Andrew (deceased); Alpha, wife of James Boker, farmer, of Missouri; Eliza, of South Missouri; Mary, wife of Anderson Virgin, farmer, of Missouri, and John (deceased). Dr. May was raised on a farm, and received his education in the common schools, and in the academic school near Bloomfield, Mo. When a young man he secured medical works, which he studied for the purpose of attending his own family, but, the demand being great, in 1875, he went to Nashville and attended a course of medical lectures, and has since had a successful general practice, until the present, when he is about retiring. At the age of eighteen years he began his career as a farmer, and in 1850 married Miss Rina W. Naremore. They had one child, George W., born April 5, 1851, who now lives in Jackson County. Mrs. May died in 1876, and in 1877 he married Evaline T. Gwynn, a native of Tennessee, who had one child, but both mother and child died in 1878, and the same year our subject married Sarah R. McMinn, relict of Joseph W. McMinn. They have one child, William Lee, ten years old. In 1848 Dr. May came to Jackson County and settled on what is now the Pickett farm. He bought and entered 160 acres of land, cleared fifty or sixty acres of the same, and in 1858 sold it and entered 160 acres of the farm he now works, which was then in the woods. He now owns 600 acres of land, having 200 acres under cultivation, all of which he cleared. During his residence here of forty-one years, Dr. May has seen a great many changes, and has done his share in the development of the country. He served as magistrate sixteen years, during which time but one appeal was taken from his decision, and that appeal was not sustained. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and for the last twenty years he has filled the position of local minister of that church. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, is a Wheeler, and votes the Democratic ticket. In addition to his farming and practice, Dr. May is taking some interest in horse and mule breeding, and has as good a stock farm as there is in the county.

William Miller, planter and stock raiser, was born in Humphreys County, Tenn., in 1839, the oldest of two boys born to Henry and Louisa (Cole) Miller, natives of Tennessee. The parents dying when the boys were quite young, they were left to depend upon themselves. Our subject was reared to farm life, and also learned wood-work, and received his education in the subscription schools of Tennessee. He was married in Humphreys County, Tenn., in 1857, to Martha Jane Plummer, of Tennessee, daughter of John and Parthena (Mat this) Plummer, natives of Virginia, who emigrated to Tennessee in an early day, where they died. After his marriage William settled on a farm, and in 1861 enlisted in Capt. McAdoo's company for three years; he was in the battles of Bell Buckle, Tallahassee, where he was taken sick, and sent to Atlanta, where he remained two months, when he returned to Tallahassee. He was in the campaigns in North Alabama, East and Middle Tennessee and North Mississippi, and in 1865 surrendered under Col. Hurd. In 1872 Mr. Miller came to Jackson County, Ark., settling in Bird Township, where, in 1880, he bought 120 acres of improved land; he has continued to improve it, and has now ninety acres under cultivation, having planted a good orchard, and has all varieties of fruit. He raises hogs, horses and cattle. In 1879 his wife died leaving four children: Henry (married), James William (married), Charles Lafayette, and Louisa (now Mrs. R. Donahoe), all residing in Bird Township. In Jackson County, in 1881, Mr. Miller married Belle Corson, a native of North Alabama, daughter of Charley and Julia (Anderson) Corson, who were early settlers of Alabama. They have had four children: Jesse, Dawson, Julia Pinckney and Rosa Lee. Our subject is not active in politics, and votes independently. He has been road overseer, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is practically a self-made man, and interested in the welfare of his county.

Lancelot Minor is a leading member of the bar of Jackson County, and owes his nativity to Albemarle County, Va., his birth occurring in Charlottesville, June 16, 1847. He inherits Scotch and Irish blood from his ancestors, and is a son

of Dr. Charles and Lucy W. (Minor) Minor, both of whom were born in Louisa County, Va., the father's birth occurring at what was known as Minor's Folly, the old homestead. He was reared on this farm, and upon reaching a proper age began the study of medicine, and became a graduate of a medical university of his native State, and of one in Philadelphia, Penn., both noted colleges. He first entered upon his practice in Albemarle County, Va., continuing there until 1854, then gave up his profession and established the Brookhill College, or preparatory school, which he successfully conducted until the breaking out of the late Civil War. He then raised a company and sent it into service, but was unable to go himself, and died in 1862 at the age of sixty years. His widow survived him until 1879, when she, too, followed him to the grave. Seven of the family of thirteen children born to them are now living: Mrs. William R. Abbott, whose husband is principal of the Bellevue Institute of Bedford County, Va.; Mrs. Loed, a widow residing in Wilmington, N. C.; Lancelot, Kate, residing in Virginia; John B., Jr., also in Virginia; Annie and Dr. J. C., of Walnut Ridge, Ark. Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and were well educated men, having prepared themselves for a professional life, but were practically good farmers. Lancelot Minor resided on his father's farm until Civil War times, then left the Brookhill school, of which his father was manager, to take up arms for the Confederate cause. He enlisted in Rock Bridge Artillery, and served the cause he espoused, faithfully and well, until April 8, 1865, when he was wounded at Cumberland Church, Virginia, by a gun-shot passing through his right lung. He was left at a farm house, being thought dead, but at the end of about five days he began to recover, and in the care of the kind people with whom he was left he remained until he was thoroughly convalescent, but, from the effects of his wound, he had become paralyzed. He remained in this condition until 1867, when he recovered the use of his limbs, and soon after resumed farming, continuing until 1868, when he was taken

with the pioneer fever, and determined to push westward. He did so, and settled at Miami County, Kas., where he farmed until 1870, then came overland to Jacksonport, Ark., and was engaged in farming and dairying at this point up to 1875. In the meantime he had been reading law, and in the above mentioned year he was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with his brother, Charles, which continued up to the latter's death, in 1879. After being in practice alone for four years, he entered into partnership with Franklin Doswell, one of the oldest attorneys in Jackson County, and their connection has since continued, the firm being known as Minor & Doswell. They make a strong legal firm, and, by their superior abilities, command a large patronage in this and surrounding counties. Mr. Minor owns a great deal of real estate in Jackson County, and is the originator of the White River Stock Breeder's Association, of which he is the president. They have forty acres with a mile track for training, which is now under the management of Prof. Menkie. Mr. Minor is deeply interested in this enterprise, and, so far, it has proved a decided success. He has attained the highest degree in the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of the K. of P. and the Royal Arcanum. He has been a member of the city council, and is at present chief of the fire department. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Emma W. Minor, by whom he became the father of two children, Charles and Louisa, but in 1884 was called upon to mourn her death. In July, 1887, he espoused his second wife, Miss Theo Ferguson, of Augusta, Ark. They are members of the Episcopal Church.

Nathaniel D. Moon, farmer and stock raiser, was born July 19, 1844, and in 1858 came to Arkansas with his parents, Leroy and Mary A. (Culp) Moon, who were natives of Alabama. Nathaniel was raised on the farm, receiving his education in the private schools of Alabama, and the public schools of Arkansas, and in 1868 came with his parents to Jackson County, and in 1869 bought a farm of 120 acres in Section 1, erected a double log-house, and at once commenced clearing and improving the land, and in 1870 put four acres

into corn; each year he went through the same routine, and in 1875 had thirty-eight acres under cultivation. At various times he bought adjoining land, until the homestead now contains 280 acres, Mr. Moon at the present time owning 874 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation. In 1883 he entered the mercantile business with A. J. Mills, opening up a stock of family groceries and drugs. In 1885 J. H. Myers was admitted to partnership, the business being conducted under the firm name of Mills, Moon & Co., for one year, when Mr. Myers withdrew, Messrs. Mills & Moon continuing the same until 1888, when Mr. Moon retired to private life. November 25, 1866, Mr. Moon married Miss Frances M. Dickenson, of Tennessee. They had nine children, four of whom are living: Mollie W. (born October 16, 1867), Leroy W. (born March 16, 1871), Ozella R. (born December 27, 1873) and James N. (born February 19, 1879). June 15, 1884, Mr. Moon married Miss Myra E. Lawler, of Arkansas. One child was born to them, which died. Mr. Moon is a member in good standing of Thornburg Lodge No. 371, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the Christian Church. He always takes an interest in enterprises for the advancement and progress of the county and State.

John T. Moon, an enterprising farmer and stock raiser of Glass Township, Jackson County, was born in Washington County, Ark., in 1850, being the fourth in a family of eight children born to Leroy and Mary (Culp) Moon, natives of Alabama. In early life Leroy Moon was a school-teacher. He was married in Alabama, and, in 1848, located in Washington County, Ark., where he purchased a large farm, which he disposed of, and removed to Calhoun County, thence to Glass Township, Jackson County, in 1868, settling near where our subject now resides, where he died in November, 1880. He was Democratic in principle, and took an active part in politics in Washington and Calhoun Counties. The mother of our subject is still living, and resides near Swifton. John T. Moon remained at home until his father's death, and commenced farming for himself on the old homestead. In 1880 he purchased 160 acres in Glass Township,

which he partly cleared, adding 240 acres, so that his farm now contains 400 acres, of which seventy five are under cultivation. He has made many improvements, having erected a good frame house and started a good orchard. He devotes considerable attention to stock raising, keeping good grades. In 1875 Mr. Moon married Julia Dozier, who was born in Greene County, Ark., and is a daughter of William Herndon and Mary Elizabeth (James) Dozier, natives of Kentucky. She is of French descent on the paternal side, and her grandfather, Zachariah Dozier, was an early settler of Louisville, which was his permanent home. The father of Mrs. Moon was a carpenter by trade, and removed from Greene County to Pocahontas, Randolph County, where he lived several years. He died in 1859, and his widow survived until August, 1887. Of the two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Moon only one is living, Joseph Leroy. Mr. Moon is a Democrat politically, and takes an active interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of his county, lending hearty and liberal support to all worthy public enterprises.

Stephen J. Moore, a farmer and stock raiser of Cache Township, Jackson County, is a native of Person County, N. C., and was born March 28, 1829. His parents were Alfred L. and Sarah (Cates) Moore, both born in North Carolina. Philip Moore, grandfather of Stephen J., was a native of New York, and his parents were natives of England. Phillip Moore was a prominent church worker of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and held many important offices in his county; his father, Stephen Moore, was a veteran of the Revolution, and was second in command of the force that was captured through Arnold's treason. Philip was a planter and machinist, and, when a young man, went to North Carolina, where he married and reared his family; he built the first horse-power threshing machine ever used in that part of North Carolina, and served a long time as surveyor, at which latter work he contracted pleurisy, which terminated his life in December, 1840. Alfred L. Moore was an enterprising and successful planter, of North Carolina, and he and family were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the fath-

er's death occurred in August, 1883, and that of his wife in April, 1884, each living to be about eighty-three years of age. Stephen J. is the third child of a family of seven, viz.: William L. (a farmer, teacher, and mechanic, enlisted in the Confederate army in Texas, and met his death at Richmond, Va., in 1864), Caroline (became the wife of A. H. Bumpass, a farmer of North Carolina, and died April 17, 1889, leaving a family of nine children), Rufus R. (was a farmer, who married and had two sons; he served in the Confederate army and was killed in the second battle of the Wilderness, in 1865; his two sons are DeWitt and Rufus, the former now living on the original Moore homestead, and the latter a merchant at Birmingham, N. C.), Susan (is the wife of Henry Foust, a farmer and mechanic, living in Chicot County, N. C.), Sarah E. (married William Moore, a teacher and farmer, of Washington, Hempstead County, Ark.; they have six daughters and one son), and Alfred Dudley (a farmer, of Person County, N. C., having a family of five children). Stephen J. Moore was reared to the pursuit of farming, in Person County, N. C., and at the age of twenty-one engaged in farming for one year in his native State, after which he went to Sumter County, Ala., where he remained three years, going thence to Greenfield, Dade County, Mo., where he turned his attention to the mercantile business for four years. In 1859 he sold out and returned to North Carolina. August 16, 1859, he married Sarah Jane Burton, daughter of Thomas F. and Nancy Burton, natives, respectively, of Virginia and North Carolina. Mr. Burton was a prominent farmer of Alabama and Mississippi. Prior to the birth of Mrs. (Burton) Moore, her parents lived in the Cherokee Territory, afterward moving to Alabama, where she was born March 2, 1835. To our subject and wife have been born seven children, two of whom died in infancy; those living are: Nancy E. (wife of George T. Damerson, a native of Randolph County, Mo.), Fanny (wife of W. H. Wise, a merchant, of Weldon, Ark.), Alfred T. (born March 15, 1868, a graduate of Jones Commercial College, of St. Louis), Margaret J. (born November 28, 1870, attending the school for the

blind, at Little Rock, Ark.), Georgia (born January 21, 1873, also attending the blind school at Little Rock). Immediately after his marriage Mr. Moore returned to Dade County, Mo., and the same year went to Texas, where he engaged in merchandising three months, then sold out and went to Kemper County, Miss.; he farmed one year, railroaded one year, and, in April, 1862, enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Mississippi Regiment; he participated in the battles of Corinth, Inka, Chickasaw Bayou, and all the summer campaign in Georgia; August 26, 1864, he was captured in front of Atlanta, and remained a prisoner of war at Nashville, Tenn., Louisville and Camp Douglas, until June, 1865, when the close of the war set him free. He then returned to his farm, which he worked until November, 1869, when he emigrated to Jackson County, Ark., and bought and settled upon the farm upon which he now resides. He first bought 105 acres of land, very little of which was cleared; he cleared, improved and built, adding to his acres from time to time, until he now owns 235 acres, 120 acres of which are under a high state of cultivation. He votes the Democratic ticket and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Moore and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, except Alfred, who is a Baptist. The family is highly esteemed by all who know them, and Mr. Moore has done his share toward the support of worthy, public enterprises.

William H. Morris, a farmer, residing at Newport, and one of the pioneers of Jackson County, was born in Pennsylvania on the 6th of January, 1834. He is a son of William H. and Eliza (Proctor) Morris, of New York City and Boston, Mass., respectively. The Morris family are of French descent. William H. Morris, Sr., was married in New York State, and a few years after removed with his bride to Dayton, Ohio, which was almost nothing but a wilderness at that period, and owned a portion of the land upon which the city now stands. In 1838 he moved to Little Rock, Ark., where he entered into commercial life and carried on a successful business until 1840, when he moved to Austin, in Prairie County. Mr. Morris remained in that county for one year, and then

removed to what is now Jackson County, bringing with him his stock of merchandise and locating at Elizabeth, then the county seat of this county. He continued in business at that point until 1854, when he changed his business to Jacksonport, where he remained until his death, in 1855, the mother dying at Little Rock, while residing in that city. They were the parents of six children, of whom two still live, and after the mother's death, the father married a second time, this union giving him three children: Robert, John and Anna. During the early days of his settlement he was postmaster at Elizabeth. At that time coon skins and beeswax were legal tenders for postage. William H. Morris was quite young on his arrival in Jackson County, and was given the best education to be had at that time. He was early in life instructed in commercial affairs, and was taught to look upon it as being marked out for his after career. He remained with his father until almost of age, and was then associated with several prominent firms in Jacksonport and Newport. In 1869 he purchased his present farm and commenced cultivating the land, and now has 175 acres, out of 500, under a good state of cultivation. In 1857 he was married to Miss Amelia C. Hamilton, of Alabama, by whom he has had five children, three of them now living: Marguerite E., wife of Stephen Brundidge, Jr., of White County, Ark.; Savannah H. and Charles M. Mr. Morris is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the first settlers of Jackson County, having witnessed a great many changes from the time of his arrival to the present day.

B. C. Morrison is a member of the firm of Morrison, Decker & Co., manufacturers of tight barrel staves and hardwood lumber, at Newport. Mr. Morrison was born in Denmark, on the 11th of March, 1843, and until his twentieth year resided in his native land, and learned farming and tavern keeping of his father, who followed both occupations. Becoming imbued with the idea that better opportunities were offered to young men of push and energy in the New World, he determined to seek his fortune in the "land of the free," and accordingly, in April, 1863, he took passage at Hamburg,

and landed at Quebec in May. He immediately wended his way to Racine, Wis., where he hired out to a farmer, remaining with him four months, then entered a cooper shop to learn the trade, and this occupation received his attention until the fall of 1864, when he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, United States Army, and was a faithful servant of his adopted country until July, 1865, when he was mustered out of service. He returned to his former home at Racine, where he worked as a journeyman for some time. In 1868 he is found at work in a cooper shop in Keokuk, Iowa, but, in 1873, he determined to embark in business for himself, and from that time until 1881 he successfully conducted a cooper shop of his own. In the latter year he removed to Newport, Ark., and began building his present mill, under the name of B. C. Morrison & Co., and on the 16th day of January, 1882, he raised steam in his engine, and began running his establishment, which is the largest concern of the kind in Northeast Arkansas. They handle a great deal of lumber, piling and staves, and give employment the year round to at least 300 men. With this mill they are clearing a farm of 1,700 acres, and in a few years they expect to have every acre of it under cultivation. The present partnership was formed in 1884, and, in connection with their stave and lumber factory, they own a large saw mill at Pond Switch, which furnishes employment to about fifty men. They also own two steamboats: the "G. W. Decker," which is a passenger boat, and the "Bright Star," a freight boat, both of which run regularly up as far as Cherokee Bay. These gentlemen may be termed benefactors of the community in which they reside, for they have done much to open up Jackson County, and have added materially to its commercial standing. They are building good houses, and have a railroad of their own, which is three miles in length. Mr. Morrison was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Prater, a native of Illinois, in 1868.

Jasper Nance. One of the best known men in mercantile circles in Jackson County is Mr. Nance, who keeps a general store in Cow Lake Township. He was born in what is now Woodruff County,

Ark., in the year 1846, and was the fourth in a family of seven children, born to Joshua and Hetty (Forehand) Nance, of North Carolina and Georgia, respectively, the parents being married in the latter State. After their union they moved to Woodruff County, and entered land in Barnes Township, which the father at once commenced to cultivate and make a permanent home, and at the time of his death he had cleared up about 500 acres. He died several years before the Civil War, and his excellent wife soon after moved back to her native State, where she survived him but a few years. Jasper was reared by his maternal grandfather, and received his education in the schools of Baker County, Ga. In 1858 his grandfather moved to Woodruff County, Ark., where he bought a fine farm, upon which he resided until his death, and, during the litigation over the estate, young Nance commenced farming for himself. In 1865 he inherited his share of the land, and has added to it on different occasions until now he owns 100 acres, all of which are under cultivation, besides owning several other farms in different portions of the State. In 1884 he first started in business and opened up a general store, laying in a stock of everything to be found in a store of that kind, and has established a fine trade. He was married in Jackson County, July 20, 1866, to Mrs. Permelia M. Duty, who was a daughter of David Johnson, of Jackson County, and this union has given them eight children: Margaret J., now Mrs. A. Sprague; William M., Laura A., Lewin A., Alonzo, Martha, David J. and Elza Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Nance are both members of the Christian Church, in which the former is an elder, the daughter Margaret also being a member. Mr. Nance is not an active politician, but his interest in the affairs of his county are unbounded. He is a keen observer, and his remarks upon the various changes that have taken and will take place in his county are well worthy of attention.

Thomas Nance, farmer, of Bird Township, was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1849, the youngest of fifteen children born to Thomas Nance and his wife. Thomas was a farmer of North Carolina, and in 1846 came to Missouri, bought

land and improved it; he also bought land in Butler County, Mo., and in March, 1861, came to Jackson County, Ark., moving to Cache Township in 1866, and then to Independence County, where he bought land near Fairview, which he made his home till his death, in August, 1874. His wife died when our subject was an infant. Grandfather Nance died, at the age of one hundred and fifteen, in North Carolina; the grandmother died in the same State, at the age of one hundred and fourteen. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm, receiving his education in the subscription schools of Missouri. In 1861 he came to Jackson County, and aided in clearing and improving the home farm. In September, 1864, in Jackson County, he enlisted in Capt. Steen's company, and was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri. He was in the battles of Pilot Knob and Kansas City, returning home in 1865, and engaged in farming. In August, 1866, he married Sarah Cheshire, of Jackson County, daughter of Jonathan and Nancy (Seiner) Cheshire, natives of North Carolina, and early settlers of Jackson County. Both died some years ago. After his marriage Mr. Nance settled on Black River, this township, and later moved to Tuckerman, and engaged in farming. His excellent wife died in October, 1877, leaving three children: George W. (married and residing in Lawrence County), Mollie (now Mrs. Parrott, of this county) and Savannah (at home). In 1881 Mr. Nance married Rebecca Goodman, of Tennessee, whose father was one of the early settlers of this county. Both her parents are dead. Mr. Nance has resided on his present place since 1880. He owns a good farm of eighty acres, forty acres of which are under cultivation. He is a Democrat, active in politics, being now county coroner; was bailiff of Bird Township two years, also deputy sheriff for two years, and has always taken an interest in school matters, and all enterprises for the good of his county, aiding liberally in such matters. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Kirkpatrick Lodge No. 192, at Tuckerman, and was Senior Deacon in 1888. He is also a member of Jacksonport Chapter, and a member of the Eastern Star order, as is his wife.

They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. C. Nicholson is a native planter and stock raiser of Jackson County, and was born in 1863. He is the youngest of the five children born to Major and Nancy (Tippett) Nicholson, both natives of Tennessee. The parents were early settlers of Jackson County, Ark., where the father opened a farm, and devoted his entire attention to clearing and improving it. He died in 1863, the mother surviving until 1872. C. C. Nicholson was brought up on the farm, which occupation he has always followed. He obtained his education in the district schools of his native county, and worked on the home farm until sixteen years of age, when he commenced farming for himself on sixty acres, which he cleared. He now owns 220 acres, eighty acres of which he has under cultivation, as a result of his own labor. In March, 1884, Mr. Nicholson married Elizabeth Dudley, also a native of Arkansas. They have two children: Willie and Nancy. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson are members of the Christian Church, and are highly esteemed by all who know them. Mr. Nicholson is one of the most enterprising young farmers of Glass Township, in the welfare and development of which he takes an active interest, aiding liberally enterprises for its advancement, educationally and religiously.

Paisley & Blake, well known residents of the community, are closely identified with the affairs of Auvergne Academy, a graded school for both sexes, which is located on a beautiful eminence in the southern part of the village, facing the east. June 20, 1888, this property was bought by Prof. D. L. Paisley and A. L. Blake, of Mrs. G. W. Bristol. They have conducted it during the term of 1888-89, with signal success. The faculty are D. L. Paisley, A. L. Blake and Mrs. A. L. Blake (instructor in instrumental music). The building is a large two-story frame edifice, with boarding department below, and school rooms above, with a seating capacity of sixty. Prof. Paisley is a native of North Carolina, born in Guilford County April 10, 1860. His parents, James and Minerva (Whorton) Paisley, were also natives of North Carolina, of Scotch descent. His father was a farmer and

magistrate. He enlisted in the army of Northern Virginia, under Gen. Lee, in the Guilford Grays, was dismissed on account of ill health, and died in 1866, his wife surviving until 1888. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and the father was an old-line Whig, and afterward a Democrat. Prof. Paisley was reared on a farm; his schooling was obtained first in the public schools of his county, then in Lynch's select school, at High Point, N. C.; in Horner's school, Oxford, N. C., and in 1880 entered the State University, in 1881-82 taking an eclectic course. After completing this term, he taught in Maysville, S. C., three years. After his marriage, in 1885, he taught at Bennettsville, S. C., one year, when he came to Gurdon, Ark., and afterward to Auvergne Academy. His wife was Miss Loula Rankin, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Rankin, of Guilford County, N. C. They have one child, Lacy, a bright babe of eleven months. Our subject is the sixth child of a family of seven, and has one brother and one sister living. He is a Democrat, and conservative, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Auvergne. Prof. Andrew L. Blake is a native of Abbeville County, S. C., son of William K. and Hattie (Law) Blake, also natives of South Carolina, and of Irish and Scotch descent, respectively. His father, a lawyer and member of the Masonic order, served one term as the Democratic representative of his county in the State legislature, and has, for years, held the office of magistrate. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, the mother dying February 2, 1887. Our subject, the third of a family of six children, was reared on the farm, spent his school days at Greenwood, and from 1880 to 1884 was in Davidson College, Mecklenburg County, N. C. He began teaching at White Hall, S. C., where he remained one year. He taught one year near Greenwood, S. C.; taught at McLeansville, N. C., eighteen months, and in July, 1887, came to Clark County, Ark., and engaged as book-keeper for William Paisley, of Gurdon. He remained in this position till February, 1888, when he taught an unexpired term at Gurdon. Closing this school April 20, he came to Auvergne, and taught the

last nine weeks of the term at Auvergne Academy, and in June, with Prof. Paisley, bought that institution. Prof. Blake is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a Democrat, and takes an active interest in all public enterprises for the general welfare of the country. He was married to Miss Josie B. Lindsay, of Athens, Ala., July 16, 1889.

George H. Palmer, planter and stock raiser, of Bird Township, was born in Memphis, Tenn., in 1848, son of Samuel and Louisa (Means) Palmer, of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a pioneer of Kentucky, married there, and in 1849 came to Jackson County, Ark., in Jefferson, and the winter of the same year came to Bird Township, locating on the farm where our subject now resides, taking a claim of 520 acres of timber land, which he cleared and improved, erecting a house and planting an orchard. He died in Jackson County, in 1866, his wife surviving till 1884. George H. was the fifth of the family, the others being Margaret (wife of Joel Bandy), George H., Fannie (wife of William Haynes), and Joseph H., all residing in Bird Township. George H. was reared to farm life, educated in the subscription schools of Bird Township, and aided at home in clearing and developing the homestead. He commenced farming for himself at the age of twenty-two, and in 1870 was married in Jackson County, to Laura Steen, a native of Jackson County, daughter of John and Nancy (Stancell) Steen, who were among the early settlers of Jackson County. The father died about 1858; the mother is still living. Mr. Palmer owns a good farm of 120 acres, with about sixty-five acres under cultivation, having cleared the most of it himself. He raises principally cotton and corn, and considerable stock. He is a Democrat, though not active in politics, and served as magistrate for two years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Kirkpatrick Lodge No. 192. Mrs. Palmer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Palmer remembers this country as a dense timber tract, and has always been interested in everything for the good of the county. There are three children in his family: Oda L., Samuel Tilden and Maggie Cordelia.

Hon. John W. Parish, an enterprising farmer of Union Township, Jackson County, resides two miles east of Newport. He is a native of Tennessee, and is a son of William B. and Elizabeth (Cheatham) Parish, both of whom were born in North Carolina. The parents were married in Tennessee, and to them were born seven children, all of whom are dead except two: Sarah N. (who married Richard Cole, and died, leaving three children, named William, Anna and Jennie), and our subject. John W. Parish married Miss Sarah E. Lacy, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Hugh R. and Eliza (Smith) Lacey. Their union has been blessed with six children, viz.: Lydia, born December 19, 1873; Frederick, born October 24, 1876; Cora, born June 4, 1884; Hugh, born January 6, 1886. Mr. Parish removed to Union Township, Jackson County, Ark., in 1873, locating on land which is now a part of his farm, and which he rented for about six years, subsequently buying the same. He purchased 326 acres, of which 150 acres were under cultivation. He now has 225 acres well improved, and has built four tenant houses, renting his houses and lands to responsible parties. He has at present about 160 acres of cotton, and the balance in corn and clover. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Parish was attending college at Jackson, Tenn., now known as the West Tennessee College, where he was a student two years. He entered the Confederate army, Company I, Fifty-first Tennessee, in which he served six months, and the company then being consolidated with other Tennessee regiments, served until the close of the war, his regiment constituting a part of the reserve of Gen. A. S. Johnston at the battle of Shiloh. Mr. Parish takes an active interest in enterprises tending toward the advancement of all social as well as religious and educational interests of his community, and is highly esteemed by the people of the county, which is evidenced by the fact that in 1881 he was elected to represent the county in the XXIIIrd session of the General Assembly of the State, where his honest endeavors to promote the best interests of his constituents earned for him their hearty approval. He was elected on the Democratic

ticket. Mr. Parish is a member of Newport Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is a prominent and honored man of Jackson County.

Alexander S. Parish, M. D., of Jackson County, student of the Allopathic School of Medicine, was born in Tennessee. He is a brother of the Hon. J. W. Parish. In 1871 he came to Arkansas, and began the study of medicine with Dr. P. S. Woodward, and in 1879 took his first course of lectures at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. He continued in Dr. Woodward's office until the fall of 1880, when he returned to the University, graduating in 1881, after which he returned to Jackson County, and actively engaged in the practice of his profession. March 26, 1884, our subject married Miss Annie Phillips, of Arkansas, daughter of Col. T. H. and Amanda (Robinson) Phillips, the father a native of Georgia, and the mother of Arkansas. They have one child, William Theodore, born March 31, 1885. Dr. Parish is one of the deservedly successful physicians of this portion of the community. Earnest, careful and searching in the investigation of the science to which he has given his best attention, he has become well-informed, keeping thoroughly apace with the advancement made in this profession. His practice is a happy illustration of his worth.

Lewis W. Penix resides on Section 13, Union Township, Jackson County. He is a son of Henry H. and Caroline (Roberts) Penix, both natives of Tennessee, who died in Jackson County, Ark. They were the parents of ten children, one of whom died in infancy: Minerva, died at the age of eighteen; Mary A., married R. V. Hunter, a farmer of Jefferson Township, and has four children; Susan F. (married R. T. Armstrong, deceased, and has six children); Lewis W., Elizabeth (had two children by her first husband, Mr. R. P. Jackson, and afterward married Mr. T. D. Lawrence, a farmer and merchant of Tuckerman), Martha J. (single), Columbus C. (married Dora Jowers, and resides in Jefferson Township engaged in farming), they have three children: Lydia W. (died at the age of eighteen), and James Henry (married Miss Jennie Anderson, by whom he has one child, is also a farmer of Jefferson Town-

ship). Lewis W. Penix was born May 1, 1850, and received his education in the public schools of Jackson County, where he has lived all his life, commencing business for himself at the age of twenty one years. In 1880, in partnership with R. V. Hunter, he purchased 240 acres of land in Jefferson Township, which they still own, and Mr. Penix afterward purchased forty acres in Union Township. Since 1882 he has lived on the homestead of his wife's parents, in Union Township. Mr. and Mrs. Penix were married December 27, 1877. Her maiden name was Miss Willie J. Carville, she was born in Memphis, Tenn., December 27, 1857, and is a daughter of W. K. and Mary A. (Estes) Carville. Of their four children, but two are living, viz.: Nora E., born December 1, 1878, and Clarence E., born August 28, 1882. The parents are members of the Missionary Baptist Church of Jefferson Township, while Mr. Penix also belongs to Jacksonport Lodge No. 191, A. F. & A. M., Jacksonport Chapter No. 40, R. A. M., and American Legion of Honor.

Dr. W. H. Pickett, retired physician, Weldon, Ark. Originally from Limestone, Ala., Dr. Pickett's birth occurred on the 22d of December, 1826, and his early life was passed in attending the common schools and in assisting on the farm. Later he supplemented his primary education by attending Exeter College, in Exeter, N. H., and in 1846 and 1847 he attended the Medical College of the University of New York. From there he went to New Orleans and attended the University of Louisiana, where he graduated in medicine and surgery in the class of 1848. He began the practice of his profession the same year at Whitesburg, Ala., and, after remaining there two years, came to Jackson County, where he settled upon his present property. He entered and bought about 2,300 acres of land, 1,200 under cultivation and 1,100 acres of which he has cleared himself. Dr. Pickett was married, in 1850, to Miss A. R. Coltier, a native of Alabama, and two children were the result of this union: Ida G., wife of John W. Ferrill, a farmer residing at Batesville; and Elizabeth B., wife of William H. Hardy, also residing at Batesville. Mrs. Pickett died July 1, 1885, in

full communion with the Episcopal Church. Dr. Pickett was exempt from any army service by Gen. Kirby Smith, in 1863, and practiced his profession at home. In the year 1868 he moved to Batesville, and since that time he has remained a resident of that city, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Jackson County. He gave up his practice in 1868, and, in addition to general farming, he has also a large cotton-gin, grist and saw-mill, with which he does all his own work and general settlement business. He has on his farm about forty tenant families, aggregating 200 people, all in fair circumstances and furnished with good houses. The Doctor has seen many important changes during his residence of thirty-eight years in this county. When he first came here Elizabeth was the county seat, but was afterward changed to Augusta, and subsequently to Jacksonport. Wild game was plentiful and easily obtained. His parents, Steptoe and Sarah O. (Chilton) Pickett, were natives of the Old Dominion, the father born in Fauquier and the mother in Westmoreland County. The parents settled in Alabama, in 1820, and were among the earliest pioneers of Northern Alabama. They both bought and entered land (1,000 acres in all), and Steptoe Pickett was an extensive slave-holder. He was a schoolmate of James Buchanan, and was a cousin to both Chief Justice John Marshall and "Light Horse" Harry Lee. He was also a cousin of Gen. Pickett. He was a graduate of William and Mary College, and was an old-line Whig in his political views. His death occurred in 1848, at the age of fifty-four years. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and the mother a member of the Christian Church. The latter died in 1864, at the age of seventy-four years. They were the parents of nine children: Martin, married, and a commission merchant at Mobile, Ala.; Richard is an attorney and judge at Florence, Ala.; Steptoe, Jr., was a farmer and died in 1884, at Madison, Ala., leaving a wife and two children; A. C. is a lawyer at Augusta, Ark.; John S. was a physician, at Danville, Ala., and died in 1887, leaving a wife and two children, who reside in Des Arc, Ark; Felicia, the wife of Gov. Reuben Chapmore, of

Huntsville, Ala. (she died in 1874, leaving four children); Virginia, wife of Samuel Blackwell, a farmer of Alabama; Anna S. Edwards, wife of a farmer, and resides in King William County, Va.

I. D. Price is the efficient postmaster of Newport, Ark., and also deals in books and stationery. He is a native of the county, born December 10, 1856, and is a son of Dr. John F. and Kate (Brown) Price, the former from South Carolina, and the latter a native of the State of Arkansas. Dr. John F. Price has become well known as a physician wherever he has resided, and is now living at Fort Worth, Tex. I. D. Price resided in Jefferson County until seven years of age, and was principally educated in the schools of Cross County. In the spring of 1880 he came to Newport, Ark., and for four years followed the occupation of clerking, then opened a book and stationery establishment in the building he now occupies, and his stock is extensive and well selected. In February, 1888, he was appointed to the position of postmaster, and is now discharging his duties in a manner acceptable to all. He was married, in 1884, to Miss Mamie Wallace, and by her he has had two children: Katie and Bina. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and he belongs to the American Legion of Honor.

Lewis E. Pursell, a prominent merchant of Auvergne, Jackson County, is a native of Arkansas, born in Woodruff County, February 20, 1861. His parents were William O. and Lucy (Coyle) Pursell, natives, respectively, of South Carolina and Alabama, the former of whom came to Arkansas with his father, J. H. Pursell, who was one of the earliest settlers of Woodruff County, where he opened several large farms. William O. Pursell married Miss Lucy Coyle, in Prairie County, Ark., in 1854; they afterward moved to Woodruff County, where they lived until 1868, when they moved to Izard County, where Mr. Pursell died in 1872. He was a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow, and in the early part of the war enlisted, and served until its close as brevet-captain; at the time of his death he owned 900 acres of land in Woodruff and Izard Counties, about 160 acres being under cultivation; he had been very successful as a farmer and

stock raiser. His widow remained on the farm in Izard County until December, 1875, when she returned to the old homestead in Prairie County, which was her home with our subject until 1879. She died December 19, 1882, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The maternal grandparents of Lewis E. came to Arkansas from Mississippi in 1853, living one year in Woodruff County, and then locating in Prairie County, where they entered land and built a home. Mr. Coyle was a natural and successful farmer, and during his life cleared about 500 acres of land, being able to do a good day's work at the age of seventy years. His death occurred in December, 1885, and his excellent wife, who survives him, still lives on the old homestead; she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which her husband also belonged. Lewis E. Pursell was reared to the pursuit of farming, receiving a good education at the common schools of Woodruff and Jackson Counties, the Philadelphia Academy in Izard County, and the Male College at Searey, White County. At the age of eighteen he left home, and was engaged as clerk for Gates Bros. & Co., at Des Arc, Prairie County, where he remained six months, when he entered the employment of Plunkett & Erwin of the same place, in which capacity he worked two years; in 1882 he opened a drug and grocery store at Hickory Plain, Prairie County, which he conducted until January, 1886, when, on account of his maternal grandfather's death, he sold out and assumed the management of his grandmother's farm. In the latter part of the same year he moved to Auvergne, Jackson County, purchased a stock of groceries of M. J. Malone, to which he added a general stock of dry-goods, clothing, etc., and now has one of the best general stores in the country. Mr. Pursell also owns a farm of 160 acres in Prairie County, sixty acres of which are under cultivation. Our subject was the fourth in a family of nine, and is one of the two surviving, the others dying in infancy, except Ada, who married J. W. Williamson, a farmer and stock trader of Izard County; she died in 1884, leaving one child, Ethel, aged five years. Alice Corrinne Pursell is the wife of James B. Gardner, a practicing

physician and farmer near Hickory Plain, Prairie County; they have four children: Elmer, Earl, Oscar and Bessie. Mr. Pursell is unmarried; he is one of the leading men of the town of Auvergne, and is actively interested in its welfare, lending his hearty and liberal aid to the support of schools, churches and all worthy public enterprises. He takes no active part in politics, but his sympathies are with the Democratic party.

B. F. Ray, planter and stock raiser of Bird Township, was born in Lauderdale County, Ala., in 1838, being the ninth of twelve children born to Benjamin and Nancy (Dixon) Ray, the father of East Tennessee and the mother of South Carolina. Benjamin Ray served in the War of 1812. He settled in Alabama, on a plantation, where he died in February, 1864, his wife having died in 1861. He engaged in farming until his death. Our subject was reared on the plantation, receiving his education in the subscription and district schools of the State of Alabama. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, of the Sixteenth Alabama Infantry, and was in the battles of Murfreesboro, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and a number of skirmishes, also in Ringgold. In January, 1864, he left the service and returned to Alabama, where he engaged in farming, coming to Jackson County, Ark., in 1868, and settling in the vicinity of Newport. In 1869 he married Josephine Slayden, of Jackson County, daughter of Coleman Slayden, a native of Middle Tennessee, and an early settler of Jackson County. Her father died in 1859, and her mother in 1864. In 1878 Mr. Ray settled on his present farm, which consists of 280 acres, 130 under cultivation; he raises considerable stock, and a mixed crop of cotton, corn and hay. Mrs. Ray died in 1883, leaving two children: Prince Ella and William Thomas. In 1884 Mr. Ray married Elizabeth Carter, of Alabama, daughter of James and Lucinda (Rankins) Akens, who came to Jackson County in 1869; the father died in 1877, the mother is still living. Mr. Ray is not very active in politics, but votes with the Democratic party; he has been a member of the school board, and has always taken an active interest in school matters; he is a member of Kirkpatrick

Lodge No. 192, and has been Senior Warden. He has seen great changes in the county, and the educational system is improving rapidly. The children by the second wife are Isaac and Franklin.

Wilson LaFayette Robinson is a son of Mathew B. and Sarah (Lindsay) Robinson, and is a farmer and stock raiser of Grubbs Township, Jackson County. The father was a native of Virginia, and the mother was born in Tennessee. In the fall of 1860, W. L. came to Arkansas with his parents, the mother dying in 1862, and the father surviving until 1872. Mr. Robinson attended school in Alabama until his twentieth year, receiving instruction in the common branches. In 1862 he enlisted in Col. Mattock's regiment of Arkansas Volunteers, Confederate States Army, serving five or six months, when poor health rendered him unfit for service. In 1864 Mr. Robinson married Mrs. Frances (Blair) Coffin, who died in 1874; they had one child, which died in 1868. July 22, 1874, Mr. Robinson again married, and to the latter union seven children were born, only two of whom are now living, viz.: Grover Cleveland, born October 11, 1884, and Robert LaFayette, born May 7, 1888. In 1863 our subject purchased quit-claim deed to land in Grubbs Township, which was partly improved, and to which he subsequently added forty acres, upon which he erected a house, in which he lived eighteen years. He now owns 720 acres of land, of which about 325 acres are under cultivation, the remainder being woodland. He has one of the best improved farms in the county, as a result of industry and enterprise, as well as good management and perseverance.

W. A. Roy, farmer and stock raiser, Layton, Ark. Mr. Roy is a typical Arkansas citizen, substantial, enterprising and progressive, and such a man as wields no small influence in the community where he makes his home. He was born in Shelby County, Tenn., in 1836, and was the second in a family of ten children, born to the union of Merida and Susan (Gentry) Roy, the father a native of South Carolina, and the mother of Tennessee. Merida Roy came with his parents to Tennessee in 1807, settling in the middle part of the State, and after growing to manhood was united

in marriage to Miss Gentry, a representative of one of the old and much honored families of Tennessee. He tilled the soil in that State, and was a prosperous and industrious farmer. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years. His death took place in Shelby County, Tenn., in May, 1885, and his wife still survives him. She resides on the home farm in Shelby County. Their family was named as follows: John Thomas, presiding judge of Poinsett County; W. A., Eliza, now Mrs. Crain, resides in Tennessee; Frances, now Mrs. Clarridge, resides in Tennessee; Merida, married, and resides in Tennessee; Alfred, married, and a resident of Poinsett County; Daniel, resides in Poinsett County, and the remainder died when young. Tilling the soil was the pursuit W. A. Roy followed in youth, and his time was divided between this occupation and in attending the district school, where he received a good practical education. He was married, in Shelby County, Tenn., in 1857, to Miss Frances Jane Mustin, a native of Alabama, and the daughter of Henry and Hannah (Clark) Mustin, of Alabama nativity. Mr. and Mrs. Mustin first immigrated to Tennessee, thence to Jackson County, Ark., in the fall of 1860, and settled in Cow Lake Township. Here both parents passed their last days. After his marriage Mr. Roy located on a farm in Tennessee, and there resided until 1861, when he came to Jackson County, Ark., and entered 160 acres of land, which he immediately began to improve, erecting a house, setting out orchards, etc. He continued to add to the original tract from time to time, until he is now the owner of 520 acres, with ninety acres under cultivation. He raises corn entirely, but his renters raise considerable cotton. Mr. Roy lost his wife in 1879. By that union he became the father of two living children: William Newton and Melinda Alice. His second marriage was consummated in Jackson County, in 1879, to Miss Martha Taylor, a native of Jackson County, Ark., and the daughter of Richard and Melinda (Bigham) Taylor, natives of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor came to Jackson County, in 1859, and there both closed their eyes to the scenes of this world. Mr. Roy lost his

wife in 1887, and was left with four interesting children: Richard Charley, Louvenia J., Susan and Alafa. In 1888 Mrs. Susan (McFadden) Turner became the third wife of Mr. Roy. She was a native of South Carolina, the widow of Stephen Turner, and the daughter of Twitty McFadden, a native of South Carolina. Her father came to Jackson County, Ark., many years ago, and there died in 1868. Mr. Roy has been justice of the peace for some time, has been a member of the school board, and takes much interest in educational matters. He is a Democrat in politics. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Col. Matlock's regiment, and was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri. He was in the battle of Prairie Grove and numerous skirmishes. He and Mrs. Roy are members of the Christian Church, and he is an elder in the same.

Dr. J. H. Rutland, of Swifton, Jackson County, was born in Georgia, in 1853. He was the second child in a family of eight, born to J. H. and Orphy (Jordan) Rutland, natives of Sumter County, Ga. The father owned and operated a large plantation in his native State, 1,800 acres in one tract and 1,300 in another. He is now president of the South Georgia Vocal and Instrumental Conservatory, and he and wife still live in Georgia. Dr. J. H. was reared on his father's plantation, receiving his early education in the public schools. He then entered the Westmoreland Medical College, at Atlanta, Ga., from which institution he graduated in 1886. He first located in Texas Township, Craighead County, Ark., where he built up a large and lucrative practice, removing to his present home in Swifton in 1889, where he is a prominent physician and surgeon, and enjoys extensive patronage. Dr. Rutland was married in Craighead County, in November, 1888, to Florence Bell, a native of Tennessee, whose parents now live in Craighead County, Ark. Dr. Rutland is quite an active member of the Democratic party, politically, and, religiously, is a member of the Christian Church. He is a liberal supporter of public interests, and is one of the rising young men of Jackson County, where he is highly esteemed by all who know him.

Otis W. Scarborough is one of the leading at-

torneys of Jackson County, and has been established in business in Newport since 1884. He was born in Kosciusko, Attala County, Miss., on the 24th day of December, 1849, and is a son of Isaac and Lucy G. (Harrison) Scarborough, being the eldest of their five living children: Otis W., Othello C., a physician; Isaac W., also a physician; Fenton G., wife of Wade F. Fletcher, and Lucy L.: seven children are deceased. The grandfather, John Scarborough, was born in North Carolina, but was of Welsh extraction, his father having been born in Wales, but removed to the New World, owing to some difficulty he had with the Crown. He settled in North Carolina, where he died, after having taken an active part in the Revolutionary War, his son John being also a participant in that war. They were both planters by occupation. Isaac Scarborough was born in Edgecombe County, N. C., and his wife in Madison County, Va. He was a lawyer by profession, and after his removal to Mississippi, about the year 1828, was admitted to the bar at Kosciusko, and there he has since made his home, being a prominent member of the legal fraternity in Attala County. He served as judge of the county and circuit courts for about ten years, and now, although in his seventy-fourth year, he shows few indications of decay, either mentally or physically. Otis W. Scarborough acquired an excellent education in the high school at Kosciusko, but, not being satisfied with the learning there acquired, he entered Davidson College, Mecklenburg County, N. C., in 1868, becoming a member of the sophomore class, and from this institution he was graduated as an A. B., in June, 1871. Having determined to follow the profession to which his father was devoting his time, he entered the law department of the University of St. Louis, in the month of October, 1883, and graduated in May, 1885, being admitted to the bar in Kosciusko, in August, of the same year. He practiced his profession in his native town until December, 1884, when he came to Newport, and the following year began the practice of law. He is an able practitioner, and his influence is felt when he takes the stand, for he is a fluent and eloquent speaker, and is always the thorough master

of the subject which he handles. He was married on the 24th of December, 1878, to Miss Cynthia E. Rimmer, by whom he has one child, James I. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to the Encampment.

Thomas J. Sconyers, an enterprising farmer of Village Township, Jackson County, came to Arkansas in January, 1870, with his parents, Darling and Samantha (Snyder) Sconyers, natives, respectively, of South Carolina and Alabama. Upon his arrival in Arkansas the father leased the Davis farm, upon which he died in August, 1870. He was the parent of ten children, viz.: Catherine, who died with diphtheria about 1863; Elizabeth, who first married Green Jacks, and after his death married Julius Wright; George married a Miss Phillips; Mary married a Mr. Rhodes; Polly Ann, wife of B. Eason; Ellen became the wife of Mr. Myrick, and both are now deceased; Victoria married Thomas Hutson; Nisie died, the wife of Rollie Phillips, and John first married a Miss Strauther, after whose death he married Miss Arnett. Thomas J., who was born February 20, 1846, received his education in the common schools of his native State, Alabama. March 16, 1873, he married Miss Mary Foushee, whose birth occurred March 20, 1856, and their six children are William C., born January 26, 1875; Joseph Edward, born January 20, 1878; George F., born March 4, 1881; Frances S., born September 19, 1884; Monte L., born August 31, 1886, and John T., born September 17, 1888. For about one year Mr. Sconyers worked for Mr. G. B. Branderburge, of Union Township, and the following six years rented land, which he farmed, and subsequently purchased. His first purchase consisted of 320 acres in Village Township, and afterward in partnership with Mr. J. T. Foushee, bought 240 acres in the same township. He now has about 150 acres improved, and raises corn and cotton, at which he has been successful. Mr. Sconyers was a member of the Thirteenth Alabama Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, Confederate States Army, enlisting in 1863. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness and Petersburg (Va.), not taking off his cartridge-box for

forty days and nights. Though a Confederate soldier, and, while in arms, fighting to conquer, Mr. Sconyers wishes it to go on record that he will hail with joy the day when sectarian animosities are forgotten, believing that there should be "no North, no South." He is an enterprising farmer, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

A. E. Shoffner, one of the leading planters of Jackson County, was born in North Carolina, on April 18, 1831, and is a son of Frederick and Susan (Danison) Shoffner, both natives of Germany, who emigrated to this country with their parents, and settled in North Carolina, the grandfather becoming a prominent planter in Orange County. The father was married in the same county, and died in that place in 1845, near Hillsboro, the mother dying several years later. They were the parents of two sons, Aenes E. and T. M. The former son was born and reared in Orange County, N. C., and received his education in that place. In the fall of 1858, he emigrated to Arkansas, and located at Batesville, where he remained until 1860, when he removed to Jackson County and settled in Richmond Township. He bought some land and commenced farming in that locality, but a few years afterward he moved to Breckinridge Township, and settled on a farm in that place. On his arrival in Arkansas he possessed very little, but being a man of industrious habits and economy he became very successful and accumulated considerable property. He now owns about 960 acres of valuable land in Jackson County, with about 300 acres under cultivation, and a great many improvements on his other land. Mr. Shoffner has passed through many hardships in his life, and encountered obstacles in his path on almost every occasion when seeking to make his fortune, but his strong will, determination and upright character, have placed him in an independent position, and he is now a respected and highly-esteemed citizen of his county. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company I, of Ganze's regiment, and served until the surrender. He was principally assigned to the quartermaster's department during that time, but also took part in several battles. Mr. Shoffner was married in 1854, to Miss Martha N. Patterson.

by whom he had eight children: Emily L., Queeny A., Susan L., William H., Charles C., Edwin P., Daniel L. and Nannie B. Mr. Shoffner has served as justice of the peace and constable of his township, and has also been one of the school directors. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and Royal Arcanum, and also of the Masonic fraternity.

W. S. Shuford, treasurer of Jackson County, born in North Carolina, November 29, 1821, in Lincoln County, was a great-grandson of Jacob Shuford, one of the earliest settlers of that section; at his death, in 1844, there were present seventy-five grandchildren, twenty-four great-grandchildren and several great-great-grandchildren. Jacob was born about 1764, in Lincoln County, was a farmer, and conducted a large plantation, owning several. He was several times elected sheriff. Our subject's parents were Abel H. and Adeline (Perkins) Shuford, natives of North Carolina, their parents, who were of Dutch and English descent, coming from Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively: Abel H. was the fourth of eleven children: Betsey (Smyer), Eva (Ramsaaur), Fanny (Cansler), Susan (Reinhardt), John J. (merchant and farmer), Martin (member of the legislature), Abel Eli (farmer), Elkanah (farmer), Jacob (farmer), and Andrew (farmer, representative and Baptist minister); they all lived and died in Lincoln County. Adeline (Perkins) Shuford was a daughter of Ephraim and Elisabeth (Abernathy) Perkins, natives of Lincoln County, and she was the eldest of a family of ten children: Adeline (died at the age of forty-two in North Carolina), Elisha, Caroline, Catherine, Elizabeth J., John (deceased), David, Patsey, Daniel, Robert J. M. Abel H. Shuford was born October 11, 1796, and died January 4, 1858; October 4, 1820, he married; both himself and wife were members of the German Reformed Church. He was a Whig, but took no active part in politics. The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, and spent his school days in the old schools of that date. He worked with his father till 1846, when he went to Northern Mississippi, where he resided seven years, and in February, 1851, he married Miss Ellen Grider, daughter of Jesse and Polly Grider, natives of Kentucky. Af-

ter marriage he remained in Mississippi two years, when he came to Jackson County, Ark., and engaged in farming and clerking in Jacksonport till after the war, he being exempt from military service on account of age, and of being a cripple. Like a great many others, he lost all his property during the war, and when peace was declared found himself in possession of a dog, which had followed him to Texas and back, and two old mules. From 1865 to 1870 he clerked, and then bought 160 acres of land, on which he now resides, having cleared about ninety acres of the same. In 1874 he was elected county treasurer, which office he has held continuously since, with the exception of the years 1880 and 1882, and is the present incumbent. He is a Democrat, though conservative, is a member of Poole Lodge No. 40, Chapter and Council, of the A. F. & A. M., at Jacksonport, and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he being trustee and steward. The family consists of Fanny (wife of Frank Howell), Mattie (wife of Rev. David Hare, deceased), Jesse (married and living at home), Mary T. (died at the age of eighteen months). Mrs. Hare and her four children live at home. Mr. Shuford had one of the first cotton-gins in this country, a horse-power (in 1871), and in 1876 erected a steam gin, and has been engaged in ginning and milling, during the season for such work, ever since. He was one of the first settlers of the county, and gives his support, as far as able, to schools, churches and all other public enterprises.

Joseph E. Slayden (deceased) was a native of Jackson County, and was a son of Coleman and Elizabeth (Briggs) Slayden, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of North Carolina. The parents were married in Hickman County, Tenn., March 27, 1834. Two children were born to them in Tennessee, both of whom died. Six children were born in Arkansas, viz.: Atlantic, born April 13, 1839; Artamesa, born November 11, 1841, married Levi Eader, December 27, 1858, and died December 18, 1870; Joseph E., born June 22, 1844, married Miss Cordelia Graham, a native of Jackson County, Ark.; Cordelia, born December 30, 1846, married Job Greenhaw, a farmer of Bird

Township, Jackson County: Ariminty, born March 13, 1848, became the wife of James P. Gurgo, a native of Tennessee, and died June 2, 1871; Josephine, born January 21, 1852, married Frank B. Ray, and is now deceased. At the time of his marriage Joseph E. Slayden owned a farm in Union Township, which was under cultivation, and upon which he lived fifteen years; he owned in all 300 acres, of which 200 were well improved. He afterward purchased 160 acres which were mostly under cultivation, and still later bought 240 acres more, upon which he erected a good dwelling and barns. The latter place was his home until his death, and then became the property of his wife and sister, Atlantic. To Mr. and Mrs. Slayden were born in all seven children, viz.: Levi Tillman, born January 12, 1874; William H., born January 23, 1878; Thomas Jefferson, born August 23, 1876; Joseph E., born February 9, 1880; Julius B., born March 20, 1884; James Morgan, born February 19, 1886, and Augustus, born August 15, 1887. Mr. Slayden was a public-spirited man, of liberal views, and always took an active part in every enterprise for the advancement of his county or State. At the time of his death he was a member in good standing of Jacksonport Lodge No. 191, A. F. & A. M., and was a sincere friend of educational and religious interests.

L. D. Smith, postmaster at Tuckerman, was born in Gibson County, West Tenn., in 1855, the fourth of nine children born to A. B. and M. J. (Woodard) Smith, natives of Middle Tennessee. The father was a farmer and came to Bird Township, Jackson County, in 1873, where he died in 1876, his wife surviving. Of this family there were Monroe M., Leroy D., James R. (deceased), George L., Ashley, Maggie (Mrs. Hogan), Mollie (Mrs. McFarland), Lena (Mrs. Layton), Decatur (deceased), Mand (deceased). The subject of this sketch, being raised on a farm, received his education in the district schools of Gibson County. Coming to Jackson County in 1873, he engaged in farming until he entered the grocery and drug business, in 1883, erecting a frame building that year, having lived in Tuckerman since 1882. In 1879, in Elgin, this county, he married Nora Coe, daughter

of Thomas and Sarah (Coleman) Coe, early settlers of Independence County, where the father was engaged in mercantile business till his death, in 1864. His wife died in 1885. They have a family of four children: Gussie M., Gertie, Ralph and Kate. Mr. Smith is active in politics, voting the Democratic ticket, and received his commission as postmaster from Cleveland. He has served as magistrate six years, has been delegate to county conventions at different times, and was a delegate to Little Rock, in 1888, to a convention of the various Democratic clubs. He always takes an active interest in all worthy enterprises for the advancement of the county.

Hon. John W. Stayton is a prominent attorney of Newport, Ark., and is a native-born resident of Helena, Ark., his birth occurring on the 6th of November, 1835. He is a son of Thomas N. and Esther (Harns) Stayton, who were born in Delaware and Virginia, respectively, but their marriage occurred in the State of Arkansas, whither the father had moved with his father, Hill D. Stayton, in 1820. They located in what is now Helena, Phillips County. Hill D. was a civil engineer, and came here with a contract for surveying land for the Government, and this occupation he followed until his death. The maternal grandparents were Virginians, who, at an early day, settled in the State of Kentucky, and later in Louisiana, coming from there to Arkansas about the year 1832, also taking up their abode in Helena. Mr. Harns was a planter, and died in Helena. Thomas N. Stayton was a small boy when he was brought to Arkansas, and his early youth was spent in farm labor. Like the majority of boys, the occupation which received his attention in his youth became his calling in after life, and his enterprises in the interests of agriculture have been attended with good results. Although he has now almost attained his four-score years, he is still quite active, the "ravages of time" having had but little effect upon him. Of six children born to himself and wife, but three are living: John W., Dr. D. A., and R. F., wife of Dr. C. C. Herring. John W. Stayton remained on the home farm until he had attained his



R. W. Friend

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

eighteenth year, when he entered the high school of Helena, and while there formed the resolution to make the profession of law his occupation through life, and upon leaving school he entered upon his legal studies with a determination to succeed, and after a most thorough preparation he was admitted to the bar in 1857, at Helena. From that time until the opening of the Civil War he was actively engaged in practicing in that town, then took charge of the county clerk's office, and served faithfully and well until the night of the 9th of July, 1862, when Helena was captured by the Federal troops, and everybody was put under arrest, Mr. Stayton being among the number. Upon his release he went to St. Louis, and being urged by some of his friends to accept a position there, did so, and remained about one year. From that time until 1866 he resided in Helena, and at the latter date came to Jacksonport, and embarked on the sea of merchandise, and successfully conducted this business until 1874, when he again engaged in the practice of his profession. The first office which he held was that of city recorder of his native town, and in 1868 he was chosen mayor of Jacksonport, and in 1874 was appointed by the governor as justice of the peace. Upon the re-organization of the State government, under the constitution of 1874, he was elected on the Democratic ticket, and in 1884 was chosen to the position of State senator from the Twentyninth District, and served a term of four years. In 1885 he was elected president *pro tem.* of the senate, and was acting governor in the absence of Gov. Hughes. From 1874 to 1878 he was county and probate judge, and the efficient manner in which he discharged the duties incumbent upon the different and responsible positions he has held is too well known to need any additional words of compliment; suffice it to say that he always labored on the side of right and justice, and that his career was above reproach. Since 1885 he has been a resident of Newport, and as a member of the legal fraternity he has few superiors, and is a fluent and elegant pleader. He has always been victorious whenever his name has been announced before the public as a candidate for any office, and, although he

has never been an office seeker, he has been recognized as a leader by his numerous friends and acquaintances, and, as a natural result, honors have been bestowed upon him. He is a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity. On the 31st of June, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Wickersham, a native of St. Louis, by whom he has had four children, three now living: Joseph M., partner with John W. in business; Mattie B. and John W., Jr.

George K. Stephens, a well-known liveryman and farmer of Jackson County, was born in Madison County, Tenn., in 1840, and is a son of Isaac and Mary J. (York) Stephens, of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, the father dying in the latter State in 1859. After his death the family moved to Jackson County, Ark., and located in Bird Township, where they resided until the mother's death, in 1882. George was reared principally in Tennessee, and came to Jackson County, Ark., when nineteen years of age. In 1861, when the Civil War called so many thousands of young men from home and family to face the fate that awaited them from cold steel or leaden bullet, he never hesitated a moment, but gallantly went forth to bear arms and battle for the Confederacy. He became a member of the First Arkansas Regiment, and the first that left the State, and was mustered in at Lynchburg, Va. His first battle was at Manassas, and, after that engagement was over, he was discharged, and returned to his home. He soon enlisted again, however, and joined Hooker's cavalry company, but was afterward dismounted and put into the Thirty-second Arkansas regiment, in which body he served until the close of the war. Mr. Stephens took part in a number of battles, and, at the evacuation of Little Rock, was captured and confined for two months in that city. He was then taken to Pleasant Hill, and exchanged, and, in a battle some time afterward, received a wound in his left hand from a rifle ball. After the war he returned home and resumed his farm work, now owning between 3,000 and 4,000 acres of valuable land, with about 900 acres under cultivation. In 1869 he embarked in the livery business at Jacksonport, and continued there until

1880, when he removed to Newport, where he has been ever since, and has established a lucrative trade. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Mary Stewart, by whom he has had five children: Isaac W. (who has charge of the livery business), Mary A. (wife of Judge M. M. Stuckey), Florence M., Fannie G. and Sarah. Mr. Stephens lost his first wife, and, in 1878, was married to Miss Alice York, by whom he has had three children: Stella, Guy and Lydia. He is a Mason, and a very popular man in both business and social circles.

T. S. Stephens, the popular and efficient sheriff and collector of Jackson County, was born in Madison County, Tenn., on the 30th of April, 1849, and is a son of Isaac and Mary J. (York) Stephens, of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The parents were married in Jackson, Tenn., and resided in that city until the father's death occurred, in 1851. The mother was again married, her second husband being Alexander Claridge, and shortly afterward moved to Jackson County, Ark. Four children were born by her first marriage, three of them yet living: George K., Fannie, widow of Elsie Brown, and Theophilus S., and by her second husband one child was born, John H. The elder Stephens was a shoemaker by trade, and followed that vocation all his life, while the husband of his widow, Mr. Claridge, was a school-teacher, who taught for some time at the West Union College, near Cuba. The latter gentleman died at Sulphur Rock, Independence County, about the year 1869, and his wife survived him until 1882, dying in the town of Newport. T. S. Stephens was only eight years old when he moved to Arkansas with his mother, and received the greater portion of his education in Independence County. He remained on the farm and cultivated the soil, an occupation he seemed to take delight in, until his twentieth year, when he made a visit to Jacksonport. While at that place he met and was introduced to several business men, and the idea of a commercial life then seemed to enter his mind. The consequence was that he remained at Jacksonport and went into one of the grocery firms, where he clerked for several years. In political life he was always very active, and after a

few years' residence in that city he was elected constable, and filled the office for two terms, in the meanwhile terminating his engagement with the grocery firm, and carrying on a livery business of his own. His integrity and the manner in which he conducted himself while in office won the support of almost every citizen, and in 1882 he was elected sheriff and collector, the office he fills at present, and to which he has been re-elected four terms. Mr. Stephens owns about 1,200 acres of good land, and has some 500 acres under cultivation, the soil being adapted to almost any kind of growth, and also good for grazing purposes. On March 4, 1884, he met and won Miss Belle Taylor for his bride, who died in November of the same year. His second wife was Miss Emma Kellogg, whom he married on July 15, 1885. This union gave them four children, of whom three are yet living: George K., Ralph C. and Mary J. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stephens are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Mr. Stephens belongs to the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor and Legion of Honor. He is prominent in political affairs, and a popular man among all classes of society, his position being such that he is brought in contact with many different phases of life while in the discharge of his duties.

A. Steveley, the proprietor of the Newport Lumber Company, was born in Essex County, N. J., May 1, 1824, and is a son of Andrew and Jeanette (Hay) Steveley, who were of Scotch descent. The genealogy of the family can be traced back 300 years. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents died in New Jersey, in which State Andrew Steveley also died, his death being caused from cholera, in 1848. He was a copper refiner by occupation, and made this his calling through life. A. Steveley, the subject of this sketch, is the only one of the two children, born to himself and wife, now living, and after his death his widow married again, becoming the worthy companion of John Frame, who was a participant in the War of 1812. She also died in New Jersey. A. Steveley was reared and educated in his native State, and in his youth learned the cabinet-maker's trade. At the

age of twenty-one years he left his home and parents to take up his abode in New York City, and after working at his trade in that city for about five years he removed to the "Nutmeg State." In 1857 we find him in Wisconsin, which State continued to be his home until 1873, in which year he removed to the city of Chicago, where he acted as foreman for different establishments until 1884. At that time he removed to Newport, Ark., and became manager for the Newport Lumber Company, continuing as such until February, 1889, when he bought out the entire establishment, and has since managed affairs alone. He manufactures lumber of a fine grade, and ships to many different points, but principally to Chicago, and his establishment gives employment to about forty men the year round. Mr. Steveley is a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity, is a public-spirited citizen, and in the interest of all good works has been an active participant. In 1846 he was married to Maria Adair, a native of Pennsylvania, and by her he has five children: Eliza, Benjamin, Walter, John and William.

Dr. J. H. Strider, though still a young man, has established an enviable reputation in Jackson County, and is one of its leading physicians. He was born in Tallahatchee County, Miss., on the 12th of July, 1857, and is a son of Henry A. and Abigail (McMullen) Strider, the former a native of Virginia, who moved to Mississippi in his boyhood, locating in Tallahatchee County, where he was afterward married, residing there until his death, in 1874, the wife, who was a native of Tennessee, dying a number of years previous. They were the parents of four children, of whom the Doctor is the only survivor, and when the latter was only two years old, he was taken charge of by an uncle, who died in 1865, and later by his aunt, with whom he still makes his home on a farm in Jackson County. At the age of nineteen years he began the study of medicine, and attended lectures at the University of Nashville, from which institute he graduated in 1879. He immediately returned to Jackson County, and commenced practicing, which he continued up to 1883, when he abandoned his profession, much to the regret of a large number of friends,

and turned his attention entirely to farming. He owns 480 acres of land, and has 200 acres under cultivation, the largest portion of the farm having been improved since his residence upon it. He raises corn and cotton principally, but the soil is valuable, and well adapted to almost any growth, and he has been as successful in this venture as he was in his profession. In 1879 the Doctor was married to Miss Ada Frost, of Nashville, Tenn., by whom he has had three children: Maud, Mary and Caroline, and he is a kind husband and indulgent father, as well as a valuable citizen to the community. Dr. Strider is a member of the Baptist Church, Masonic fraternity, and the Agricultural Wheel.

M. M. Stuckey, the county and probate judge of Jackson County, and one of its leading men, was born at Alton, Ill., on the 16th of December, 1853, and is a son of Michael M. and Amelia (Bushweiler) Stuckey, the father a native of Kentucky, and the mother from Worms, Germany, in the province of Hesse-Darmstadt, Mrs. Stuckey coming from her native country with a cousin, Louis May, who is now a prominent New York banker. The father met and was married to her in Illinois, where they resided for a number of years, and then moved to Wichita, Kas., their present residence. The father is a well known and popular minister of the Methodist faith. Nine children were born to the parents, of whom eight are yet living: Margaret, Lucy, M. M., Milton, Frederick and Minnie. The elder Stuckey was twice married previous to meeting Miss Bushweiler, both of his former wives being sisters by the name of McCauley. M. M. Stuckey was reared and received a common school education in Butler, Ill., completing his studies at the Depann University of Greencastle, Ind., which he left at the end of the sophomore term. After his college days were over he traveled for the house of R. L. Billingsley & Co., St. Louis, for a few years, and then severed his connection with the firm, coming immediately to Jackson County, Ark. He there taught school for a short time, and commenced reading law under Judge Phillips. In September, 1883, he was admitted to the bar, and in 1884 he commenced to practice, meeting with

remarkable success since that time. In 1886 he was elected to his present office, and re-elected in 1888. Judge Stuckey is a self-made man, and one who has worked himself up in the world by his own intellect and industry. He has made a reputation in his profession that is seldom equaled, and it is said that he is better posted in the fine points of law than any other lawyer in that section. He was married, in July, 1888, to Miss Alice Stephens, who has been a devoted wife, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while the Judge belongs to the I. O. O. F. He takes a great interest in all affairs of his county, which he understands will be of benefit to its citizens, and he is one of the most popular men in that community. The Judge has completed a set of abstract books of Jackson County, which are a boon to its citizens, as any title may be found within a few minutes, and they are at his office for inspection any day.

Solomon D. Sullins, a farmer and stock raiser, residing on Section 29, Grubbs Township, Jackson County, came to Arkansas with his parents in the year 1849. He is a son of Jesse and Catherine (Eaves) Sullins, both natives of North Carolina, to whom were born ten children, all of whom grew to maturity, married, and have homes of their own. One of the sons married in North Carolina, where he still lives. The other members of the family who are still living reside in Arkansas, all farmers and farmers' wives. Solomon D. married Miss Sarah A. Hankins, July 11, 1869. She is a native of Georgia, from which State her parents moved to Craighead County, Ark., and thence to Jackson County. To Mr. and Mrs. Sullins have been born eleven children, viz.: Celia C., born in November, 1870, now the wife of Nathan Holbrook, of Batesville, Independence County, Ark.; Georgia A., born in September, 1872; Cornecei A., born in January, 1874; William L., born March 30, 1875; Isaac J., born in 1876; Sarah J., born in 1878; Lydie O., born in 1879; Mary Frances, born in 1881; James A., born in 1884; Solomon Wright, born in 1886; and Jesse T., born in 1889. Mr. Sullins commenced business for himself in December, 1866, working for three years with an older

brother, James Sullins, at the expiration of which time he rented land that he cultivated one year. He then bought a tract of land which was partly improved, and had a very good log house which had been erected by the former owner. He made many substantial improvements on this place, planting a good orchard of peaches and apples. In 1882 Mr. Sullins rented and moved to the farm upon which he now resides, which place he purchased in 1884. He now owns in all 600 acres of good land in Jackson County, which is well adapted to all the varieties of products of the temperate zone. Mr. and Mrs. Sullins and the four older children are members of the Christian Church, worshipping in Robinson's Chapel.

J. A. Sursa was born in Madison County, Ill., in 1840. He was the eldest in the family of seven children born to William and Elizabeth (Steward) Sursa, natives of Tennessee. William Sursa, who was a farmer and millwright, moved from Tennessee to Madison County, Ill., in 1832, locating on a farm, upon which he remained until 1847; he then moved to Jefferson County, purchasing a farm near Mount Vernon, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1865. Mrs. Elizabeth Sursa still resides in Mount Vernon, Ill. Of their children besides our subject, George is married, and is a farmer in Missouri, and Sarah, now Mrs. Staley, lives near Mount Vernon, Ill. J. A. Sursa was brought up on a farm, receiving his education in his native county. In 1876 he removed to Jackson County, Ark., first locating near Elgin, where he worked as a farm laborer. He then engaged in farming for himself, in Lawrence County, Ark., purchasing in 1880 a tract of timber of 120 acres, which he commenced clearing and improving; he erected a good log house, and now has all except forty acres fenced, with sixty acres under cultivation. Mr. Sursa was married, in Greene County in 1881, to Elizabeth Can, who was born in Tennessee and reared in Kentucky, a daughter of John and Margaret Can, the former of whom died in Kentucky; the mother removed to Greene County in 1880, and later to Jackson County, where she died in 1882. Mr. Sursa has a good home in Glass Township, and devotes his entire

attention to farming and stock raising; he is interested in every enterprise for the advancement of the county, and is a public-spirited man.

John Sweat, residing between Weldon and Tupelo, on Section 9, was born in Georgia in May 1848, being a son of Noah and Betsy J. (Hargett) Sweat, natives of South Carolina. John has been a farmer all his life, having been reared on his father's farm, and on coming to Arkansas rented of L. B. McDonald, of Newport, Ark., where he has lived for years. In 1888 he purchased 160 acres of land, about sixty being improved, and since that time has cleared some twenty acres, about ten being under cultivation. Mr. Sweat has 345 acres under cultivation on the McDonald farm. His father served three years in the Confederate army, participating in the battles of Shiloh and New Hope. December 26, 1883, Mr. Sweat married Miss Jennie Cooper; they have had a family of four children: Columbus, Maud, Lena and John. Mr. and Mrs. Sweat are members of the Sand Hill Missionary Baptist Church.

E. J. Taylor, a prominent and enterprising citizen of Bird Township, Jackson County, was born in North Carolina in 1814, the fifth child of Charles and Mary (Turner) Taylor, of North Carolina, the father an extensive planter of North Carolina, who died in Mississippi in 1855, his excellent wife dying in 1836. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, and educated in the subscription schools of Alabama, and at the age of twenty-two enlisted for three months' service under Gen. Scott, against the Creek and Seminole Indians, after which time he clerked in Huntsville, Ala., for nine years, and in 1845 went to Memphis, and conducted a general store. After his marriage, in 1850, he engaged in farming, in De Soto County, Miss., till after the close of the war. He improved a large plantation, and in 1866 moved to Memphis, and opened a grocery and commission business, which he conducted until 1873, when he sold the business, and came to Bird Township, locating at Elgin. He engaged in farming, and now owns a good farm of 2,000 acres, in Jackson and Independence Counties, with 600 under cultivation, raising principally cotton. In

connection with his son, James O., he has a cotton gin and grist mill, and also a lumber-mill, for their own use. They also have a supply store. His son is postmaster at Elgin. Our subject is a Democrat, and a member of Memphis Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1850 he married Mary J. Oliver, a native of Georgia, and daughter of James and Lucy (Clark) Oliver, of Virginia and Georgia; the father died in 1848, and the mother in 1850. They have two children: James O. married Julia Ethel Doswell, and Lucy Ann. Mr. Taylor is actively interested in every thing pertaining to the good of the county.

Thomas Toler is a native of Johnson County, N. C., and was born in November, 1844. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Holder) Toler, who were the parents of eleven children, of whom our subject was next to the youngest. Both the paternal and maternal ancestors were of Irish descent, and were pioneers of North Carolina. The father of our subject, who was a native of Wayne County, N. C., owned and operated a very large plantation in Johnson County, where he was a well-known and influential man. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and for many years served as magistrate, taking an active part in politics and sympathizing with the Whig party. He died in Johnson County in 1849, his widow surviving until 1865. Thomas Toler, the subject of this sketch, was reared to the pursuit of farming, receiving his education in the district and subscription schools of Johnson County. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-fourth North Carolina Infantry, and was mustered into service at Weldon, N. C., June 24. He took part in the Seven Days' Battle around Richmond, the battle of Antietam, Winchester, and at the siege of Petersburg, doing service with the corps of sharpshooters; he received a wound in the left leg and was first confined in the hospital at Richmond. He was then sent home on wounded furlough, where he was captured by Sherman, taken before Blair, and was imprisoned at Hart's Island, N. Y., until the close of the war. Returning to Johnson County, N. C., he engaged in farming until 1867, when he went to Obion County, Tenn., and farmed

two years. In 1869 he removed to Jackson County, Ark., and two years later bought a tract of 160 acres, in Glass Township, six acres of which were cleared. He planted an orchard and made some improvements, after which he sold out and rented land. In 1877 he purchased 240 acres, which were partly improved, and which he still owns, having now under cultivation seventy-five acres, upon which he raises some timothy and clover, but more cotton. Mr. Toler read law at one time and now does some successful practicing in the justice's court, having served as justice of the peace since 1883. Mr. Toler was first married, in Sampson County, N. C., in 1864, to Virginia J. Walton, of Raleigh, N. C., who died in 1879. Of the children born to this union four are living, viz.: Thomas W., a physician and surgeon, of Swifton; Charles A., a traveling salesman; Anna V. and Edward C. In 1880 Mr. Toler married Martha Lollar, of Lawrence County, Ark., whose parents, David and Sarah (Michael) Lollar, were natives of North Carolina, and settled in Lawrence County, Ark., before the war, where the mother still lives, the father being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Toler have three children: William A., Mary Carolina and Mattie. Mr. Toler is an active politician, voting with the Democrats. He is also a member and elder in the Christian Church, and one of the most prominent and influential farmers of Glass Township.

Rush L. Tucker, farmer and stock raiser, of Grande Glaise Township, was born in Arkansas, October 22, 1843, the son of Stitch and Minerva (Steel) Tucker. Our subject's grandfather came to Arkansas in 1812, when Stitch was one year old. He had three children by his first wife, the father of Rush L. being the third, who died at the age of thirty-eight, his wife dying in 1873. In Stitch Tucker's family there were three children: Sarah E., Chester A. and Rush L. The latter received his education in the private schools of his county. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Regiment Arkansas Volunteers, and served until October, 1864. Mr. Tucker is the owner of 150 acres of land, which he gained by inheritance, 100 acres from his mother's estate, the remainder from his father's. He has been a large land owner, but has sold it, till

he now owns but 160 acres, twenty-five of which are under cultivation. He was married, January 31, 1864, to Miss Mary L. Hall, a native of Tennessee. They had three children, two now living: Stephen H. and Chester A. September 12, 1875, he married Miss Celia Foster, a native of Arkansas. Their three children are Lucy, Robert Lee and Jesse Gray. October 12, 1886, Mr. Tucker married Miss Mary Snider, of Mississippi, who has borne one child, Nellie Ann. Mr. Tucker is a member of Byers Lodge No. 81, A. F. & A. M., of Bradford, White County, Ark. He takes no active part in politics, but is a Democrat, and is a friend to all religious, social and educational advancement.

Joseph J. Walker, circuit clerk and *ex-officio* county clerk and recorder, of Jackson County, was born in Christian County, Ky., on November 12, 1843. His parents were Joseph and Delila A. (Coffman) Walker, of Logan County, Ky., and of Scotch and Dutch descent. The Walker family were among the early settlers of Kentucky, and the grandfather, in his younger days, was an associate of Daniel Boone. The father was left an orphan when quite small, and was reared on a farm, but upon reaching maturity, he branched out for himself and entered into commercial life, at Chillicothe, Mo., where he remained several years. He next resided in Greene County, Ill., where he died in 1871, the mother also dying in that county, in 1886. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are yet living: William E., of Boone County, Ark.; George H., of Quincy, Ill.; Mary, widow of John Fitzsimmons, of Carrollton, Ill.; Joseph J., Phillip, deceased; John R., James V., and Emma, deceased. Joseph was reared in Kentucky until his fifteenth year, when he moved to Missouri with his parents, in which State he remained until the Civil War commenced. After that he went to Quincy, Ill., and from there to Atchison, Kas., then to Nebraska City and finally back to Quincy, Ill., where he resided until 1866, when he came to Jackson County, Ark., and located at Elgin. He here found employment as book-keeper with a business house in that town and remained with the firm three years. He next

commenced farming and continued at that until the fall of 1875, when he removed to Jacksonport, and again entered into mercantile life, continuing in that branch until 1883. He then entered the sheriff's office as deputy, and continued in that capacity until the fall of 1884, when he was elected to his present office, and twice re-elected. Mr. Walker is one of the pioneers of this section, and a prominent and influential man in the community. He is a member of the Masonic Order and Knights of Honor, as well as the American Legion of Honor. He was married August 3, 1869, to Miss Deborah B. Foushee, by whom he has had five children: Joseph, Owen, Emma, Mattie and Bessie, and with his wife he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James Edward Wallace, a planter and stock raiser of Union Township, Jackson County, was born in Rutherford County, N. C., September 7, 1852, and is a son of Wesley W. and Isabella (Rutherford) Wallace, natives, respectively, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Rutherford County, N. C. Wesley W. Wallace emigrated to Mount Pleasant, Miss., about 1852, where he lived until 1862, when he removed to Arkansas, locating on Village Creek, Section 10, Jackson County, on the farm now owned by J. W. Parish: upon this farm Mr. Wallace lived until his death, in 1865, and was buried in the family cemetery, which was on the farm. He was the father of twelve children, eight of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Sarah (who died at the age of twenty years), William (who served in the Confederate Army, Seventh Arkansas Regiment, under command of Col. Cleburne, and at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., lost his right arm, died in 1871, and was buried in the family cemetery), Carrie (who married Dr. Chunn, and now resides at Searcy, White County, Ark.), James E., Amelia (wife of N. B. Wishon, of Newport, Ark.), Mary (who married I. D. Price, postmaster of Newport), Rina (wife of W. C. Wishon, agent for the Adams Express Company at Newport), Katie (wife of a physician at St. Louis, Mo.), John W., and Dr. R. W. (who married a Miss Brooks, of Florida, and now resides in Texas engaged in farming and stock raising). James E. Wallace

was but thirteen years of age at the time of his father's death, and being one of the elder boys a great deal of responsibility fell upon him. He assumed the management of the farm and took upon himself the rearing and educating of the younger children, all of which he performed with credit. Mr. Wallace now owns three farms, containing in all about 540 acres, of which 212 acres are well improved and under cultivation, growing principally cotton and corn, with some oats, millet, clover, etc. October 11, 1877, he married Mary E. Hart, who is a native of Tennessee. Of their four children three died in infancy; the survivor, William Wallace, was born March 11, 1884. Mr. Wallace is a member of Newport Lodge, I. O. O. F., which he joined in his twenty-first year.

John W. Wallace, a prosperous and enterprising merchant, of Newport, Ark., was born in Marshall County, Miss., in the town of Holly Springs, on the 29th of January, 1854, being a son of Wesley W. and Isabella M. (Rutherford) Wallace, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of North Carolina. They were married in North Carolina, and at an early day removed to the State of Mississippi, where they purchased a farm and a number of slaves, and conducted their plantation with success for a number of years. About 1862 they removed to the State of Arkansas, and located in Jackson County, and from that time until the father's death, in 1865, he was engaged in farming a large plantation near Newport. His widow survived him until 1877, when she, too, passed to her long home. Eight of a family of eleven children survive them: Carrie V. (wife of Dr. T. D. Chunn), James E., Amelia (wife of N. B. Wishon), John W., Mamie (wife of I. D. Price), Rina E. (wife of W. C. Wishon), Kate (wife of Dr. G. Hurt), and Robert W. John W. Wallace, the subject of this biography, was only eight years of age at the time of his parents' location in this county, and here he was reared and educated, and after securing a good common school education he completed his scholastic training in the North Arkansas College. Upon leaving his school days behind him he started out in life for himself as a clerk for Wishon Bros., of Jacksonport, and after remaining with them in this

capacity for seven years he was taken into the business as a partner. They only remained thus connected one year, when Mr. Wallace sold to them his interest and embarked in the same enterprise on his own responsibility, establishing himself in Newport, the firm name being John W. Wallace & Co. At the end of one year he purchased his partner's interest and has since been alone. He was so unfortunate as to lose his property in the fire of 1883, but he removed to Rogers, Ark., and opened a store; not liking the location, however, he sold his goods and returned to Newport. His stock of goods is well selected and extensive, and Mr. Wallace fully deserves the success which is attending his labors, for he conducts his affairs on strictly honest principles, and is enterprising and industrious. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum, and he and wife, whose maiden name was Vannie Lyun, and whom he married in 1884, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was born in the State of Indiana, and by Mr. Wallace is the mother of one child—Ruth.

T. T. Ward. One of the best known members of the Arkansas press, is Mr. Ward, who edits the Jackson County Herald. He was born in Bertie County, N. C., on February 8, 1843, and is a son of T. W. and Frances E. (Bentley) Ward, of the same State. The father died while on the way with his family to the State of Tennessee, and is buried at Glade Spring, Va. The other members of the family came on to Tennessee and located at Brownsville, where they remained until 1852, when they moved to Batesville, Ark. Young Ward was reared and educated in Batesville, and at the age of thirteen years was apprenticed to the printer's trade, which he had thoroughly learned at the end of his term. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Arkansas regiment, and served until the surrender, taking part in the battles of Shiloh, Mufreesboro, Chickamauga, Franklin, and in fact all the greater engagements. His war record is one that will never be tarnished by time nor die out of the recollection of his old comrades, and no man ever fought more gallantly for the cause he undertook than did Private Ward. On December 16, 1864,

he was severely wounded by a rifle ball in the right wrist, but after his recovery continued to serve until the surrender. After the war was over he returned to his trade, and in 1879 purchased the Herald, which, under his management, advanced to a larger circulation than it had ever attained before. In 1882 he moved the paper to Newport, and has since then issued it from that city. Mr. Ward was married in 1871 to Miss Belle Harbison, by whom he has had two children: Allie and May, and has one of the brightest homes in Northeast Arkansas. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

W. J. Watkins. A name that is familiar to many households in Northeast Arkansas, and one of the leading physicians in that section, is Dr. Watkins. He was born in Rush County, Ind., on October 14, 1849, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah A. (Miller) Watkins, of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. The families are of Welsh and German descent, and the grandparents on both sides were born in Virginia. The paternal grandfather emigrated to North Carolina, and resided in that State several years, when he removed to Rush County, Ind., where he died, as did also the maternal grandfather. The father of Dr. Watkins was a farmer, and was married in Indiana. In his latter days he carried on a successful brokerage business, and at the time of his death was one of the best known brokers in Brown County. His body was removed to Rush County and buried, as was also that of the mother. They were the parents of eight children, of whom seven are still living: Berry H., Martha, Perry, William J., Louisiana, Hester A. and Felicia. The Doctor was reared in Rush County, and moved to Brown County when in his fourteenth year. He received a very liberal education in his youth, and, at the age of seventeen years, began to study medicine. In 1867 he commenced to attend the medical lectures at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and, in 1872, he graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. After being thoroughly versed in his profession he went to Newburg, Ind., and commenced practicing. He remained there a short time, and then moved to Arkansas, locating at Clover Bend, but, three years

after, he again changed, and settled at Walnut Ridge, in the same county, where he remained until the spring of 1889, when he left, to the regret of many friends, and moved to Newport. He is building up a fine practice, and is regarded as one of the most competent physicians in that section, besides being a very popular man socially. He is a member of the Lawrence County Medical Association, and was its president for a number of years, as well as being a member of the State Medical Society. The Doctor also belongs to the Knights of Honor, and was the State medical examiner of that organization for three and one-half years, also belonging to the Masonic fraternity. He was married in 1872 to Miss Elizabeth T. Jenkins, daughter of Dr. J. H. and Sarah C. (nee Wayland) Jenkins, both natives of Kentucky, by whom he has had one child, G. Maxey, the lady being a sincere and conscientious Christian, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Watkins has become one of the most enterprising and valuable citizens of whom Lawrence County can boast. He is always a leading spirit in anything advancing and improving the community.

E. L. Watson. In any worthy history of Jackson County, Ark., the name that heads this sketch will always be given an enviable place among the leading citizens of the county, and its self-made wealthy business men. His experience in life has been quite a varied one, but at the same time reflects only credit upon him as a man. He was born in Pulaski County, Ga., November 25, 1819, and is a son of Orin and Lydia (Smith) Watson, who were of English descent, early settlers of Georgia, and removed to Tennessee, locating in Henry County, in 1822, where his mother died, in 1828, and his father died on his second trip from his home in Georgia, in camp on Chattanooga Mountains, Tennessee, in 1822. The father was a farmer by occupation, and he and wife became the parents of thirteen children, three of whom are living: LeRoy, Martha A. and Elbert L. The most important years of the latter's life were spent in Tennessee, after he had reached his fifteenth year, and although he was reared in town, most of the education he received was obtained

through self-application. In 1836 he left home and kindred to fight his own way in the world, and soon found himself in Hickman County, Ky., where he remained until 1851, being engaged in the occupation of merchandising and farming. He also served for quite a number of years as sheriff of that county. On the 25th of December, 1853, he arrived in Jackson County, Ark., and immediately located in Jacksonport, where he opened a mercantile establishment, conducting the same with the best of success for a great many years, but in 1861 gave up this work to enlist in Patterson's Eighth Arkansas Regiment, serving until the month of June, 1862, when, on account of rheumatism, he was compelled to resign, and returned to his home and fireside. In 1883 he removed to Newport, where he carried on merchandising until February, 1886, when he sold out and engaged in the broker's business, which he is still successfully conducting. He has now in process of erection, a substantial bank, and is putting in a fine iron and steel cased burglar and fireproof vault, at a great expense, and the bank, when finished, will be known as the Newport Safe Deposit Bank. Mr. Watson owns about 20,000 acres of land in Jackson and adjoining counties, a part of which is occupied by tenants, and several of his farms are very finely improved and are very valuable. To his second marriage, with Miss Lizzie J. Caldwell, in 1858, a family of five children have been born: Oren D., Mattie, Ellen, Birdie and Bessie. Mrs. Watson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Mason, and is one of the leading and prominent men of Jackson County, having been a resident of this county for thirty-six years.

T. J. Watson, a retired and highly respected merchant of Jackson County, was born in Hickman County, Ky., on the 8th of December, 1845, and is a son of E. L. and Mary (James) Watson. Mr. Watson was but nine years old when he came to Jackson County, Ark., with his parents and received the greater portion of his education at the Forest Home Academy. Like many of the young men at that period, his Southern blood was aroused at the first intimation of war, and he joined the Confederate army in the early days of the rebellion,

becoming a member of the Tenth Tennessee Cavalry, Company E. He took part in the fight at Parker's Cross Roads, Thompson's Station and a number of other engagements and skirmishes, and in February, 1864, he was captured at Fort Donelson and confined for about three months. At the end of that time he was paroled and returned home, where he embarked in business at Jacksonport, until February, 1883, when he moved to Newport and carried on his business quite extensively, but in 1889 he sold out and has been practically retired ever since. In 1874 he was elected by the county court to collect the revenue of Jackson County, but owing to some fault of the bond, which was \$200,000, he was never qualified. Mr. Watson was married in 1869 to Miss Elizal eth Boyd, of Jackson County, by whom he has had five children: Kate M., Lucy, Elbert L., Bessie and Fannie. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Hugh DePayne Commandery at Little Rock, as also the Hiram Council No. 18 and Blue Lodge, at Newport, holding the offices of Past Master of the Blue Lodge, and Past High Priest of Jackson Chapter, as well as positions in the Council; he is also an ex-member of the Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of Odd Fellows. He is also Senior Warden of the lodge at Newport, and has been representative of the Masonic fraternity at the Grand Lodge. Mr. Watson is a full-fledged Mason, and takes a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the fraternity.

Dr. R. P. Watson, of Newport, Jackson County, was born in Hempstead County, Ark.; in 1848, and is the only child of William and Nellie (Caldwell) Watson, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Arkansas. William Watson emigrated from Virginia to Middle Tennessee at an early day, and in 1837 located in Hempstead County, Ark.; he was a physician and surgeon, and became the owner of a large plantation in Hempstead County. In 1858 he moved to Jackson County, and the following year went to Craighead County, where he engaged in farming and the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred in 1864; he served in the Mexican War, and took quite an active part in politics as a Jeffersonian Democrat. The

mother of our subject died in 1855. Dr. R. P. Watson was reared to the pursuit of farming; he attended the common schools of his native county, and after his father's death educated himself, attending the seminary at Jonesboro until 1870, when he entered the old University Medical College at Louisville, graduating from the latter institution in 1872. The same year he commenced the practice of medicine at Jonesboro, remaining, however, but a short time. He also acted as medical examiner for a New York life insurance company. November 7, 1872, Dr. Watson married Martha Florence Dodd, of Jackson County, a daughter of Atlas and Margery (Stegall) Dodd, the former a native of Mississippi, and the latter of Memphis, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. Dodd came to Jackson County, at an early day, and settled in Village Township, where Dr. Watson now resides; they now live in Izard County, Ark. After his marriage, Dr. Watson removed to Jackson County, and engaged in farming in connection with his practice. In 1881 he removed to La Crosse, Izard County, where he devoted the greater part of his attention to his profession; in 1884 the cyclone destroyed his residence, and the following year he moved to his present residence. Dr. Watson owns 2,354 acres of land in one tract, of which 350 acres are under cultivation, and near by has another farm of 1000 acres, with 350 acres more improved. He has erected a good cotton-gin and grist and saw-mill, and has been one of the leading stockmen of the county. He is a member of the White River Stock Breeders' Association, and owns a great many fine full-blooded horses and cattle and hogs, in which he takes a great deal of pride. Politically he is in sympathy with the Democratic party, and has twice been a delegate to the State Convention. He is a member of Philadelphia Lodge No. 127, A. F. & A. M., of Izard County, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. at Newport. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Watson, viz.: Margery Ella, Belle, Willie Dodd, who died in 1881, aged eighteen months; Gracie, Baxter B. and Robert S. Mrs. Watson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the Eastern Star Chapter, of Newberg. The Doctor is one

of the live and enterprising men of Jackson County, where he is well-known for his public spirit and active interest in every public enterprise.

Robert West, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Tennessee, the son of Robert C. and Sarah (Willard) West, of North Carolina and South Carolina, respectively. They had a family of eleven children, of whom only two, the subject of our sketch and Dr. Crawford West, of Tuckerman, born May 18, 1855, are now living. Robert West came from South Carolina with his parents, to Arkansas, in the year 1866, locating in Jackson County upon a farm rented of W. R. Jones; they lived there one year, then rented a farm of a non-resident, where they lived one year; they again rented of Mr. W. R. Jones, and the following year bought a farm in Union Township, where the father died at the age of fifty-two. In 1875 he bought land in Union Township, Section 36, and after remaining there one year, bought the farm upon which he now lives. This farm was partly improved. At the present time Mr. West owns 450 acres of cotton and corn land, 205 acres of which are cultivated; in addition to this, he is cultivating 800 acres of rented land. Mr. West is a man of unusual energy and determination, such a one as is needed to build up a country like this. In 1874, October 24th, Robert married Miss Josephine E. Miller; they have had a family of five children, three of whom are now living: Sarah Emma (born November 11, 1878), Cromwell H. (born February 18, 1886), and Thurman (born December 13, 1888). Mrs. West's parents were George W. and Emma (H.) Miller, who were among the early settlers of Arkansas.

Wiley J. Westmoreland, farmer and stock raiser, is a son of William and Annie (Bridges) Westmoreland, natives of Georgia, William's father being a native of Westmoreland County, Va. Wiley J. was born March 16, 1833, in Georgia, being the eldest of a family of twelve, four of whom are still living in Arkansas. Our subject was raised on a farm, and never engaged in any other business than farming. He came to Arkansas with his parents in 1857, and made his first purchase of land, a forty-acre tract, in 1859, in White

County. About twenty acres were cultivated; he put in one crop, and in the fall of that year sold it, after which he rented land, which he worked till 1862, when he enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment, participating in the Prairie Grove battle in 1862, the battle of Helena in 1863, and also the battles of Pleasant Hill and Jenkins' Ferry, and served faithfully till May 5, 1865, when he returned home, having been under Gen. Kirby's command, Pierce's division. On his return, he rented a farm in Barren Township, where he lived till 1868, when he bought the farm upon which he now lives. At the present time, he has forty acres under cultivation, and raises good grades of horses, cattle and hogs. In 1885 Mr. Westmoreland married Mrs. Sarah (Gray) Swick, who has one child, Susan Naomi Swick. They have had no children. Mr. Westmoreland has served his township as school director for five years, and in May last was elected for a term of three years. In politics, he is a Democrat, and with his wife, belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church of Denmark, a small village of Barren Township.

J. M. Westmoreland, farmer and stock raiser, Bradford, Ark. Originally from Coweta County, Ga., Mr. Westmoreland's birth occurred in 1853, and he is the youngest in a family of eleven children born to the union of Dr. William and Anna (Bridges) Westmoreland, both natives of the same State as their son. Dr. William Westmoreland attained his growth, and was married in his native State, removing from there to Arkansas in 1859. He settled in White County, Liberty Township, and there rented land, but at the same time followed his profession, becoming prominently known all over the county in the latter capacity. He then moved to Jackson County, Barren Township, where he purchased an unimproved farm, and became well known all over the county, not only as a successful and eminent physician, but as a social, pleasant gentleman. He was a Democrat in politics, and socially a Mason. His death occurred on the 2d of June, 1877, and his wife previous to this, on the 21st of February, 1874. J. M. Westmoreland, like the average country boy, assisted on

the farm and received his education in the district schools of Barren Township. He was married in that township, in 1883, to Miss Nettie Lovell, a native of Missouri, and afterward settled on his present property, where he has 125 acres of land, with thirty-five acres under cultivation. He has erected good houses and out-buildings. He is at present quite deeply interested in the raising of stock. He votes with the Democratic party, but is not active in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Westmoreland are members of the Baptist Church. Their marriage was blessed by the birth of two children: Willie and Alta. Mr. Westmoreland has always taken an active interest in all matters relating to the community's welfare, and is a first-class citizen.

John N. Williamson, of Arkansas, planter and stock raiser, was born in Marshall County, Tenn., in 1822. His father was John Williamson, of Virginia, who married Mary Hunter, of South Carolina, and was a farmer and one of the early settlers of Tennessee, where he died, in Marshall County, in 1832, his widow surviving till 1852. John N., the sixth in a family of eight children, was raised on the farm and received his education in the subscription schools of Tennessee. He followed the life of a farmer, and in 1850 moved to Greene County, Mo., where he remained for five years, then going to Cedar County, of the same State, and in the fall of 1860 removed to Sharp County, Ark., engaging in farming part of the time during the war, in Missouri. In 1866 he came to Jackson County, Ark., located at Elgin, renting land, and in 1870 bought a timber tract of 160 acres, on which there were no improvements, and no settlement between there and Elgin. For 120 acres of this land he paid \$16 an acre, and for forty acres, \$10. He at once cleared off a place for a cabin, and commenced clearing and improving the land, until now he has eighty acres under cultivation, on which is a good orchard. He raises a good grade of stock. In 1847 Mr. Williamson married Willmarth Roberts, a native of Marshall County, Tenn., born in 1829, the daughter of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Jones) Roberts, of Virginia and North Carolina, who were among the early settlers of Tennessee. They have been dead some years. To Mr. and

Mrs. Williamson have been born twelve children, eight of whom are living: Narcissa (died at the age of nine), James M. (died at the age of twenty), Thomas N. (of Jefferson Township), Mary E. (died at the age of sixteen), Christopher C. (of Bird Township), John F. (of Western Arkansas), Andrew Jackson (died at the age of twenty), William S., Sarah Frances (resides in the West), Virginus F., Josephine J. (at home), and Monroe Pinckney (at home). Mrs. Williamson is a Baptist in belief. Mr. Williamson is a Democrat, but not an office seeker, and always takes an active interest in public enterprises for the advancement of the county. Our subject is practically a self-made man, and one of the leading citizens of the county.

F. L. Williamson, farmer, of Bird Township, was born in Limestone County, Ala., in 1828, the only child of F. L. and Sarah (Lookenbill) Williamson, the father a native of England, who came to this country at an early day, married in Virginia, and finally settled in Tennessee, where he died in 1828. Our subject's mother went to Alabama before the country was sectionized, settling in what is now Limestone County, Ala., and later moved to Tennessee, where her death occurred. Her father was among the first pioneers of Pennsylvania, and served through the Revolutionary War. He had two sons in the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch was reared to frontier life, and went four miles on foot to the subscription schools for what education he received. He aided in clearing and developing the home farm, and commenced farming for himself in Wayne County, Tenn. In January, 1862, he enlisted for twelve months in Capt. Powers' company, under Col. Crewes, went to Nashville, thence to Alabama, and was assigned to the Fifth Kentucky Infantry, under Col. Hunt, Gen. Breckinridge's brigade. He was in the battle of Shiloh, then on the skirmish line to Corinth; from there to Tupelo, Miss., then to Abbeville, Miss. He was in the company that re-organized, and was in service till the close of the war; he was in the battle at Jackson; thirty-two days at Vicksburg; then went to Baton Rouge, returning to Jackson, Miss., where he was on garrison duty; from there to Grand Junction, then to Jackson.

Merita, Ala., Mobile and thence to Florida, from there to Montgomery; to Atlanta and to Chattanooga; to Knoxville, to Virginia, and back to Knoxville; to Chattanooga and Murfreesboro; engaged at Nashville, then on skirmish line to Murfreesboro; he was then transferred to Newman's command, Tennessee Regiment, and finally returned to Tennessee in 1864, and engaged in farming. In 1867 he came to Arkansas, settling in Independence County, and in 1869 came to Jackson County, in Village Township, and in 1872 to Bird Township, renting land, and in 1886, bought 160 acres in that township. Mr. Williamson has taken quite an active part in politics, voting with the Democratic party. He has seen a vast change in this county, and has always taken an active interest in all worthy public enterprises. Mr. Williamson was first married in Wayne County, Tenn., in April, 1848, to Vianer Tally, daughter of Page and Nancy Tally, natives of South Carolina and Alabama, respectively, who came to Tennessee in an early day. Her father died in 1864, his wife later. By that marriage there were seven children: Levi, Mary Ann (now Mrs. Blake), Calvin, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Beech), William Marion, Caledonia (now Mrs. Stephens) and John, our subject. Mrs. Williamson died in 1886, and in 1887 Mr. Williamson married Josey Andrews, widow, daughter of John Petty, an early pioneer of Tennessee.

C. W. Winfree, farmer and merchant, Centreville, Ark. This gentleman, who was originally from West Tennessee, where his birth occurred in 1850, is the second in a family of six children born to Charles W. and Susan H. (Terry) Winfree, both natives of the Old Dominion. Charles W. Winfree emigrated to Tennessee at an early day, and was a mechanic (carriage workman) by trade. He moved to Jackson County, Ark., in 1870, settling in Bird Township, and there followed tilling the soil until his death, which occurred in 1873. His cheerful companion also closed her eyes to the scenes of this world in 1883. C. W. Winfree was early initiated into the duties of farm life and quite naturally, as might be supposed, has since principally followed that pursuit. He received his education in the schools of Tennessee, and came with his parents

to Jackson County, Ark., in 1870, where he resumed the duties on the farm. This occupation he has since continued, and has opened up considerable land, being now the owner of 1,700 acres in Bird Township, with 600 acres under cultivation. He has about 450 acres in cotton, and this is his principal pursuit. He also raises considerable stock, principally horses and mules, and in fact is one of the wide-awake, thorough-going farmers of the county. He is active in politics, and votes with the Democratic party. He has filled the offices of judge, clerk and supervisor, several times, and to the satisfaction of all, and he also takes an active interest in school matters. Mr. Winfree was married, in Independence County, Ark., in 1887, to Mrs. Fannie E. (Holdford) Gray, widow of Dr. Gray, and afterward settled in Centreville, where he has been engaged in merchandising since 1884, but also carries on his farming interest. Socially, he is a member of Tuckerman Lodge No. 192, Masonic fraternity, and has been secretary of the same. To his marriage was born one child.

W. H. Wise is a farmer and merchant, being a partner in the firm of Kimbrough & Wise, of Weldon, Ark. His parents were William H. and Mary E. (Brown) Wise, natives of Maryland and Alabama, respectively, who moved to Mississippi at an early day, where the subject of this sketch was born, in De Soto County, April 1, 1849. His father, a farmer and mechanic, was a relative of Gov. Wise, of Virginia. He settled a large farm in Mississippi, also the town of Hernando, and became a large land owner. He was a Democrat, and held the office of magistrate a great many years. W. H. Wise was raised on a farm, where his opportunities for education were limited, having attended only the common schools of Mississippi. At the age of twenty, in 1870, he came to Arkansas, engaged in farming, and in 1873 bought eighty acres of land in the woods, on the present site of Weldon. He cleared fifty acres of this land and continued farming till 1885, when the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad reached Tupelo. At that time he sold forty acres of his land to D. A. Kimbrough for a half interest in the latter's store, and the same year the firm of Kimbrough & Wise began

business in Weldon, where they have since continued. They carry a general stock of goods and do a large business. Mr. Wise and his partner own a large part of Weldon property, twenty-two lots and two blocks having been sold. In 1873 he married Miss Maggie Godby, of Mississippi. They had five children: Ida, Willie, Estelina, Maggie Jefferson, Edward Hubbard, aged fifteen, thirteen, eleven, nine and six years, respectively. His wife died December 27, 1883, and in October, 1885, he married Miss Fannie Moore, daughter of S. J. and Sarah Moore, of North Carolina and Alabama, who came to Arkansas in 1870, where he has since engaged in farming. They live at Bowen's Ridge. Mr. Wise is a Democrat, though not an active politician. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he is steward and trustee. He is active in the interest of schools and churches in his community, and has done his share in the development of the country.

Robert A. Wise is a brother of W. H. Wise, and both are residents of Weldon, Ark. Robert A. Wise was born in Hernando, De Soto County, Miss., May 24, 1844. He is now postmaster at Weldon and engaged in the drug and grocery business. He was the second child of W. H. and Mary E. (Brown) Wise, the former having been born and reared near Baltimore, Md., and the latter at Florence, Ala. W. H. Wise, a mechanic by occupation, came to Memphis, Tenn., in 1838, and went to work at his trade, but his health becoming bad he moved to Hernando, Miss., in 1839, and met Miss Brown, whom he married in 1840. He was elected magistrate and sheriff of De Soto County for a number of years, and he invested his income in real estate in the town of Hernando. Finally his health became so bad that he gave up his office and sold his property in town, and invested in a large tract of land four and one-half miles east of Hernando, turning his attention to farming and stock raising, and at his death, which occurred in 1856, his estate, consisting of land, stock and negroes, was valued at \$100,000. He and his wife were strict members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Robert A. was raised on the farm, receiving his education in the common

schools of North Mississippi, and at the age of seventeen he left school and enlisted as a volunteer in Company K, Ninth Mississippi Regiment, Monroe, Capt. Thomas White, Chalmer's brigade, in the Army of Tennessee. He was at the battle of Shiloh and was sent home on furlough sick from Corinth. Returning to the army at Tupelo he was taken down with typhoid fever, which settled in his right leg, disabling him from duty. He received an unlimited furlough to go home, and remained until further orders. Some ninety days later he recovered, and was ordered to join the army at Knoxville, Tenn., as it came out of Kentucky on its way to Murfreesboro. He was in that battle and all the skirmishes and fights engaged in by his command through Tennessee, taking part in the battle of Chickamauga, and receiving a wound in the breast on the second day of the fight. This, however, did not disable him from duty, and subsequently he was in the engagements at Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, at Dalton, Ga., and at Resaca; he was wounded in the thigh at Altoona Mountain. Following this he was occupied with his command in fights around Atlanta and at Jonesboro, but becoming ill again he was sent home, where he remained until the close of the war. Afterward he engaged in farming on a small scale. His father's and mother's estate was all destroyed during the war and taken away except the land. Robert A. received his portion of the land, which he sold and went to Louisiana to raise cotton on a large scale on Red River. He invested every dollar he had in a cotton crop, but the first year the worms destroyed half of it and the next year the overflow destroyed all. He then came to Jackson County, Ark., and engaged in farming, starting on borrowed capital, and by hard labor and economy he managed to pay for a farm near Newport, which he sold in 1887, and came to Weldon, embarking in his present business. He is a bachelor and a member of the Methodist Church, South, and was an active member in the district school board in which he lived before coming to Weldon. He was also a member of the Farmer's Alliance or Wheelers. He has always been liberal, and has done his share toward building churches, schools



John Duvier
(DECEASED)

GOLDEN LAKE, MISSISSIPPI CO, ARKANSAS.

and all public enterprises. He is now a cripple, being paralyzed in the right hip and leg, but is making a good support by his own exertion. Himself and his brother are the only surviving members of a family of nine children.

N. B. Wishon is a prosperous real estate dealer and collecting agent at Newport, Ark., and was born in Phelps County, Mo., on the 12th of September, 1848, and is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Singleton) Wishon, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Kentucky. Their marriage took place in the latter State, and they afterward moved to St. Louis, Mo., when the city contained less than 10,000 inhabitants (in 1829). Here Mr. Wishon remained for about ten years, being an employé of the Wiggins Ferry Company, and acted in the capacity of engineer. In 1839 he located near Rolla, Mo., and opened a very fine farm of about 1,500 acres, and here he and his wife resided until their deaths. N. B. Wishon remained on this farm until nineteen years of age, and in 1867 came to Arkansas and began clerking in a store in Jacksonport, continuing an employe of Holloway & Co., at a very low salary, until 1871. He then formed a partnership with his brothers, Frank and W. C., and the firm became known as Wishon Bros.; they conducting a general merchandising establishment in Jacksonport. In 1873 they opened up a branch store at Newport, which was the first business house in the place, and was a frame structure, and this together with two cheap box houses were located in the woods. They continued at this point until 1883, then selling out to E. L. Watson & Son. Mr. Wishon then set to work to build up the town and put up a substantial brick block and several residence buildings, but for the past few years he has given his attention almost entirely to the real estate and collection business. The brothers at one time owned a fifth interest in the original town site. They own eight brick business houses, and considerable improved residence property, and unimproved town lots and several fine farms in a high state of cultivation, together with several hundred acres of fine timbered and wild lands in the county. He has held several local offices, and he and wife, whom

he married in 1871, and whose maiden name was Amelia Wallace, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are the parents of two children: Lena and Earl H.

W. C. Wishon, agent of the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad, and a popular resident of Newport, was born in Phelps County, Mo., in February, 1851, and is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Singleton) Wishon. He was reared and remained in Phelps County until attaining his twenty-second year, and up to nineteen years of age lived on the home farm, and attended the schools of his native place. At nineteen years of age he was offered and accepted a position in one of the business houses at Rolla, Mo., where he remained for two years, winning the confidence and esteem of his employers by performing his duties in a satisfactory manner. In 1871 he moved to Jacksonport, Ark., and entered into commercial life with his brother, N. B. Wishon, continuing at that city until 1873, when they both removed to Newport, where they were among the first and most enterprising business men of that town, and helped to build considerable of the property. In 1880 W. C. was engaged by the Southern Express Company as express agent, and the business of the brothers was sold in February, 1882. He remained with that company until 1886, when the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad opened up its line, and he was engaged as their agent at Newport, where he has been ever since, building up a reputation for being one of the best agents on the line. In 1877 he was married to Miss Rina Wallace, a pleasant and attractive lady, who has made his home one of the brightest in Newport. Mr. Wishon is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Royal Arcanum. He is a prominent man in social and business circles at Jacksonport as well as Newport, of which latter city he is the pioneer.

A. Wiysel, lumber manufacturer. Mr. Wiysel was born and reared among the industries of a great manufacturing place, his birth occurring in Cambria County, Penn., on the 24th of August, 1824. He is a son of Joseph and Susanna (Weisinger) Wiysel, of the same county and State, but the great-grandfather was a native of Germany, who emigrated to this country at an early period

and settled in Pennsylvania, afterward fighting in the War of the Revolution. The parents of A. Wiysel emigrated to Wabash County, Ind., some years after their marriage, where the father died during the Civil War, while the mother still survives him and is living in Indiana. They were the parents of six children, of whom four are yet living, A. Wiysel being the oldest. He was reared and spent his younger days in Pennsylvania, where he also received the greater part of his education, and afterwards moved to Wabash County, Ind. From there he went to Adair County, Mo., and remained until 1859, when he came to Jacksonport and was employed in teaming. During the war he was detailed as engineer of a large flouring mill on the White River, and after that event he embarked in saw-milling and lumber manufacturing, a business that he has fostered and built up to be one of the most successful in that section. He has various markets for his products, employs a large number of men, and turns out some of the best material to be found anywhere, and has the honor of being one of the pioneer mill men of Jackson County. Mr. Wiysel was married in 1848 to Miss Susanna Stemman, by whom he has had five children, two of them yet living: Samuel and Charles. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and one of the representative citizens of his county, taking an active interest in its promotion and welfare.

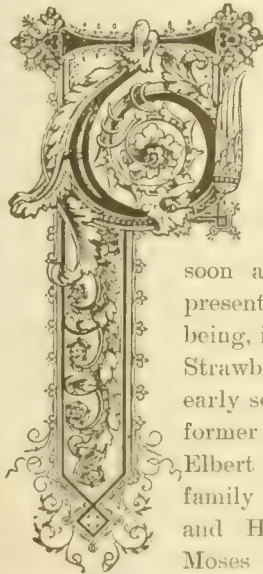
William D. Yarbrough a merchant, of Newport, Ark., was born November 28, 1856, in Nebo, Hopkins County, Ky. His parents were Lewis and Lucy (Davis) Yarbrough, both natives of Kentucky. William D. received a fair education in the English branches, in the public schools of his native State, and commenced business for himself in 1881, securing a position in the commercial house of Mr. H. V. Ames, of Newport, Ark., who carried a general line of merchandise, where he remained until 1885, when he paid a visit to his home in Kentucky, and while there, on the 10th of February, 1886, married Miss Katie Trigg, of Hopkins County. On the 25th of February they returned to Arkansas and he entered the employ of Mr. Johnson, of the firm of Ames & Johnson, his former employers. He remained with them until the latter part of the year, when he purchased a full line of groceries, and on January 1, 1887, opened an establishment for himself, carrying a well selected line of staple and fancy groceries, and the prediction is, that Mr. Yarbrough will be one of the leading business men of the community. Mr. Yarbrough is a member in good standing, of the Newport Lodge. His wife died September 25, 1887, and was buried in Rose Creek Cemetery, in her native county. On August 25, 1889, Mr. Yarbrough married Miss Saidie Roberon, a native of Ohio, an estimable young lady, and a general favorite.



CHAPTER XXVI.

IZARD COUNTY—THE ARRIVAL OF THE SETTLERS—CIRCUIT AND PROBATE COURTS—MILITARY MEMOIRS
THE COUNTY FORMED—THE COUNTY SEAT LOCATED—PUBLIC BUILDINGS ERECTED—ELECTION
RETURNS—CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS—TOWNS AND VILLAGES—EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT—THE COUNTY BOUNDED—STATISTICS SHOWING ITS DESIRABILITY AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE—POPULATION—BIOGRAPHY.

There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,
Where man, creation's tyrant, casts aside
His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride.
That spot's thy home.—*Montgomery.*



THE exact time and place of the making of the first settlement of the territory now composing Izard County is uncertain. It is evident, however, that immigration must have commenced very soon after the beginning of the present century, points of location being, in general, along White and Strawberry Rivers. Among the early settlers in the vicinity of the former stream were Daniel Hively, Elbert and Henry Benbrook, the family of the father of William and Hill Dillard, the Jefferys, Moses Bishop, the Harrises and George and James Partee. Daniel Jeffery settled below Mount Olive, Jehoida, his brother, a mile above, and James, another brother, at or near the mouth of Piney Creek. Of the Harrises there were four brothers: Augustus, Henry, James and Richard. Augustus located on the east side of the river, in (the present) Izard County, the others on the opposite side, now Stone County. Daniel

Hively settled at the mouth of Piney Creek, and there built a water-power grist-mill very early. Among the first to locate on Strawberry River were the Simpsons, Billingsleys and Finleys, John Gray taking up his residence on Rocky Bayou, and James Wren at Lunenburg. Other very early comers to the county were Ambrose, Harvey, William and James Creswell.

Later came the Lancasters, the Walkers, the Watkinses, Richard, Robert and William Powell, Thomas Richardson, Samuel Bingham, William and James Woods, Col. Thomas Black, the Arnolds, Jesse Hinkle, the Robinsons and many others. Both the early and subsequent settlers of the county principally came from Tennessee. A few were from Georgia, and some other Southern States, but few, if any, from Northern States. The early settlers here suffered in common with all who moved so far back from the Mississippi the many privations of frontier life. It was not long, however, until boats came up White River and furnished such provisions as could not be produced at home. The people of Izard County are intelligent, kind and hospitable. Society now is all that could be desired, and churches are numerous in all

settled portions. Subsequent pages contain more detailed mention of the county's pioneers and prominent citizens.

Court affairs, of course, early occupied attention. The county court was established in 1829, when Arkansas was a territory. Prior to that date the county business had all been transacted in the circuit court. This court meets on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October, in each year. The probate court meets on the third Mondays of March, June, September and December.

The IZARD circuit court convenes on the second Monday in April and October, in each year. It belongs to the Fourteenth judicial circuit, composed of the counties of IZARD, Boone, Baxter, Marion, Fulton, Searcy and Newton, of which R. H. POWELL, of Melbourne, is the judge.

The legal bar of IZARD County is composed of the following named attorneys: Ransom Gulley, John H. Woods, J. B. Baker, F. M. Hanley, Moreau Ashley, S. W. Woods, and E. B. Bradshaw. Judge Powell, when not on the bench, is also a member of the bar.

Aside from the war period, there has never been but one or two murders committed within the county, as it is now composed, and not a legal execution of a criminal has occurred here. Other crimes have been committed frequently.

At the approach of the Civil War, when the question of secession was first discussed, a majority of the people of IZARD County seemed opposed to it, but when actual hostilities commenced, all but a few were naturally in full sympathy with the Southern cause, and soon thereafter favored the secession of the State. Of the several companies of soldiery raised within the county for the Confederate army, one, gathered by Capt. Deason, served in the Seventh Arkansas Regiment; four, commanded, respectively, by Capts. C. C. Elkins, T. N. Smith, Hugh A. Barnett and T. J. Mason, became a part of the Ninth Arkansas Regiment; two, commanded, respectively, by Capts. C. Cook and Richard Powell, served in Col. Freeman's regiment of cavalry; three, commanded, respectively, by Capts. T. M. Gibson, R. C. Matthews and Samuel Taylor, formed a part of Col. Shaler's

regiment. A portion of a company was raised by Capt. John H. Dye, the other part being raised in Independence County, and a part of another was raised by Capt. James Huddleston, the other being recruited in what is now Sharp County. Some individuals went out and joined companies raised in adjoining counties. Thus ten companies, besides the fractions of other companies, were furnished by the county for the Confederate army.

Early in the war period, most of the Union men here removed to Rolla, Mo., and were there organized into a company by Capt. L. D. Toney, and served in the Federal army. All the able bodied men of the county, and many boys in their "teens," joined the armies. Only the old and feeble were left with the women and children. There was no fighting or bushwhacking among the citizens. The county, however, was over-run by scouting parties from the contending armies, and while but little burning was done, all stock and provisions that could be found were seized and carried away, thus leaving the citizens in great want for food. Parties of women, each accompanied by an old man, frequently hauled cotton inside of the Federal lines and exchanged it for salt and other necessities. Salt was also obtained by extracting it from the earth under old smoke houses. Meat was concealed from the scouting parties by hiding it in straw beds, in the rocks and under brush heaps. Grain was also hid in peculiar places. J. B. Hunt, the postmaster at Melbourne, states that he saved his corn by shelling it and hiding it in the hollow walls of his house, between the weatherboarding and the inside-boarding, and had a hole at the bottom through which he drew it out on going to the mill. Others, no doubt, saved their grain in a similar way.

The county of IZARD was organized in accordance with an act of the legislature of the Territory of Arkansas, approved October 17, 1825. It was named in honor of George IZARD, who was the governor of the Territory, and contained territory since cut off in the formation of Fulton, Baxter and Stone Counties. Various acts have been passed since its formation, by which it has been created as at present.

The original county seat was located on White River, at the mouth of Big North Fork, now in Baxter County. Soon after it was moved to Athens, on White River, at the mouth of Piney Creek, and from there, about the year 1844, to Mount Olive, in Section 31, Township 16 north, Range 10 west, another point on White River. Here it remained until May 15, 1875, when it was taken to its present site at Melbourne. The first court-house erected at the original site of the county seat was a hewed log cabin. The second was a small frame structure, built at Athens, and the third was also a frame erected at Mount Olive. The court-house at Melbourne was built in 1878, but on the 11th of April, 1889, it was consumed by fire, with all the public records and papers, supposed to have been of incendiary origin, as the fire occurred in the morning before daylight. The question of removing the county seat to some other point is now being agitated, but the probability is that it will remain at its present location.

The only public building the county possesses is the jail and jailer's residence combined, at Melbourne. This is a wooden building, the jail proper being frame on the outside, with a wall of squared timbers on the inside. The county owns a poor farm, but it has never been improved or made available for the support of the paupers. The latter are let out on contract for their support, to the lowest responsible bidder.

The following is a list of the names of the county officers of IZARD County, and the dates of their terms of service from the organization of the county to the present time, as compiled from the report of the secretary of State:

Judges: Matthew Adams, 1829-33; J. Jeffery, 1833-38; B. Hawkins, 1840-42; J. A. Harris, 1842-44; James Wren, 1844-46; J. A. Harris, 1846-48; G. H. Morton, 1848-50; Henry Cole, 1850-52; J. J. Sams, 1852-54; B. C. Hollowell, 1854-56; T. Black, 1858-60; H. H. Harris, 1860-62; Thomas Black, 1862-64; A. C. Jeffery, 1864-68; William Byler, 1868-72; commissioners, 1872-74; G. W. Shaw, 1874-80; J. A. Byler, 1880-82; W. Grimmer, 1882-86; H. H. Harris, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Clerks: J. P. Houston, 1825-30; Jesse Adams, 1830-32; J. P. Houston, 1832-38; B. H. Johnson, 1838-44; C. P. Lancaster, 1844-46; A. C. Jeffery, 1846-48; R. M. Haggard, 1848-52; William Wood, 1852-54; H. H. Harris, 1854-58; W. C. Dixon, 1858-60; H. H. Harris, 1860-68; I. H. Talley, 1868-72; F. W. Perrin, 1872-74; D. W. Billingsley, 1874-76; J. N. Craig, 1876-78; H. H. Harris, 1878-84; W. K. Estes, present incumbent, elected in 1884, re-elected and served continuously since.

Sheriffs: John Adams, 1825-30; John Hargrove, 1830-35; Daniel Jeffery, 1835-36; J. A. Harris, 1836-38; D. K. Lloyd, 1838-44; Miles Jeffery, 1844-46; S. E. Rossen, 1846-50; S. J. Mason, 1850-56; John Woods, 1856-58; A. Adams, 1858-60; W. J. Cagle, 1860-68; R. L. Landers, 1868-72; J. M. Hinkle, 1872-78; R. L. Landers, 1878-82; J. S. Roberts, 1882-86; R. L. Landers, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Treasurers: W. B. Carr, 1836-38; A. Creswell, 1838-40; S. H. Creswell, 1840-42; Jacob Wolf, 1842-44; A. McFelix, 1844-46; H. J. Wren, 1846-48; H. Dillard, 1848-50; William Gray, 1850-58; J. W. Cypert, 1858-64; H. H. Harris, 1864-66; E. D. Hayes, 1866-68; B. F. Brantley, 1868-72; J. B. Hunt, 1872-74; L. C. Holmes, 1874-76; A. J. Hutson, 1876-80; John McElmurry, 1880-82; H. H. Hinkle, 1882-84; John McElmurry, 1884-86; J. B. Hunt, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Coroners: H. C. Roberts, 1829-30; J. Blyeth, 1830-35; Jesse Adams, 1835-36; H. W. Bandy, 1840-42; R. C. Moore, 1842-48; G. W. Neal, 1848-50; J. D. Churchill, 1850-52; D. Jeffery, 1852-54; R. Harris, 1854-56; S. T. Martin, 1856-58; R. Landers, 1858-62; Jesse Hinkle, 1862-64; J. A. Byler, 1864-66; R. Landers, 1866-68; J. G. Richardson, 1868-72; J. H. Roten, 1872-74; J. F. Cornelius, 1874-76; F. M. Hall, 1876-78; Squire Wood, 1878-80; J. R. Beaver, 1880-86; John Schell, 1886-88; S. F. Reaves, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Surveyors: William Clement, 1830-32; A. Adams, 1835-36; Jesse Adams, 1836-38; James Davis, 1838-40; William Seymour, 1840-42; J. M. Pugh, 1842-44; F. M. Copeland, 1844-46; R.

Decker, 1846-48; Cyrus Crosby, 1848-52; J. Byler, 1852-56; J. W. Rector, 1856-58; A. C. Hardin, 1858-62; J. W. Rector, 1862-64; J. C. Claiborne, 1866-68; R. Sanders, 1868-72; J. A. Claiborne, 1872-76; Joseph Hixon, 1876-80; Jacob Franks, 1880-82; J. A. Claiborne, 1882-88; E. L. Billingsley, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: P. F. Heasler, 1868-72; W. O. Dillard, 1872-74; James Green, 1874-80; W. C. Hammond, 1880-84; Robert Gray, 1884-86; James Gray, 1886-88; P. J. Puckett, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Representatives in constitutional conventions: 1836, Charles R. Sanders; 1861, A. Adams; 1868, W. W. Adams; 1874, Ransom Gulley.

The first representative of the county in the Territorial legislature was Jacob Wolf, and the first one in the State legislature was Thomas Culp. The first State senator from the county was C. R. Sanders.

The following will show the political aspect of Izard County. At the September election, 1888, James P. Eagle (Dem.) received 1,326 votes for the office of governor, and C. M. Norwood, his opponent, 779 votes. At the presidential election, 1888, the several candidates received votes as follows: Cleveland (Dem.), 1,187; Harrison (Rep.), 378; Streeter (U. L.), 68; Fisk (Pro.), 7.

Religious affairs, here as elsewhere, date from the first settlement of the community. As usual, the Methodists and Baptists were the pioneer Christian workers of the Territory, followed by the Cumberland Presbyterians and Christians. The organizations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, located within the county, are embraced in three circuits. The Melbourne circuit, Rev. W. L. King, pastor, has eight appointments; the Newburg circuit, Rev. William A. Peck, pastor, has five appointments, and the La Crosse and Evening Shade circuit, Rev. J. S. Brooke, pastor, has also five appointments, the latter being in Sharp County. The aggregate membership of each, as shown by the last conference minutes, is as follows: Melbourne, 399; Newburg, 684; La Crosse and Evening Shade, 301; making 1,384 in all. Of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, there is but one organization in the county.

Of the Missionary Baptist Church nineteen organizations are known, sixteen of which belong to the Rocky Bayou Association, two to the Big Creek Association, and one to Independence Association. Those belonging to the first named are Melbourne, Lunenburg and Franklin, of which Elder J. L. Brown is pastor; Saints' Rest, Bellview, Mount Nebo, No. 2, and Piney Bayou, of which Elder J. J. Vest is pastor; Mount Pleasant and Bethel, of which Elder J. D. J. Faulkner is pastor; Zion Hill, Concord, Fairview and Philadelphia, of which Elder William Duren is pastor; Pleasant Valley, with Elder S. A. Merchant as pastor; Mount Nebo No. 1, with Elder J. H. Soden as pastor, and Hidden Creek, which has no pastor at present. Those belonging to Big Creek Association are Cross Roads and New Prospect, while the one belonging to Independence Association is called Wilson Creek. The aggregate membership of these organizations within the county is between 700 and 800.

The ten organizations of the Christian Church here consist of Mill Creek, at Melbourne; Walnut Grove, Oxford, Franklin and Iuka, with Elder H. T. King as pastor; Kent Mill, Liberty, Pleasant Spring and Newburg, with Elder W. G. Cypert as pastor, and Twin Creek, with Elder G. H. Metheny as pastor. The aggregate membership is 503.

The organizations of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church are Mill Creek, at Melbourne, and Mount Olive, with Rev. P. M. Jeffery as pastor; Nubbin Ridge, Rev. R. H. Evans, pastor; Olive Branch, Rev. J. S. Bone, pastor; La Crosse, Rev. W. B. Baird, pastor; Barren Fork, Rev. A. C. Evans, pastor; Dry Town, Rev. J. S. Bone, pastor; Palestine, Rev. Clark, pastor; Rocky Glade and one or two other organizations. Many of the church organizations have Sunday-schools connected with them, and nearly all have regular preaching, and are doing good work in the cause of Christianity. There is an organization of the Adventists at La Crosse.

The towns and villages of the county are small and scattered, and no one has gained much ascendancy over the others. Barren Fork, in the

southeast part of the county, contains two general stores, one drug store, one grocery, two church houses, a school house, cotton-gin, and some shops, dwelling houses, etc.

Franklin, in the opposite northeast portion, has two general stores, a grist-mill, still-house, school-house, Masonic hall and lodge, and an Odd Fellows' hall and lodge.

Iuka is a very small post village on the line between Izard and Baxter Counties.

La Crosse, four miles northeast of Melbourne, contains two general stores, a drug store, a church edifice, two blacksmith shops, a Masonic hall and lodge, and the La Crosse Collegiate Institute. In the fall of 1883 a cyclone passed over this place and almost entirely demolished the buildings, besides killing a number of individuals.

Melbourne, the county seat, located near the center of the county, includes within its limits four general stores, three groceries, a drug store, two hotels, four church buildings, a Masonic and Odd Fellows' hall and school-house combined, a lodge each of Masons and Odd Fellows, two feed stables, one newspaper (The Izard County Register, Democratic in politics, now in its eighth volume, and ably edited by its proprietor, Mr. Dave Craig), a steam grist-mill, mechanics' shops, etc., etc., but no court-house at present. Of the societies there is also an Encampment of Odd Fellows. The churches are Baptist, Methodist, Cumberland Presbyterian and Christian.

Newburg, a few miles northwest of Melbourne, has three general stores, a steam saw-mill, school-house, blacksmith shop, a Masonic and Odd Fellows' hall and a lodge of each of these societies.

Oxford is in the north central part of the county. Three general stores, a steam grist-mill, three churches, a school-house and an Odd Fellow's hall comprise its industries.

Pineville, in the northwest part of the county, contains a general store, a blacksmith shop, and a Masonic hall, church and school-house combined.

Violet Hill is eight miles northeast of Melbourne. It has a store, steam grist-mill, blacksmith shop and a church.

At each of these points is a postoffice, and

dwelling houses corresponding in number to the size of the place. The other postoffices in the county are Wideman, Sage, Gid. Alder, Rockford, Engle and Byler.

Prior to the inauguration of the present free school system there were no schools within Izard County, except a few sustained here and there by private individual enterprise. Education in those days for the masses was not advocated or encouraged, and truth compels the assertion that, even at this date, the facilities for popular education are not as well sustained as they ought to be. However, prejudice against free schools is wearing away, and the interest in their favor is slowly but gradually increasing. The following statistics compiled from the report of the State superintendent, for the year ending June 30, 1888, will show the progress of schools within the county: Scholastic population, white, 4,702, colored, 116, total, 4,818; number taught in the public schools, white, 2,572, colored, 19, total, 2,608; number of teachers employed, males, 47, females, 8, total, 55; average monthly salaries paid teachers, first grade, males, \$40.25, females, \$40; second grade, males, \$37.50, females, \$28.30; amount of revenue expended to sustain the public schools, \$9,433.45. According to these figures, only a little over one-half of the white scholastic population and about one-sixth of the colored scholastic population were taught in the public schools. It is believed, though, that the statistics do not give the whole facts, as the number taught in some schools was not reported. The wages paid should secure teachers of fair talent. The free school system is yet young, and will improve with age and experience.

The La Crosse Collegiate Institute, which has been sustained for many years at the town of La-Crosse, has gained considerable reputation as an institution of learning. It is now taught in connection with the public school of that place. There are eighty-four school districts within the county, and for the school year mentioned, thirty-four voted a local tax for school purposes.

Izard County is in Northeast Arkansas. It is bounded north by Fulton County, east by Sharp, south by Independence and Stone, and west by

Stone and Baxter. It has an area of 600 square miles, with only about one-eighth of it improved. Being an interior county it has as yet no railroad facilities, its nearest railroad station being at Cushman, in the adjoining county of Independence. The boundary lines are as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 1, in Township 18 north, Range 7 west, of the fifth principal meridian; thence south three miles; thence east one mile to the range line, between Ranges 6 and 7 west; thence south on the range line to the southeast corner of Section 25, Township 16 north, Range 7 west; thence west one and a half miles; thence south to the quarter-post between Sections 14 and 23 in Township 15 north, Range 7 west; thence west to the southwest corner of Section 16, same township and range; thence south 45° west, seven and a half miles to White River; thence up the middle of that river to the range line between Ranges 11 and 12, in Township 17 north; thence north on the range line to the township line between Townships 17 and 18 north; thence east to the middle of Range 11 west; thence north on section lines to the township line between Townships 18 and 19 north; thence east on the township line to the place of beginning.

The principal streams are White and Strawberry Rivers, both of which flow in a general southeasterly direction, the former on the southwestern boundary of the county, and the latter across the northeastern portion. Between these rivers there is a dividing ridge or water-shed in the same direction. The principal tributaries of White River within the county are Piney, Mill, Knob, Hurricane, Rocky Bayou and Lafferty Creeks. The principal tributary of Strawberry River is Caney Fork. There are some smaller tributaries of these streams, and altogether they form a complete system of drainage for the territory. Numerous excellent springs abound, and in most places good well water can be obtained at a depth of fifty feet. Cisterns are in general use. From the streams, springs, cisterns and wells, an abundant supply of excellent water for all purposes is obtained.

The surface of the county is generally broken and hilly, though there are some tracts of beauti-

ful and gently undulating table lands. The highest points above sea level are said to be about 1,000 feet. A large percentage of the lands belong to the Government, and are subject to homestead entry. Of the entire area, a very small proportion is valley, or bottom lands. The soil of the latter is alluvial and exceedingly productive, while that of the uplands is light and sandy, and not so productive. Contrary to the general rule elsewhere, the most productive uplands in this county are the pine timbered lands. Altogether it is adapted to the cultivation of cotton, several kinds of grain, clover, and the tame grasses. It is probably best suited to the growing of corn. Clover and the tame grasses have scarcely been introduced, but, where tried, excellent results have followed. "Cotton is king," and some lands are being exhausted by its constant cropping. All the uplands are capable of the growing of all manner of fruits, common to this latitude, but thus far the cultivation of fruit has received but little attention.

In the southeast part of the county, over an area of twenty-five square miles are rich deposits of black oxide of manganese. This ore is used extensively in the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails. In Section 20, Township 17 north, Range 9 west, there is a lead of antimony, and at different points elsewhere, notably in Townships 16 and 17 north, Range 7 west, are strong indications of zinc. There is a good quality of sandstone, building stone, and a great deal of limestone within the county. In Sections 34 and 35, Township 15 north, Range 8 west, is a good deposit of lithographic stone, which is being worked by a New York company.

The bottom lands and adjacent bluffs are covered with white and black oak, red cedar, and black and sweet gum, all of good quality, the white oak being of very superior quality. In the northwest part of the county is a belt of good short-leaved yellow pine, the stumpage of which is carefully estimated at 500,000,000 feet. Much of this timber averages from two to three feet in diameter, and many trees will cut four saw logs each. The rest of the timber is mostly black, post, and white oak. In the northeast portion the growth is mostly

post oak and black jack. Ash, cherry, walnut, and other varieties of timber abound in limited quantities.

The county's resources, so far as developed, are principally agricultural, the horticultural and mineral wealth not having been unfolded. The supply of timber is extensive, as but little, aside from the small quantity used at home, has ever been cut. This will be an important resource whenever shipping facilities are provided. The agricultural products for 1879, as given by the census of 1880, were as follows: Indian corn, 451,904 bushels; oats, 40,593 bushels; wheat, 25,902 bushels; hay, 214 tons; cotton, 4,800 bales; Irish potatoes, 4,500 bushels; sweet potatoes, 11,349 bushels; tobacco, 13,212 pounds. These figures show that the lands of the county are best adapted to the raising of corn, cotton, sweet potatoes and tobacco. The number of head of live-stock, as shown by the same report, were as follows: Horses, 2,169; mules and asses, 1,258; cattle, 9,492; sheep, 8,492; hogs, 18,966. The number listed for taxation, as shown by the abstract of taxable property for 1888, are as follows: Horses, 2,436; mules and asses, 1,655; cattle, 14,857; sheep, 7,035; hogs, 1,619. This indicates by comparison a large increase of the three former and an apparent decrease of the two latter. But reflecting that the number of animals given by the census report include the number of sold and slaughtered during the previous year, while the tax lists include only those on hand when assessed, it is evident that in all, excepting probably sheep, there was a large increase.

In 1880 the county's real estate was assessed for taxation at \$584,303, the personal property at \$411,715, making a total of \$996,018. In 1888 the real estate was assessed at \$743,994, and the personal property at \$759,607, making a total of \$1,503,601. This shows that the taxable property of the county, since 1880, has increased in value over 61 per cent. The total amount of taxes charged in 1888, for all purposes, was \$20,608.

The population of IZARD COUNTY at the end of each census decade, since its organization, has been as follows: 1830, 1,266; 1840, 2,240; 1850, 3,212; 1860, 7,215; 1870, 6,806; 1880, 10,857.

The colored population in 1870 was 182, and in 1880, 222.

Charles R. Aikin, a retired merchant of Calico Rock, Ark., was born in Colorado, in 1854, and is a son of William M. and Catherine W. (Rudolph) Aikin, who were born in South Carolina and Maryland, respectively. William Aikin removed to Arkansas in 1843 or 1844, and located in what was then IZARD COUNTY (now Stone County), and these counties have since been his home, with the exception of from 1852 to 1855, when he was a resident of Colorado. From 1861 to 1872 he resided in Batesville, but upon the death of his wife, in the latter year, he removed from Batesville, and has made his home in IZARD and Stone Counties since. He was a farmer during his early life, but afterward gave his attention to merchandising, and was associated with Cox & Byers, at Sylamore. He was married in 1850 or 1851, and he and wife became the parents of four children, Charles R., the subject of this memoir, being the only one living; Maggie L. (deceased) was the wife of Joseph Case, of Batesville, and died in 1881, leaving two children, Maggie being the only one now living; the two other children died in infancy. Mr. Aikin has filled the office of notary public, and was postmaster of Calico Rock for a number of years. He resides in Sylamore, is sixty-six years of age, and is in the enjoyment of excellent health. Charles R. Aikin attended school in Batesville until he attained his sixteenth year, and then engaged in farming for himself on his father's farm, continuing thus occupied for three years; then entered college at Batesville, which institution he attended one year. He then entered the dry goods store of W. E. Maxwell, at Sylamore, but at the end of one year accepted a position in a store at Batesville, and after remaining in the employ of H. C. Smith for some time he returned to Sylamore and entered the employ of McMurtry & Whitfield. His next enterprise was to engage in merchandising in partnership with W. E. Maxfield, but in 1879 he came to Calico Rock, and began working for that gentleman for a portion of the profits, and since 1888

has been out settling up the outstanding accounts of the business. He was married on the 22d of January, 1888, to Miss Mary E. Grimmett. He has been postmaster of this place for four or five years, is a Democrat politically, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the A. F. & A. M. He owns a good farm of eighty acres close to the town, well improved, besides other valuable property.

A. G. Albright is one of the substantial residents of Izard County, Ark., but his birth occurred in the "Old North State" October 9, 1838, his parents, Alvis and Mary A. (Stockard) Albright, being also born there, in 1808 and 1815, respectively. They were reared, educated and married in their native State, but about the year 1853 they moved to Arkansas, where they reared their family. Five sons and five daughters were born to them, and seven of their children are living at the present time. The father was an energetic tiller of the soil, in which occupation he acquired a handsome competency, and at the time of his death, March 31, 1881, he was the owner of some 500 acres of land. He was also a minister of the gospel, being an expounder of the Methodist doctrine, but, after his arrival in Arkansas, he and his wife attached themselves to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Mr. Albright being identified with this church at the time of his death. His widow is still living, and resides with a daughter at Barren Fork. A. G. Albright, their son, was educated near Pittsboro, N. C., and after coming to Arkansas with his parents he united his destiny with that of Miss Sarah T. Screws, who was born in this State, being a daughter of George W. Screws. Of the family of eleven children born to them eight are living: George A., James G., Sarah C., Harriet E., Nancy N., Julia Esther, William F. and Lula J. Mr. Albright owns an excellent farm comprising 352 acres, of which there are about 160 acres under cultivation, and it is well stocked with all the necessary animals for successfully conducting the place. In connection with this work he is engaged in general merchandising at Barren Fork, his stock at the present time invoicing at about \$8,000. He is a member of three secret organizations, the Masons, the Knights and

Ladies of Honor, and the I. O. O. F., and in the former order belongs to the Commandery. When the war, which had for some time been threatening, at last became an assured fact, Mr. Albright joined Kelley's Ninth Battalion, and went to Kentucky, but was discharged on account of disability. The same year he joined Capt. Woods' company, Shaler's regiment, and served to the close of the war in the quartermaster's department, as regimental carpenter. In the latter part of 1866 he returned home and engaged in the milling business with his father, and still later embarked in the occupations mentioned above. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and are active and liberal supporters of churches and schools, as well as all other worthy enterprises.

J. H. Ayler, farmer, Melbourne, Ark. Among the younger members of the agricultural community of Izard County there are none more deserving of mention than Mr. Ayler, and on this account, no less than that he has resided in this county since about three years of age, he is accorded a worthy place in this volume. His birth occurred in Tennessee in 1848, and he came with his parents, Charles and Minerva E. (Robison) Ayler, to Arkansas, in 1851, and settled in Izard County. He assisted on his father's farm until twenty-one years of age, when he started out to fight life's battles for himself, and rented land for about six years. He then purchased a farm of eighty-six acres, which he afterward increased to 286 acres, with sixty-five acres under cultivation, and has plenty of good stock to run his farm. In 1870 he was married to Miss Icy D. H. Cornelius, and they became the parents of these children: John P., born October 13, 1871, at home; Ada M., born February 21, 1873, at home; Lou N., born July 21, 1875; Nancy E., born November 23, 1877; Willie Maud, born February 1, 1880 (deceased); Nettie E., born February 19, 1883, and Grover H., born June 7, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Ayler are members of the Christian Church, and in politics he is a Democrat. His parents were both natives of Tennessee. The father, Charles Ayler, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Tennessee. He came to Arkansas in 1851, as

above stated, and bought an unimproved farm in IZARD COUNTY. After remaining on this farm for about fifteen years he sold out and bought an improved farm, close to where he first resided, and continued there about ten years. He then sold out, and bought another farm of 175 acres, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1882, at the age of sixty-four years. He was twice married, the first time to Miss Minerva E. Robison, and by her became the father of seven children, five now living: J. H., William, Mrs. Nancy Evans, Mrs. Sarah E. Sterling and Mrs. Harriet J. Williams. The mother of these children is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ayler's second marriage was to Miss Amanda Taylor, in 1871, and they had a family of three children: Tennessee, Annie and John. Mr. Ayler was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Ayler still survives him. Mrs. Minerva Ayler was married the second time to Henry Williams, and they reside in this county.

John N. Bates, farmer, Franklin, Ark. Notwithstanding the rapid growth of the agricultural affairs of the county in the last few years, and the progressive ideas advanced, Mr. Bates has kept thoroughly apace with the times, and is considered one of the leading farmers of the county. His birth occurred in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1829, and he is the son of J. A. and Elizabeth (Davis) Bates, the former a native of the Old Dominion, and the latter of South Carolina. J. A. Bates came to Tennessee about 1820, but previous to that had been a resident of Georgia and Alabama. He was principally reared in Georgia, and served in the War of 1812 up to 1815. He was also with Gen. Noonan's command, was in the Florida swamps in 1836, and was present when the chief, Osceola, was captured. During the War of 1812 he was a lieutenant, and served in that capacity until 1814 when, for his bravery and daring, he was promoted to the rank of captain, having piloted a boat-load of ammunition and provisions from Black Creek Station to Fort Scott, Fla. This boat-load of supplies had been ordered to Black Creek Station while Gen. Jackson was there, but the commander at Fort Scott was hard-pressed,

and had requested Gen. Jackson to come to his assistance. Lieut. Bates was off after deserters at this time, but when he returned to Black Creek Station he found Gen. Jackson gone, and the boat-load of ammunition and provisions had arrived from the head of supplies. There were not enough troops left to guard the boat, so Lieut. Bates built breastworks on the boat and pushed off, reaching Gen. Jackson in safety. For this daring and almost impossible feat he was promoted to the rank of captain. He died in Coffee County, Tenn. in September, 1868, at the age of seventy-four years. He had been twice married, first to Elizabeth Aulford, by whom he had three children, all daughters, Martha, Mary and Elizabeth, wife of a Mr. Carroll. Mrs. Bates died about 1819, and Mr. Bates was the second time married, to Miss Elizabeth Davis, in 1824. To this union were born seven children, six of whom lived to be grown. The youngest one died when quite small; Jasper M. resides in this county; Alethia (deceased), was the wife of J. S. Jones; John N., the subject of this sketch; Frances A., widow of J. Hickerson, now resides in Tennessee; Rebecca A. (deceased), wife of L. W. Angell, of Tennessee, and Louisa J. (deceased), was the wife of Alex. Oldfield. Mrs. Bates died in July, 1869. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bates were members of the Baptist Church, and he was a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he was a Whig. At the age of twenty-one years J. N. Bates started out for himself, after receiving a fair education in the common schools. He was a schoolmate of Judge Powell, of this county, in Bedford County, Tenn. He first began as a hired hand to learn the tanning business, boarded with his father, and worked for \$5 per month for one year. In 1854 he commenced tanning on his own account, and ran a yard for himself until 1864, when he lost all of his property. He then engaged in farming, and has followed this pursuit up to the present. In March, 1869, he came to this county, and settled on Strawberry, where he remained until 1876, when he sold out and bought his present property, consisting of 220 acres, 100 under cultivation, all the result of hard labor since the war. He was married, on the 4th of December,

1849, to Miss Harriet L. Oldfield, a native of Tennessee, born on the 11th of November, 1827, and they are the parents of ten children, eight now living: Nancy E., widow of Dr. J. M. Beaver, and afterward married to John C. Billingsley; Rhoda J., wife of James Billingsley; Eliza F., wife of F. M. Wolf; Charles L. lives in Texas; John L. resides in Lee County, Ark.; Mary F. (deceased); Laura A., wife of J. T. Robertson; Susan L., wife of Walter Hardaway; Lillie M., wife of James M. Godwin, and Carrie L. (deceased). Mr. Bates was not in the army, but was detailed to make shoes for the soldiers, and to continue the tanning business. Previous to the war he was a Whig, but since then he has voted with the Democratic party until 1880, when he supported the Greenback and Wheeler ticket. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The paternal grandfather of John N. Bates, Samuel Bates, was a soldier in the War for Independence, and served first, until the battle of Lexington, when he was captured by the English, and kept prisoner for three months. He then made his escape. He was a silversmith by trade, and the English kept him at work at his trade while a prisoner. He then joined the army again, was at Yorktown, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. After the war he located in Virginia, where he reared his family. He worked at his trade and became wealthy, owning many negroes. In 1807 he moved to North Carolina.

Dr. E. A. Baxter, Melbourne, Ark. It is the prerogative of the physician to relieve or alleviate the ailments to which suffering humanity is prone, and as such he deserves the most grateful consideration of all. A prominent physician, who by his own ability has attained distinction in his profession, is Dr. E. A. Baxter. This gentleman was born in Batesville, Ark., in 1853, and is the son of Elisha D. and Harriet N. (Patton) Baxter [see sketch of ex-Gov. Elisha Baxter]. Dr. Baxter was educated at Batesville, Ark., received a good English education at that place, and in 1877 entered the University of Louisville, from which he graduated in March, 1879. He then returned home, remained a short time, and then came to

Melbourne, where he located in the last named year. He immediately began practicing his profession. Realizing that it was not good for man to be alone, he was married on the 23d of December, 1882, to Miss Maggie Powell, daughter of William and Millie Powell, and niece of Judge Powell, of Melbourne. They are the parents of two children, only one living, Hattie M. The one deceased was named Alfred A. Dr. and Mrs. Baxter are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also belongs to the Encampment of that order. He makes no specialty in his line of practice, but has gained the confidence of all as a clever and scientific practitioner. He has been successful financially, accumulating property as rapidly as could be expected in a healthy county like Izard. Coming as he does from one of the leading families of the State, and being well connected by marriage, the Doctor would be a very popular man even if it were not for his pleasant, social disposition, which has called around him many friends. Kind and obliging, open-hearted and free-handed, he is ever found at the bedside of the sick and helpless. He takes no active part in politics, and votes always for the good of his friends. He is a Republican, though he has voted with the Democratic party in this State.

Elbert Benbrook is one of the most successful farmers and stockmen of Izard County, and deserves much credit for the success which has attended his efforts, for when he began life for himself he only owned one horse and rented land, whereas he is now the owner of 500 acres of as good land as there is in the county, and is one of the most successful stockmen of this region. He was born in Izard County, in 1838, and is a son of Henry and Catherine (Langston) Benbrook, who came from the State of Illinois in 1832, and settled on the farm on which our subject is now residing. The father was a miller as well as a farmer, and in 1848 erected one of the first mills in the county, and was also the proprietor of one of the first cotton-gins. Upon settling in this region their neighbors, with the exception of the families who came with them, were twenty miles distant, and

Indians and wild game of all kinds were very abundant. Flouring-mills were very few and far between in the region at that time, and their corn and wheat were ground by machinery of their own manufacture and were of a very crude description. The first mill built in the county was said to have been erected by Langsten Close, near Melbourne, in 1816, its capacity being one bucket of meal per day, but this was sufficient to keep all the families in meal within a radius of fifty miles. Wild honey was very abundant, and as a means of carrying it in considerable quantities they would sew up a deer skin in the form of a sack, put the honey in at the neck, throw the same across their horse as a sack, and thus convey it home. A few elk were found in the region by the earliest settlers, but there was no buffalo, although the country showed evidence of their having been here, as the woods were entirely free from underbrush, the canebrake being only along the streams. At the age of twenty-three years Elbert Benbrook began managing a steam saw-mill, the first one of the kind in the county, it being erected by A. H. Matthews and Ben Bufford in 1858, but owing to the breaking out of the war he was compelled to give up the work. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate service, but at the end of six weeks he was discharged on account of disability and returned home, where he engaged in teaching school for a short time. He then operated his father's carding machine until after the close of the war, when he again embarked in saw-milling, and also managed the carding machine and followed farming up to 1873. From 1873 to 1881 he operated a grist-mill, but since that time he has given his attention to farming and carpentering. He is a Democrat politically, and has held the office of justice of the peace and deputy sheriff, and is the present incumbent of the latter office, to which he was appointed in 1888, and had previously filled it from 1874 to 1878. Margaret M. Berry became his wife in 1861, but her death occurred seven years later, she having borne a family of three children: Susan A. (wife of W. J. Hudson), Robert H., and Martha C. (wife of W. C. Rodman). Mr. Benbrook wedded his second wife, Miss Sarah A.

Mathes, in 1868, but after bearing three children, Margie A., Dora and Allan H., her death occurred in 1878, she having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the latter part of 1878 Mr. Benbrook wedded his present wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Slyre) Rodman, and both are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Royal Arch Mason. He is one of the men who has helped to build up the county and has always been noted for his Christianity, benevolence, and high sense of honor.

Uen Benbrook, farmer, Pinesville, Ark. Located in the midst of one of the finest agricultural centers of IZARD COUNTY, the farm which Mr. Benbrook occupies is conceded to be among the best in this vicinity, and this is saying not a little, for on every hand may be seen superior places, whose ownership indicate thrift and prosperity. He is a native of this county, his birth occurring in 1849, and he is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Traylor) Benbrook, natives of Illinois and Indiana, respectively. Henry Benbrook came to IZARD COUNTY, at a very early day, settled on a farm and tilled the soil, but in connection also carried on the milling business. He and wife reared a family of ten children, eight now living: Maria J. (wife of David Smith), Uen, Armedia A. (wife of Green P. Staggs), Washington, Serenia V. (wife of A. J. Franks), Perry, Charlotte T. (wife of L. L. Bailey), Henry and Nancy (deceased). Mr. Benbrook died in 1872, at the age of sixty years, and Mrs. Benbrook died in 1868, at the age of forty years. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was a member of the A. F. & A. M. He had accumulated considerable property at the time of his death, and owned about 1,800 acres of land, besides a grist-mill, two saw-mills and a water-gin and carding machine. He was one of the leading men of his day, and contributed liberally to all worthy enterprises. Uen Benbrook remained on his father's farm until twenty-four years of age, and acquired a taste for agricultural pursuits which has adhered to him ever since. He received a good practical education in the subscription schools, and when twenty-five years of age selected a wife in the person of Mrs. Acenith (Long)

Benbrook, a native of Izard County, Ark. This union was blessed by the birth of six children: Elizabeth, Angelene A., Albert, Robert, Acie and Elbert. Mr. Benbrook first commenced farming on rented land, but two years later purchased 200 acres of land, selling part of this in 1881, and purchasing 115 acres unimproved. He then traded that for his present property, which consists of 205 acres, with about 125 improved. He also owns one-half interest in a cotton-gin. He has excellent buildings and plenty of stock to run his farm. He is a liberal donator to all public affairs, and is active in educational matters. He and Mrs. Benbrook are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Benbrook had been married previous to her marriage to Mr. Benbrook, and to the brother of the subject of this sketch. He died in 1870. Her parents, George and Elizabeth (Langston) Long, were both natives of Arkansas, and her father was one of the earliest settlers on Strawberry Creek. He and wife were the parents of three children, two now living: Acey M. and Acenith. Mr. and Mrs. Long both died in 1834.

Rev. J. N. A. Billingsley, Rockford, Ark. Like many others of the representative men of Izard County, Ark., Mr. Billingsley is a native Tennessean, born in the year 1834. His parents, A. C. and Rebecca (Billingsley) Billingsley, were also natives of the eastern part of that State. A. C. Billingsley received a common school education in his native State, and moved to Arkansas in 1844. He purchased land in Izard County, and followed farming in the spring and summer, and the rest of the time was engaged as a house carpenter, and was interested in the ginning business. He was married in 1833 to Miss Rebecca Billingsley, and the fruits of this union were ten children, nine of whom lived to be grown and four are now living: J. N. A., Harriet E., wife of W. Lee; Thomas C., resides in Yell County, Ark., and Eutonia E., wife of W. Ragan. When Mr. Billingsley first came to Arkansas the country was very thinly settled, and their clothes were principally made from deer skins, and their shoes were also made of the skins of animals. The settlers depended principally on hunt-

ing for their meat. Mr. Billingsley was a Whig in politics, and was justice of the peace in his county for a number of years. His father, Samuel Billingsley, came to this county in 1840. He filled many offices of trust in Fulton County, and was ex-county judge and representative of that county from about 1852 to 1853. Politically, he was a Democrat. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and was a member of the Advent Church. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Thomas Billingsley, brother to the paternal grandfather. He moved to Sevier County, Ark., about 1840 and there followed agricultural pursuits. He was a Democrat in his political views. Upon reaching manhood, Rev. J. N. A. Billingsley commenced life for himself and worked for some time as a hired hand. After this he clerked in a dry goods store for about fifteen months, and then went to tilling the soil on rented land. One year later he entered 320 acres in Van Buren County, Ark., but sold out in 1868 and came to Izard County. He rented land for four years and then entered his present property of 160 acres. He now has seventy acres under cultivation. During the late conflict, or in 1862, he joined the Confederate army, and served until the 5th of June, 1865, when he surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark. He participated in the following battles: Prairie Grove, Helena (July 4, 1863), Little Rock, and was in most of the battles during Gen. Price's raid through Missouri, in 1864. After cessation of hostilities he returned home and resumed his farming industry. His marriage was consummated, in 1858, to Miss Catherine Orr, of Fulton County, Ark., and nine children were the result of this union, eight now living: David C., resides in this county; Mary E., at home; Sarah F., wife of Charles B. Thomas, resides in this county; J. N. A., Jr., (deceased); Samuel A., at home; R. Catherine, wife of L. J. Jackson; Eutonia E., at home; Edwin H., at home, and Martha E., also at home. Mr. Billingsley was ordained a minister of the Advent Church in 1873, and was a pioneer minister of his faith in this section. He has had between thirty-five and forty conversions in the church, and has performed about a dozen marriage services. He is

in favor of all public enterprises, is active in school matters, and is a Prohibitionist and Union Labor man. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. The father of Mrs. Billingsley, David Orr, was born in 1799, came to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1823, remained there for five years, and in 1827 came to this State and settled in Lawrence County, where he remained until 1845. He then moved to Fulton County, and died there in 1849. He was a missionary in the Baptist Church, and his circuit extended from Jefferson City, Mo., to Little Rock, Ark. The State was still a territory when he settled here, and the nearest neighbor was twenty-five miles distant. Often he would travel all day and not see a house. Sometimes he would get bothered and fail to reach a house by night time, and in that case he would be obliged to camp out, frequently in the dense canebrakes. Bear, panthers and other wild animals would come prowling around, and he would have to stay up to watch his horse. He followed his ministerial duties from 1827 to 1845, and was also a school teacher. He married Miss Eliza T. Caldwell, of Kentucky, on the 13th of September, 1821, and became the father of eleven children: James (deceased), E. W. (died in 1863, and his family resides in Fulton County), David (died in 1827), David (died in 1856), John H. (lives in Idaho Territory), Eliza A. (wife of A. S. Godwin), Catherine (wife of Rev. Billingsley), Martha J. (died in 1847), W. H. H. (died and left a family in Texas), Joseph M. (lives in Fulton County) and Robert G. Mr. Orr died in 1849 and his wife in 1874. Mrs. Orr was married the second time, in 1852, to Thomas R. Hill, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; she belonged to the Baptist Church.

Dr. J. K. P. Black, Melbourne, Ark. One of the leading and most successful physicians of IZARD County is Dr. Black, who has acquired a flattering reputation, and does credit to the profession. He was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1810, and divided his time in youth between assisting on the farm and in attending the common schools. In 1861 he threw aside the implements of peace to take up the weapons of warfare, and enlisted in Company K, Boon's First Battalion of Cavalry, and

served until 1865, when he was paroled at Shreveport, La. He was engaged in the battles of Elkhorn, Iuka, Corinth, and was sick during the siege of Vicksburg. He came west after the surrender of that place and joined Capt. McCabel's cavalry, and was captured on Saline River, Ark., taken to Rock Island, Ill., where he was kept over a year before being exchanged. He returned home after the surrender and engaged in agricultural pursuits, but also attended school. In 1870 he commenced to read medicine, and two years later attended lectures at the University of Nashville, from which he graduated in 1876. He then commenced practicing at Melbourne, and here he has remained ever since. He was married, in 1882, to Miss Susan Morton, of this State, and six children are the result of this union, all living: Edgar and Edna (twins), Thomas K., Ernest, Rufus and Mary. At the commencement of his life as a public man, the Doctor was not possessed of a great amount of property, but he is now the owner of a large farm of 310 acres, with about 100 acres under cultivation. He is at present erecting a very fine residence, which, when completed, will be equal to any in the county. He is a stanch Democrat, but takes no particular interest in politics. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Black is the daughter of David and Nellie (Garmon) Morton, both natives of North Carolina. The father was born about 1807 or 1808, and came to the State of Arkansas in 1850. The mother was born about 1810, and died in 1881. Dr. Black is the son of Col. Thomas and Mary F. (Byler) Black, the former born on the 4th of October, 1807. In 1813 Col. Black removed with his father from Williamson to Bedford County, Tenn., and when in his nineteenth year he was elected lieutenant of the militia. When twenty-one years of age he was promoted to the rank of captain, and subsequently in his twenty-sixth and twenty-ninth years he was made adjutant-major and then colonel of his regiment. When twenty-three years of age he was elected to the Tennessee legislature, where he remained for four successive terms, representing Marshall and Bedford Counties. Within this time occurred the trouble of 1841 and 1842, relating to an ineffectual

effort to remove Foster and White from the United States senate; Col. Black being a Democrat, dyed in the wool, voted accordingly. In 1849 he moved to Izard County, Ark., from which he was sent to represent the county in 1852. In 1856 he was elected county and probate judge, which office he filled successfully for four years, when he was appointed by the governor for two years more. In 1880 he again represented Izard County in the State legislature, and with the expiration of his term of office came the end of his public life. His last years were spent in the retirement of the home circle, but he was at all times keenly alive to passing events. His death occurred at his residence near Melbourne, on the 23d of June, 1889, when in his eighty-second year, and after a long and useful life. When in his thirty-third year he became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was at once made ruling elder, a relation to the church which he retained until his death. He was also a member of the I. O. O. F.

Lee A. Bland, farmer, Melbourne, Izard County, Ark. Personal popularity, it cannot be denied, results largely from industry, perseverance and close attention to business, which a person displays in the management of any particular branch of trade; and in the case of Mr. Bland this is certainly true, for he has adhered so closely to farming, and helped in so many ways to advance all worthy enterprises in this community, that he is considered one of the representative men of the county. His birth occurred at Augusta, in Woodruff County, Ark., and he is the son of James T. and Mary C. (Snow) Bland, the father a native of Tennessee, and the mother of Arkansas. James Bland came to Arkansas, at an early day, settling at Augusta, Woodruff County, and was married January 5, 1854. He followed farming, but also engaged in merchandising previous to the war, and was broken up during that eventful period. He did not enlist, but was one of the few men who assisted the wives of the soldiers. He had three brothers killed while serving in the Confederate army. After the war he farmed extensively until his death, which occurred January 5, 1869, when he was killed by the State militia, serving under Powell Clayton's

orders. He was at one time quite wealthy, and was the owner of some slaves. He and his first wife were the parents of two children, Lee A. being the only one living. Mrs. Bland died in 1858, and Mr. Bland took for his second wife, in 1858, Miss Lucy Perry, who bore him two children, only one living, Oliver P., who is a telegraph operator, and resides at El Paso, Texas. Mr. Bland was only about thirty-nine years of age at the time of his death, and his second wife followed him to the grave in 1869. In politics he was a stanch Democrat. At the age of sixteen years Lee A. Bland (the subject of this sketch) commenced life for himself, first as a dry goods clerk, and was then employed for eighteen months by Campbell Bros., at Augusta. He then farmed for about two years, after which he again returned to mercantile pursuits, but not liking this he again returned to farming and has continued thus occupied ever since. He first rented land, but in 1887 he bought his present property, consisting of 397 acres, with sixty under cultivation, and has resided here since. In 1876 he abandoned his single state and was united in marriage at La Crosse, Izard County, to Miss Cornelia F. Helm, who bore him five children, three now living: Ada M., born July 29, 1877; Mary J., born October 5, 1879; Effie L. (deceased), born November 1, 1883; Nora S. (deceased), born February 17, 1886, and Willie L., born November 22, 1887. Mr. Bland has been constable of La Crosse Township for two years, and, like his father, is a Democrat in his political principles. Mrs. Bland is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is a daughter of George T. and Sally C. Helm, and was born in Izard County, Ark., September 16, 1859.

Dedrick Blevins is one of the practical and representative agriculturists of this region, and from early boyhood has been familiar with the occupation of farming, having learned the details of the work from his father, who was a worthy tiller of the soil. He is the owner of a good farm of 140 acres, of which about sixty-five are under cultivation, and his property is well improved with good buildings, fences, etc., and is also well stocked with the necessary animals for successfully con-



Lieut. E. M. Ayers.
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ducting the same. He was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., March 20, 1847, and is a son of W. K. and Rachel (Morgan) Blevins, who were also Tennesseans, the former's birth occurring in Sullivan County, June 26, 1818, and the latter's on the 28th of April, 1822. In connection with his farm work the father was engaged in blacksmithing, which occupation he followed on his farm of 160 acres. He died on the 3d of October, 1865, having been an earnest member of the Christian Church for many years, but his wife, who is a member of the Baptist Church, still lives and resides with her son, John W., on the old homestead. Her family consisted of nine children, whose names are as follows: Mary, Eliza, Nathaniel, Hiley A., Thomas W., Lydia, Henry B., John W. and Derrick. Seven of these children reside in the State of Arkansas, the last named child having been reared and educated in Izard County, acquiring a fair education in the common schools. After attaining manhood he was married to Miss Lucy Davidson, their marriage being consummated on the 10th of September, 1868, and to them have been born nine children, five sons and four daughters, six of the family being still alive and residing with their parents: David G., Emily C., Lydia F., Bartholomew, Owen A., and an infant. Mr. Blevins joined the Confederate army June 8, 1864, and, after serving under Gen. Price, was discharged in 1865. He has held the office of school director and constable, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles Henry Boatman was born in the State of Tennessee, in 1844, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Shore) Boatman, who were born in Georgia and Tennessee, respectively, the former's birth occurring in 1786, and their marriage in Tennessee in 1838. Four sons and three daughters were born to them: William E., Richard, Wiley, Lucinda, Elizabeth J., Eliza F. and Charles Henry. Mr. Boatman was a farmer, and died in 1861, followed by his wife, whose death occurred in Izard County in 1886. They removed to this State in 1850, and entered 160 acres in Izard County, on which they erected a little log cabin, which continued to be their home for a number of years.

Charles H. Boatman came with his parents to this county and State, but received a somewhat limited education in the schools of Izard County. He was married here, in 1860, to Miss Sarah, a daughter of Henry Hose, and of nine children born to them seven are living: Rebecca J., Lucinda E., Ira E., Joseph B., Franklin A., Jasper O., Lewis H., and William W., and Andrew C., deceased. Mr. Boatman owns eighty acres of good land, with thirty under cultivation, and on his farm he erected a substantial frame residence, in 1885, and an addition to the same in 1888. His principal crops are corn, cotton and small grain. His wife, who was born in the State of Tennessee, in 1843, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John Boatman enlisted in the Confederate infantry, under Capt. Thomas Smith, in 1861, and, at the battle of Shiloh, he was wounded in the head. He was also at Franklin, Nashville and Chickamanga, Tenn., besides being a participant in many other hard fought battles, and served until the war closed.

James H. Bone is a native of Izard County, born on the 18th of June, 1857, and is one of five living members of a family of ten children born to the marriage of A. W. Bone and Sarah L. McKee, both Tennesseans, the former's birth occurring on the 8th of October, 1826. He gave his attention to farming throughout life, and is now residing on his farm of 200 acres in Izard County, Ark., there being about seventy-five acres of his land under cultivation. He and wife are church members, he being a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church and she of the Cumberland Presbyterian, and they are substantial residents of the county. James H. Bone received a good practical education in his youth, and learned the rudiments of farm life from his father, who was a practical agriculturist, and by attending strictly to his chosen calling he has done much to advance the reputation the county enjoys as a prosperous farming community. He is careful and painstaking in the cultivation of his land, and very thorough in everything connected with its management, and of the 180 acres which he possesses he has about sixty acres under cultivation. He was married, in his native county, on the 7th of February, 1878, to Miss Amanda M.

Taylor, a daughter of Stephen and Arena Taylor. Stephen Taylor was born in North Carolina, but moved to Tennessee at an early day and married there. He then came to Arkansas, after which his wife died, and later he married Miss Arena Hinkle who still survives, a resident of Izard County. She was born in the State of Tennessee. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bone five children have been born: Fannie E., William H., Sarah A., Stephen W. and Samuel J. Mr. Bone has held a number of local offices in his township, and he has always been ready and willing to support enterprises of a worthy character. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Bone's paternal grandfather came from Tennessee to Arkansas in 1840, and his great-grandfather, McKee, was born in Ireland. He went from there to Virginia. Grandfather McKee was born in Virginia, in 1801 or 1802, and moved from there to Tennessee, and in 1851 he came to Arkansas.

W. L. Bramblette is a farmer of Izard County, and although his land only amounts to eighty acres yet his farm is so well tilled that it yields a larger income than many larger farms. He was born in Murray County, Ga., July 8, 1851, he being one of five sons and three daughters born to the marriage of Wiley Bramblette and Mary A. Howard, whose birthplace was in the "Palmetto State," where they were reared and married. At the time of the father's death, which occurred in August, 1861, he owned about 200 acres of land in Izard County, Ark., whither he had moved in the year 1856. His wife survives him and lives with her son, W. L. Bramblette, our subject. He was a Mason in good standing at the time of his death. W. L. Bramblette received the advantages of the common schools of Izard County in his youth, and after attaining manhood was married in this county to Miss Sarah Mosier, whose native State was Arkansas, their nuptials being celebrated on the 27th of May, 1877, and to them were born five children, whose names are as follows: Owen M., Minnie A., Arah B., Buggie and Della C., all residing at home. Mr. Bramblette is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and was president of this organization for one year. The family are attendants at the Baptist

Church, to which our subject and his wife belong, and they are liberal contributors to enterprises tending to benefit the community in which they reside.

G. W. Bray is one of the rising young farmers of this region, and since starting out in life for himself he has applied himself steadfastly to agricultural pursuits, and with what success may be inferred when we mention the fact that since 1881 he has owned a good farm of 193 acres. He was born in Mississippi in 1851, and is a son of William and Permelia (Aikin) Bray, who were natives of Tennessee, but moved to Mississippi at an early day, where they engaged in farming, and reared their family of ten children, only two of whom are now living. Mr. Bray died in 1843, and in 1868 Mrs. Bray and her son, G. W., came to Arkansas (whither her daughter Permelia, wife of W. F. Raider had previously come), their journey being made in an ox-cart, which they had borrowed. Mr. Bray now says at that time he had only \$2 in cash, and that the oxen were borrowed from W. Garner, and the cart from Sandford Hames. The first two years after coming here he raised crops on shares, and then entered land, purchasing, in 1870, his first horse, for which he paid the sum of \$80, \$30 of which he earned by picking cotton on the bottom lands, and the balance he paid the following year. In 1871 he married Miss Alice Nail, who bore him five children: John H., born in 1872; Martha B., born in 1873; William A., born in 1877; George W., born in 1879, and Newton E., born in 1882. This wife died in 1883. In 1881 he purchased his present property, and has thirty acres under cultivation and seventy-five acres improved with good fences, buildings, orchards, etc., his building especially being in excellent condition. This property has all been acquired through unremitting toil and judicious management, and he may with truth be called one of the self-made men of the county. He always favors public improvement, and although he never went to school a day in his life he is making every effort to give his children, Permelia R., Isaac R., Mary B. and Ellen E., the advantages of which he was deprived. Before coming to Arkansas, and for two years

after, he supported his mother out of his wages earned by daily labor, and for this filial care if for nothing else he deserves the respect of his fellow-men; and when it is taken into consideration that he has manfully fought his way up to his present position, and that he has been honest and upright in all his dealings, words are but meager things with which to express the admiration his conduct commands. In his political views he is a Democrat, and socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F. His wife, whom he married in 1883, was formerly a Miss Docia Hames.

E. A. Brown, one of the worthy residents of Izard County, Ark., was born in Hall County, Ga., on the 16th of August, 1824, and is a son of William and Nancy (Grimes) Brown, whose native State was South Carolina, the former's birth occurring in 1797. They were reared and married in their native State, and their union resulted in the births of four sons and five daughters, E. A. Brown being the only one of the family now living. The father was a carpenter by occupation, and died on the 26th of December, 1880, his death being followed by his wife's on the 9th of January following. They were worshipers in, and consistent members of, the Presbyterian Church, and were worthy and honored residents of the community in which they resided. E. A. Brown was educated in the State of Georgia, near Lawrenceville, and after reaching manhood, was married there on the 14th of August, 1845, to Miss Susan Long, she being a native of the "Palmetto State," and a daughter of James and Margaret Long. At the time of his marriage Mr. Brown only owned a horse worth about \$40, but, with the push and energy for which he has always been remarkable, he set bravely to work, and with the aid of his intelligent and estimable wife he has become the owner of 1,400 acres of land in Izard County and 900 acres in Sharp County, about 875 acres of which are under cultivation. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, is a Democrat, in his political views, and on the breaking out of the late war he enlisted in the First Georgia Cavalry, under Col. Morrison, and his first hard fight was near Knoxville, Tenn. He was discharged at Jacksonport in 1865. He and wife are members of

the Baptist Church, and are the parents of the following children: Henry, Wiley, Jane and Mollie.

W. A. Brumitt, farmer, Franklin, Ark. This successful farmer was born in Fulton County, Ark., in 1859, and when only eleven years of age started out to fight life's battle for himself. He first commenced as a hired hand, and for his services was boarded and clothed the first year, but the second year the same man paid him \$12 a month for his labor. He continued working by the month on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he began traveling, and thus enjoyed himself for about twelve months, visiting as far north as Illinois and Kentucky, and as far south as Texas and the Indian Nation. When eighteen years of age he rented land and farmed in Sharp County, and when nineteen years of age he farmed and ran a cotton gin. After this he rented the Wolf mill and conducted that for two years, after which he embarked in the distillery business for twelve months. In 1884 he bought his present property, consisting of 220 acres, with eighty under cultivation, and had this farm cultivated until 1889, when he took charge of the place himself. He was married in December, 1878, to Miss Rebecca Jackson, a native of this county, and born on the farm where they now reside. They are the parents of four children: Lucy A., W. P., Clara and James H. Mr. Brumitt has discharged the duties of justice of the peace in his township, and is now director of the public schools. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word and deserves the esteem of all for his enterprise and perseverance. His educational advantages, as might be supposed, were rather limited, but by reading and observation he has become a well-informed man. He is a Republican and is alive to the political issues of the day. His parents were R. H. and Elizabeth A. (Morris) Brumitt, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. R. H. Brumitt moved to Arkansas in 1857, entering land on Strawberry River, Fulton County, but only resided there three years, when he moved to Independence County, settling in the northeast part of the same. In 1862 he moved to Illinois, settling in Johnson County, and there remained for four years. In 1867 he came back

to his farm in Independence County, remained there until 1869, when he moved to Sharp County and there bought a farm of 360 acres. In 1883 he sold this farm and moved to Izard County, locating near the center of the county on a farm of 340 acres. He has been married three times; first, to the mother of the subject of this sketch, and they became the parents of two children: Nathaniel (deceased) and W. A. Mrs. Brumitt was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in 1867, at the age of fifty-two years. Mr. Brumitt's second marriage was to Mrs. P. M. Hotchkiss, *nee* Shanks, and they had six children, five now living: Martha, wife of William Fry; James F., resides in this county; Susan J., at home; Lucy F., Daniel H. and Mary A. (deceased). Mrs. Brumitt was a worthy member of the Baptist Church, and died in 1881. By his third marriage, to Mrs. Mahala Thompson, *nee* Richardson, he became the father of one child, Naomi A. Mr. Brumitt is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and is still quite an active man. He is a Republican, but does not take a very active part in politics. Mrs. Brumitt is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church.

Joseph L. Byler was born in Middle Tennessee, in 1834, his father, John Byler, being also born in that State in 1797. The latter was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was the captain of a company, afterward being promoted to major, and this latter position he held until the close of the war. In the year 1820 he united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Middia Adkinson, a daughter of John Adkinson, and to their union seven children have been born, two of whom are now living: Mary and Joseph L. He removed from Tennessee to Izard County, Ark., in the year 1847, and obtained a land warrant from the government for 160 acres of land, which he farmed with success up to the time of his death, in 1873. His wife died in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1844. At the age of eighteen years Joseph L. Byler engaged in farming and stock raising, and in these two enterprises, which have been his chief calling through life, he has met with marked success. He owns 250 acres of land on Rocky Bayou, and has about

ninety acres under cultivation, which he devotes principally to the raising of cotton, corn and small grain. In addition to this, he owns a large cotton-gin and grist-mill, which he has operated for the past twelve years, last year putting up 166 bales of cotton, and since 1887 he has been engaged in merchandising, and has a fair patronage. Since Cleveland's administration he has held the office of postmaster of Alder, and socially is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow's fraternities. He is a thorough, enterprising business man, has a host of friends, and is recognized by all as a good citizen. In 1854 he was married to Rachel, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Gray, of Izard County, but she died in 1868, leaving him with a family of five children to care for: Augusta C., Mary E., Mentian, Sarah J. and Rachel R. In 1871 he was married to his second wife, whose maiden name was Lettie W. Woody, she being a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Woody, of Izard County. They have a family of three children: Dixie E., Joseph G. and Edna. Mr. Byler served in the Confederate army under Capt. Gibson and Col. Shaler from 1861 to 1865, being in the infantry, and was a participant in a number of battles. He is now a stanch Democrat in his political views, and for a number of years has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

William W. Campbell. The farm which Mr. Campbell now owns and conducts in such an enterprising and industrious manner embraces 340 acres of land, of which 125 are under cultivation, forming one of the neat, comfortable homesteads of this township. The improvements upon it are convenient and complete, and, no doubt, one reason of his success in this calling is the fact that from his earliest youth he has been familiar with the duties of farm labor. He was born in the "Old North State" in 1838, his father, William R. Campbell, also being born there, the latter's birth occurring in 1813. The latter received a somewhat limited education in his youth, but in his business enterprises was quite successful, and became the owner of 550 acres of land. He was married to Miss Mary Howard, a daughter of John Howard, of Iredell County, and to their union a

family of eleven children were born, seven sons and four daughters: James A., William W., Sarah A., Fannie, Martin H., Augustus W., Henry F., Samuel P., Mary, Preston B. and Alice. The family emigrated from North Carolina to Izard County, Ark., in 1856, and here became prominent citizens. The father purchased 200 acres of land, which he devoted principally to raising corn and small grain, and during his lifetime he was quite active in politics, and held the office of magistrate for some years. He volunteered to serve in the Mexican War, but before he entered service peace was declared. He, as well as his wife, were active members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and his death occurred in Izard County, Ark., in 1883. William W. Campbell received a common school education in North Carolina, and, in 1859, began life for himself in Izard County, with the results above stated. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the infantry, but later joined the cavalry, being under Gens. McCarver and Hardy, but was discharged while serving under the latter, at Pocahontas. He next enlisted under Gen. Shaler, and was taken prisoner at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and was taken to St. Louis, where he was confined for six months. He served in all four years. He is a Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a man who enjoys an extensive acquaintance, and is highly respected. He has been married three times; first, in 1860, to Miss Hiley J. Walker, a daughter of John Walker, of Izard County, but she died in 1863, leaving one child, Pierce W. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and was an estimable woman in every respect. In 1864 Mr. Campbell took for his second wife Miss Hiley J. Hightower, Nathan Hightower's daughter, but her death occurred in 1876, she having borne him two children, Sarah A. and Martha J. She was also a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Caroline Smith became his third wife in 1883, her father's name being Andrew James. This marriage resulted in the birth of the following family: Patrick O., Edward R., Augustus A. and Maggie O.

Henry F. Campbell is a native of North Carolina, born in 1848, and like the majority of the

native born residents of that State, he is energetic and enterprising. A short history of his father, William R. Campbell, appears in the sketch of William W. Campbell. Henry F. Campbell received the education and rearing which is usually given the farmer's boy, and after reaching manhood was married in Izard County, Ark., to Miss Mary E. Helen, a daughter of George C. Helen, of this county. To them have been born the following interesting family of children: James T., William C., Mary E., and Cornelia F. Like so many of the substantial citizens of this country at the present time, Mr. Campbell was initiated into the mysteries of farm life from the very first, and this has since continued to be the calling to which his attention has been directed. He now owns and operates 240 acres of land in Izard County, and has sixty-five acres under cultivation, which he devotes to the raising of cotton, corn and oats. In 1880 he erected a cotton-gin on his farm, which has been in operation each succeeding year, and in 1888 he ginned 140 bales of cotton. He built a substantial residence in 1881; and is one of the largest and most successful fruit growers in this section of the country. His marriage occurred in 1874, and his wife lived until the 7th of March, 1889, when she was called to her long home. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Campbell belongs to the Baptist Church. His mother was born in North Carolina in 1816, her parents being also natives of that State, and they were the parents of the following family of children: Martin, James, Polly, Sarah, Lemira and Millie.

John W. Cone, farmer, Newburg, Ark. Mr. Cone is one of the representative young farmers of Newburg Township, and is closely associated with the agricultural affairs of the county. His birth occurred on the 5th of July, 1850, in Tennessee, and his youth was passed in attending the common schools and in assisting his father on the farm in Tennessee. He came with his father to Arkansas, in 1870, and settled on the farm where he now resides. Four years later he wedded Miss Mollie A. Freeman, a native of Tennessee, but who was reared in Arkansas, this county. Four children

are the result of this union: George T., Cora E., Rosa H. and John B. Mr. Cone commenced farming for himself at the age of twenty-one years on his father's land, and at the end of two years bought his present property, which then consisted of 140 acres, but he has added to this until he now has 260 acres with 160 under cultivation. Soon after arriving at his majority he commenced traveling, and journeyed over Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois, and did not commence saving anything for a rainy day until twenty-five years of age. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., is a Democrat in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. His parents, Rev. G. W. and Margaret (Howland) Cone, were natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. G. W. Cone was a minister in the Christian Church, and followed this calling for forty years, although in connection he also carried on farming. He was married in Tennessee, in 1847, and lived there until 1870, when he moved to Izard County, Ark., and settled on the farm adjoining his son's (John W. Cone) fine tract of land. There he now resides and is in his seventy-third year, but is still active and in the enjoyment of comparatively good health. He was quite well off previous to the war, but lost the principal part of his property during that exciting period. He and wife reared a family of eight children, all living: Tennessee, wife of B. F. Smith, of this county; John W., J. B., resides in this county; Mary J., wife of W. C. Bounds, and lives in Texas County, Mo.; I. N., wife of W. C. Aylor; Cassie M., wife of C. E. Jett; Maggie W., wife of H. Lacy, and Thomas F., who lives in this county. The mother of these children is in her fifty-eighth year. The paternal grandfather was of Irish descent as was also the grandmother, whose maiden name was Norwood. The maternal grandparents of John W. Cone were John F. and Ellen (Miller) Howland, and the grandfather was a soldier in the Mexican War.

J. M. J. Conyers deserves honorable mention as one of the successful agriculturists of Izard County, and, owing to his own enterprise and push, he has become the owner of 307 acres of land, with about 110 acres under cultivation, all

of which is located in Dry Town Township. He was born in Hart County, Ky., March 6, 1836, and is one of three sons born to P. C. and Eliza (Ralston) Conyers, both of whom were born on Blue Grass soil, and were there reared, educated and married. After the death of his wife, in 1838, he espoused Miss Tabitha Gouch, she also being a Kentuckian; their union was consummated in March, 1842. This marriage resulted in the birth of thirteen children, of which family three were boys and the rest girls. Seven of these children are now living. At the time of Mr. Conyers death, March 4, 1865, he was the owner of 240 acres of land. His widow survives him, and resides with a son in Izard County, Ark. The father was a Mason, and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. J. M. J. Conyers received an excellent education in Henry County, Tenn., but in the year 1867, he removed to Arkansas, and was afterward married to Miss Nannie Billington, a daughter of William and Pemelia Billington, of Tennessee. To their marriage, which occurred on the 6th of February, 1867, have been born a family of eleven children (eight of whom are living): William P., Thomas A., Franklin M., James A., Newton A., Nathaniel E., Dora A., Nancy A., Mary E., Jephtha A. and Sarah J. Mr. Conyers has held the office of Junior Deacon in the Masonic order, and in public life has been deputy sheriff of the county, and has also held the position of constable of his township. He and wife worship in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a worthy member since 1853.

David Craige, proprietor of the Izard County Register, Melbourne, Ark. The name of Craige is honorably connected with the prosperity and happiness of Melbourne and the county of Izard, for his paper enters the homes of many, and with its progressive ideas and newsy articles, receives a ready welcome. This paper is the only one in the county. David Craige is a native of Rowan County, N. C., born in the year 1836, and is the son of John and Jane (Thomason) Craige, both natives of North Carolina. The father was a descendant of a Scotch family, and owned a number of slaves. He was a Democrat, but not active in

politics. He died about 1847, at the age of forty-five years, and his wife died about 1846, at the age of thirty five years. The paternal grandfather served as a colonel during the entire War for Independence. David Craige divided his time in early youth in assisting on the farm and in attending the common schools of his county. At the age of fifteen years he commenced serving an apprenticeship at the printer's trade in Lincolnton, N. C., and after following this for some time, he came to Batesville, Ark., in 1852, and went to work on the Commercial Standard, run by John C. Claiborne. Mr. Claiborne only ran the paper a year, when he sold to Urban E. Fort, and the name and political status were changed from a Democratic to a Whig. It then became known as the Independent Balance, and was run under that name until the commencement of the war. About 1855 Prof. M. Shelby Kennard assumed control of the paper, and through all the political changes Mr. Craige worked at this paper until the breaking out of the war. On account of poor health he was exempt from service, and during the war, and for a few years afterward, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits on North Fork and Piney Bayou. In 1871 he returned to the printing business and worked on the North Arkansas Times, published by Charles Maxwell and Dr. M. McClure of Batesville, Ark., and Democratic in its principles. He continued with this paper until 1873, when he went to Jacksonport, and was engaged as journeyman on the Statesman, a Republican journal, edited by John Fagan. From 1873 to 1883 Mr. Craige merely rusticated, for his health was quite poor at that time. In 1883 or 1884 he took charge of the Sharp County Record for J. W. Buckley, and managed that for three years. In January, 1887, he first leased the Register, but in November, 1888, purchased the same, and runs the paper in the interests of the Democratic party. He was married March 20, 1887, to Miss Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Archibald Campbell, of this county, who was originally from Iredell County, N. C., and is one of the old settlers of Izard County. Mr. Craige is now permanently located, having married in his fifty-first year, and with the

extensive circulation his paper has already obtained, commands the respect and confidence of many of the reading public. Politically he is, of course, a Democrat.

Dr. John M. Creswell is a native of Izard County, and was born on the 20th of May, 1857, being one of nine living members of a family of eleven children born to James C. and Martha (Mann) Creswell, the former a native of Arkansas, born in 1826, and the latter of Tennessee. James received a very limited education in his youth, and afterward followed the occupation of farming; and although he was badly crippled financially during the war, by diligent subsequent labors he was the owner of a good farm of 160 acres at the time of his death, on the 21st of March, 1881. In 1868 he moved to Bell County, Tex., but not liking the country he returned to Arkansas at the end of six months, and settled at Sylamore (now in Stone County), but two years later came to Izard County. He served in the Confederate army from 1863 to 1865, and was captain of his company, being under Gen. Price, and was with him on his raid through Missouri, participating in the battle of Pilot Knob. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., June 5, 1865, and then returned home. He was married in 1854, the following being his children, who are now living: John M., Solon M., Cyrus J., James L., Rufus C., Martha D. (wife of J. D. Denton), William D., Harriet E. and Homer Z. Mr. Creswell was a member in good standing of the A. F. & A. M. at the time of his death, and was a man who took great interest in all worthy public movements and gave his children good educational advantages. His widow survives him. Dr. John M. Creswell was reared on a farm but spent the most of his time in school, being an attendant of the La Crosse Academy from 1871 to 1878, the institution at this time being under Profs. H. C. Tipton and M. Shelby Kennard. In 1880 he entered the St. Louis Homœopathic College and graduated from this institution two years later, delivering the valedictory address at the commencement exercises, and was honorably mentioned in *Materia Medica and Surgery*. He has been engaged in practicing at his present location ever since, and has won an envi-

able reputation among the medical fraternity of the county, and is acknowledged by all to be a successful physician. On the 7th of May, 1885, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha C. Peel, of Izard County, and by her became the father of one child, who is deceased. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. The paternal grandparents, James L. and Margaret (Laferty) Creswell, were very early settlers of Izard County, and here the grandfather died at the age of fifty-five years; four of his sisters also died when fifty-five years of age. The maternal grandfather, Rev. John H. Mann, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and came to Izard County from the State of Tennessee in 1830. His death occurred in 1872, aged sixty.

Wiley Croom is a Tennessean, born in 1840, and a son of Denajah and Mary (Daniel) Croom, who were born, reared and married in North Carolina, the latter event taking place in 1825. The father was born in 1805, and about 1828 or 1830 removed to the State of Tennessee, and was there engaged in farming up to 1849, when he came to Arkansas, and after renting land one year he returned to Tennessee. He continued to make his home in this State until 1854, and from that time until 1856 he was a resident of Lawrence County; then resided one year in Greene County, Mo., after which he again returned to Lawrence County. He here purchased 160 acres of land, which he was engaged in farming until 1863, at which date he removed to Illinois and farmed on rented land until 1866. From that time until his death, in 1871, he was a resident of Lawrence County, Ark. He was a member of the Baptist Church, as was his wife, whose death occurred in 1870, she being a daughter of Owen Daniel, of North Carolina. Of sixteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Croom, the following are now living: Nancy, wife of Ephraim Sharp, of Lawrence County, Ark.; Elizabeth, Mariah, wife of Whit B. Smith; Jesse, Wiley, Hiram, and Drucilla, the wife of John M. Smith. Wiley Croom, our immediate subject, began life for himself in 1865, farming on rented land for two years, and then purchased a farm of 160 acres

in Izard County, the tilling of which has since received his attention, but his acreage is now 185, and he has sixty-five under the plow. Since 1878 he has been engaged in grist-milling in Oxford, at which time he erected a substantial mill, and in these two enterprises the results have been highly satisfactory. His union to Miss Sarah J. Pearson occurred in 1866, she being a daughter of Thomas Pearson, of Lawrence County, Ark., and to them have been born five sons and three daughters: Mary M., wife of J. L. Smith, of Oxford; David F., Hiram F., Ida J., wife of A. H. Caldwell, of Oxford; Denajah, Anna B., Thomas W. and Grover C. Mr. Croom is a Democrat. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, under Col. McCarver, and was in many important battles during his service. He was captured at Big Black, Miss., and taken to Fort Delaware, on the Delaware River, and was kept there until September, then being taken to Point Lookout, on the Chesapeake Bay. He was kept in captivity from May 17, 1863, till January, 1864, when he was released and returned to Arkansas. Here he again entered the service, this time enlisting under Capt. Wiley Jones, and served until the surrender at Jacksonport, in 1865.

Marion D. Crutchfield was born in Orange County, N. C., in 1846, and is a son of James W. Crutchfield, who was born in North Carolina, July 6, 1811. The latter first married Levina, the daughter of Alex. Lashley, their union taking place on the 13th of March, 1836, but her death occurred the following year, she having borne one child, Salina. For his second wife he took, in 1841, a daughter of Acquilla Jones, her name being Sallie P., and three sons and three daughters have been born to them. Mr. Crutchfield emigrated from North Carolina to White County, Ark., in 1849, and here he took up government land to the amount of 160 acres, near Searcy, but the following year he moved to Newton County, and bought eighty acres and entered eighty acres more, and here made his home until his death in 1860, his wife, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having died here a year earlier. Marion D. Crutchfield, having learned farming and blacksmithing of his father, began doing for him-

self in 1861, and when the war broke out he joined the infantry, but afterward joined the cavalry under Capt. Harvey Lane. In 1863 he was captured in Newton County, Ark., and at the end of about three weeks, after being kept at Springfield, was released, and joined the Federal army. After his return home he resumed farming and blacksmithing, and by his own good management has a fine farm of 580 acres, with 250 acres under cultivation, his principal products being corn, cotton, millet and the small grains. He has a fine fruit orchard of about 500 bearing trees, and, take it all-in-all, he has one of the finest and best improved farms in the county. In connection with his farm work, he has also been engaged in blacksmithing. He is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife, whom he married on the 7th of January, 1869, and whose maiden name was Martha M. Cargill, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are the parents of the following children: Lucian E., Ida A., Elmer W. and Henry G. Those deceased are James P., Florence I. and Marion F. His wife was born in Kentucky in 1846, and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Cargill, the former a native of North Carolina, born in 1812, and the latter of Kentucky, born in 1819. This couple became the parents of the following family: William, James, Mary E., Sarah M. and Susan S.; and those deceased are Thomas C., Jonathan and Louiza. Mr. and Mrs. Cargill are residing in IZARD COUNTY, and the former is a member of the Baptist Church.

Thomas P. Cypert was born in Wayne County, Tenn., in 1820, his parents, Jesse and Jemima (Worthen) Cypert, being Virginians by birth. To them were born seven sons and four daughters: Nancy, Elizabeth, John, Zacharias, William, James W., Thomas P., Robert J., Jesse Newton, Sarah W. and Felicia Ann. At an early day the parents moved to Wayne County, Tenn., where they entered land, and followed the occupation of farming for many years. The father served in the War of 1812, and died in Tennessee in 1856, and his wife in 1853. Thomas P. Cypert embarked in life for himself in 1842, following the occupation of farming, and by energy and good management

has become the owner of 160 acres of land, fifty of which are under cultivation and are devoted to the cultivation of corn, cotton and small grain. He also raises considerable stock. In 1861 he enlisted in the infantry under Capt. Deason, and was with the troops stationed at Bowling Green, Ky., during that year, but after participating in the battle of Shiloh, the following year he was discharged, and upon returning resumed farming, which occupation has since received his attention. He has been a resident of IZARD COUNTY, Ark., since 1852, and is considered by all one of its industrious and enterprising citizens. The year 1846 witnessed his marriage to Miss Temperance Brown, a daughter of Levi Brown, by whom he became the father of eleven children: John T., Sarah A., Delphina, Mary, Levi J., Jesse N., Jemima C., Mack, Lydia, George W., Emma F., Levi and Jesse (twins).

William Davis is one of the old and highly honored residents of IZARD COUNTY, and during the many years devoted to agricultural pursuits in this region he has become well and favorably known. His farm comprises 252 acres, of which eighty acres are under cultivation, and it is well improved with good buildings and orchards. Some portions of his land are underlaid with minerals and are considered very valuable. He was born in Campbell County, Tenn., in 1815, and is a son of James Davis, who was born in Kentucky. The latter received a liberal education in his youth, and gave his attention to the occupation of farming. He served in the War of 1812, was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, and after his marriage to Miss Sallie Cushenbury, of Tennessee, he removed to Kentucky (in 1829), where he purchased land and reared his family of six sons and six daughters: Patsey, Nancy, Baxter, George, Anna, James, Ursula, William, Ferroby, Joseph, John and Emanuel. William Davis, the immediate subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Bethenia Dobbs, of Kentucky, in 1835, but her death occurred in 1858, she having borne a family of eleven children, eight of whom survive: Mary A., James, Emanuel, Ferroby, Simon, Mark, Ollie and Nancy. In the latter part of 1858 Mr. Davis took

for his second wife Harriet A., the daughter of Isaac Bettis, of Izard County, Ark. This union resulted in the birth of twelve children, seven now living: William A. Baxter, Rufus M., Martha E., Anthony W., Tennessee and Minnie L. Their son, Rufus M., was married in 1888 to Miss Julia Cunningham, of Izard County, and they reside on the homestead with Mr. Davis. They have one child, Willie. The family attend the Missionary Baptist Church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Davis have long been members.

W. O. Dillard. The family of which the subject of this sketch is a representative, is one well known to the people of Izard County, for one or more of its members have been identified with its agricultural interests since 1849, when Alex. Dillard and his family located here. The latter was married to Delilah Legan, both being natives of Tennessee, and, throughout his entire life, he was engaged in farming and merchandising, following the latter occupations at Spring Creek and Flat Woods after coming to Arkansas. He served as justice of the peace and deputy sheriff of his county, and, during the time he served in the latter capacity, he transacted the greater portion of the business which should have been attended to by the sheriff. He was quite a wealthy man prior to the war, and owned several negroes, but his losses during the rebellion were very heavy, and these he never fully regained. He died in 1867, at the age of fifty-nine years. To his marriage, which occurred in 1825, were born a family of seven children, three of whom lived to be grown, and two now living: J. A., a resident of this county, and W. O. John C. died while serving in the Mexican War, being sergeant of his company. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the mother's death occurred in 1837 or 1838. Mr. Dillard's second wife was Mary Wood, of Tennessee, and she is now the wife of John Anderson. W. O. Dillard remained with his father until twenty-seven years of age, then commenced for himself, farming on his own land, which was situated on White River, in Izard County. This property he sold in 1866, and bought 202 acres on another portion of White River, about

eighty acres of which are under cultivation, and in addition to this owns 1,000 acres, the entire amount of his land under cultivation amounting to 250 acres. In 1862 he joined the Confederate army as a private, but was afterward promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and served three years under Col. Freeman, and was with Price on his raid through Missouri. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., on the 5th of June, 1865, and returned home and resumed farming. From 1869 to 1875 he was successfully engaged in merchandising, and since that time he has been occupied with farming. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Averilla Jeffrey, but she died in 1868, after having borne four children, three now living: James L., Nancy J., wife of Neely Talley, and Alex. Mary E. is deceased. In 1869 Mr. Dillard wedded his second wife, she being a Mrs. Sarah Slavens, and to them three children have been born: J. J., John C. and W. O. Mr. Dillard was called upon to mourn the death of this wife in 1879, and in 1881, his third wife, who was a Miss Sallie Harris, also died, their marriage having been consummated in 1880. His marriage to his present wife, who was a Miss Adelaide Cantrell, took place in 1883. They have two children: George C. and Charley R. Mr. Dillard's first two wives were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his third wife was a Cumberland Presbyterian, and he and his present wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat, a member of the A. F. & A. M., and is a man who favors and supports all laudable enterprises, especially those connected with churches and schools.

George J. Dillard is a native-born resident of Izard County, Ark., and was born in the year 1850. He is a son of Hill and Eliza (Creswell) Dillard, the former's birth having occurred in the "Old Dominion," in 1814. The father was one of the leading farmers of the section in which he resided, and during slavery times, owned a great many negroes. Although he received a limited early education, he possessed sound judgment and a keen and active intellect, and was a man who stood well in the estimation of all who knew him. The following family were born to himself and wife: Eliza-

beth, the wife of B. T. Roose; Martha, also married, Sarah, now Mrs. Billingsley, all of whom reside in this county. Mr. Dillard removed to this county and State in 1836, coming overland, and entered a large tract of land, and, at the time of his death, owned about 1,000 acres. He built him a cedar-log hut in the woods and in this primitive structure, his son, George J. Dillard, was born. After making this county his home until 1863 he moved to the State of Texas, where he died two years later. George J. Dillard, like his father, has followed the occupation of farming all his life, and like him, has been successful. His farm, which comprises 264 acres, of which 130 acres are under cultivation, he devotes chiefly to raising cotton, corn and small grains, and throughout the county he is well and favorably known. Although he attended the La Crosse school for some time, which was under the management of Prof. Kennard, his early education was somewhat limited, but by reading and contact with the world, he is considered one of the well posted men of the county. In 1872 he was married to Miss Rebecca Shell, a daughter of William and Catherine Shell, of IZARD County, and by her has a family of seven children: Edward, William D., Ollie, Elizabeth, James, Hubbard and Catherine.

William K. Estes, county and circuit clerk, Melbourne, Ark. In his present position as clerk of the county and circuit court of this county, Mr. Estes is proving himself to be efficient and popular, and the manner in which he has acquitted himself has justly won him the name of being possessed of more than ordinary business ability. He is a native-born citizen of this county, his birth occurring on the 5th of September, 1853, and he is the son of Thomas N. and Lucy R. (Johnson) Estes, and the grandson of Burris and Martha (Morris) Estes, natives of North Carolina. The grandfather came to Tennessee at an early day, and was there married about 1825. He was a leading agriculturist, and died near the close of the late war, leaving considerable property in land and slaves. He was a member of the Baptist Church, as was also his wife, who died shortly after his death. The paternal great-grandfather

of William K. Estes was an officer in the war for independence, and had in the same army with himself eleven cousins of the same name and sons of one father. He drew from the government 600 acres of land, and located his claim in Henry County, Tenn., where he passed his last days. Thomas N. Estes was born in Tennessee, but moved to this State in 1852, and was married that year to Miss Lucy R. Johnson, who bore him three children: W. K., John J. (who is a book-keeper at Evening Shade, Sharp County), and Samuel C. (who is clerking in a dry goods store, at Ash Flat, Ark.) The mother of these children died in 1858. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Estes was married the second time, in 1869, to Mrs. Minerva R. Wilson, *nee* Kimmins; both are members of the Baptist Church. The same year they moved to IZARD County, where Mr. Estes has a fine farm of 200 acres, with thirty or forty under cultivation, and on which are good buildings, etc. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, and after suffering untold hardships and after being on the road over six months, reached that State. He then followed mining until 1852, met with reasonable success and returned to Arkansas in the above mentioned year. He was county clerk of Fulton County from 1862 to 1864, and also served in the Confederate army. William K. Estes' early life was divided between assisting on the farm and in attending the common schools of his county. At the age of twenty years he started out for himself by continuing the pursuit to which he had been reared, and followed this occupation uninterruptedly for a long time. In 1879 he moved to the city, and served as deputy clerk from that time until 1884, when he was elected county clerk, though he had first been deputy clerk in November, 1876. He filled this office in such a capable and efficient manner, and so popular did he become, that he was complimented by being re-elected in 1886, serving until 1888. He has been twice married: first, in 1873, to Miss Lurana E. Wilson, by whom he had five children: Lucy E., Walter H., Jasper M., Allie M. and Ford W. Mrs. Estes was born on the 3d of March, 1855, and died on the 13th of August, 1886. She was a member of the Baptist

Church. Mr. Estes' second marriage was to Miss Nancy C. Kitchens, on the 30th of January, 1887. They have one child, Earl T. Mr. and Mrs. Estes are both church members, she of the Christian denomination and he of the Baptist. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and R. A. M., and also a member of the Subordinate Lodge and the Encampment of Odd Fellows. In politics he is Democratic.

James H. Garner was born in Tennessee, in 1834, and is a son of John Garner, whose native State was North Carolina, where he was born on the 1st of August, 1808. In his youth he removed to Tennessee with his parents, and in this State he received the advantages of the common schools, and as far back as he could remember he had been familiar with farm work. In 1831 his marriage with Miss Sarah B. Greer was celebrated, she being a daughter of Joshua and Polly Greer. Five sons and three daughters were born to John Garner and wife: William T., Washington L., Edward P., John D., Mary E., Francis and Lucy C. Mr. Garner removed from Tennessee to Izard County, Ark., in 1858, and purchased a farm of eighty acres, which he successfully conducted until his death on the 21st of August, 1872. His wife, who was born in Tennessee, February 19, 1816, still lives on the old homestead, and both were members of the Christian Church. James H. Garner's youth was spent in his native State, and in 1859 he followed his father to Izard County, Ark., and purchased a woodland farm of 120 acres near him. On this he built a house and established his family, and in time became able to purchase 280 acres more, of which he has 150 acres under the plow. On this he raises corn and cotton, and as a large portion of his farm is underlaid with mineral ore it is very valuable. He has now in process of erection a commodious frame residence on his Piney Creek farm, and in looking over Mr. Garner's domains it can easily be seen that he thoroughly understands his business and is thrifty and energetic. He was married to Miss Mary E. Murphy, a daughter of Gilston Murphy, of Illinois, and by her has a family of seven children: John R., Nathan F., William L., Jessie B., James E., Henry B., Thomas F. and Edwin L. When the war broke

out he joined Company E, and was two years in the infantry under Capt. Gibson, and from that time until the close of the war he was in the cavalry under Capt. Powell. He was at Little Rock, Independence and Kansas City, and surrendered at Jacksonport in 1865. He is a Democrat in his political views, and from 1872 to 1876 served as justice of the peace; in 1887 he was appointed deputy sheriff under R. L. Sanders, of Izard County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been Master of his lodge two years.

B. F. Garner was born in the State of Tennessee, in 1836, his parents, William P. and Harriet (Greer) Garner, being also natives of that State, the former's birth occurring in 1813. They were married in their native State in 1835, she being a daughter of Joshua Greer, and in 1859 they removed to Izard County, Ark., and purchased a farm of 240 acres, and here he was engaged in farming and preaching (he being a minister of the Christian Church) up to the time of his death, in 1870. His wife died in 1860, and three or four years later he wedded Miss Martha Murphy, who died the same year as himself. His first union resulted in the birth of twelve children, six being now alive: B. F., John L., Nancy E., wife of M. D. S. Laird, of Boone County, Ark.; Eliza J., wife of William A. Robins, of Izard County; Thomas H., and Harriet L., wife of J. J. Seers, of Fulton County, Ark. B. F. Garner removed to this county in 1869, having begun life for himself in his native State at the age of twenty-one years, his first business venture being to engage in saw-milling. This enterprise he continued to follow until 1864, when he turned his attention to farming. He was married there, in 1858, to Miss Elizabeth J. Wade, and by her has four children: William L., A. B., J. T. and U. S. The two eldest sons are engaged in saw-milling, on a large scale, in what is known as "Dry Hollow," Izard County, and are enterprising young business men. Upon coming to the State of Arkansas Mr. Garner entered and purchased land to the amount of 410 acres, and, with the exception of 100 acres, has divided his land among his sons. He has forty acres of his land under cultivation, and since 1879 has been

engaged in the mercantile business, at Oxford, and does a business of about \$4,000 per annum. He is also interested in the mercantile business with his son, J. T., at Wideman. He supports the principles of the Republican party, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church, as are three of his sons: A. B., J. T. and U. S.

John D. Garner has spent his entire life in the occupation of farming, and the manner in which he has acquired his present possessions denotes him to be a man of energy, push and enterprise. He was born in Tennessee, in 1852, and since 1858 has been a resident of IZARD COUNTY, Ark., and here received a somewhat meager education in the common schools in his youth. In 1871 he married Miss Ellen Langston, a daughter of John Langston, of IZARD COUNTY, and to them have been born two children: Lafayette and James E. Mrs. Garner died in 1876, and he afterward married Miss Sarah Niblett, a daughter of Samuel Niblett, their union taking place in Fulton County, Ark., in 1878. Six children have been born to them: Lucy C., Silas M., Joseph, Coral, Harvey and Richard. After Mr. Garner's marriage to his present wife he resided for some time in Fulton County, but is now located permanently in IZARD COUNTY, and is negotiating for the farm he is now working. He raised a good crop this year, and is a thrifty and industrious farmer. He is a Democrat politically, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a son of John Garner, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Dr. Thomas K. Goodman, of the mercantile firm of Goodman & Schenck, of Calico Rock, was born in Polk County, Mo., in 1849, and is one of nine surviving members of a family of twelve children, eleven of whom lived to be grown, born to the marriage of Sampson Goodman and Sarah Lyngar, of English and French descent, respectively, and natives of Tennessee. The father removed to Polk County, Mo., when the country was almost a wilderness, and resided in this county until his death, which occurred in 1888, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife died in 1869. He was a farmer and stock raiser of moderate means, and, although a man of not much education, he pos-

sessed sound judgment, and was an individual of more than ordinary intelligence. He and his wife were married in 1827, and were members of the Baptist Church for a number of years. Their children were as follows: F. M., who died in Missouri, in 1888, leaving a family; Elizabeth, wife of George Slatten; John F., James, who went to California in 1852, and has not been heard from since; Isaac J., Newton J., Mary E., wife of S. C. Chumbley; Harvey C., Thomas K., Edward M. Dr. Thomas K. Goodman received his early education in the common schools of his native county, and afterward completed his education in the academy at Greenfield, Mo., which institution he entered in 1866. He began studying medicine at Springfield in the following year under Dr. W. A. Hyde, and in the spring of 1879 graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis, but previous to graduating had practiced in Newton and IZARD COUNTIES, Ark., having located in the latter county in 1872. He continued his practice here until 1885, when he embarked in the mercantile business with Dr. Schenck [see sketch]. Upon coming to this county the Doctor was rather poor financially, but he now owns 248 acres of improved land, and his interest in his mercantile establishment. He is a Republican in his political views, is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and he and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Greenhaw, and whom he married in 1871, are the parents of three children: Oliver S., Homer H. H. and Albert A. T.

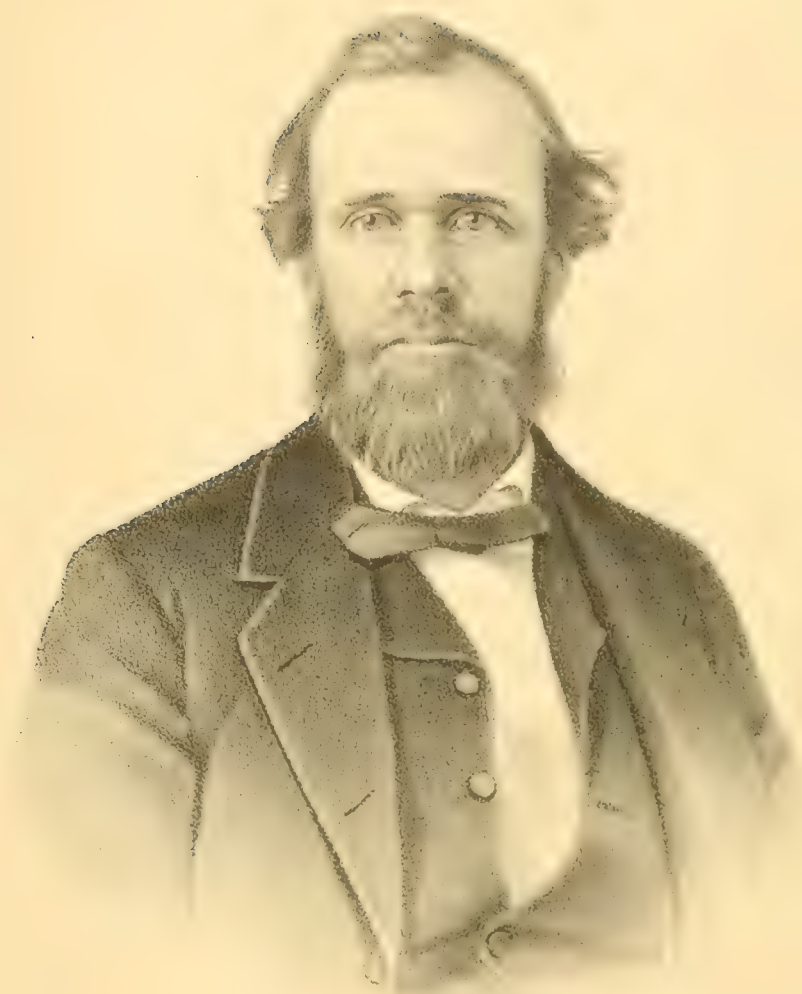
Robert Gray was born in Wilkes County, N. C., July 11, 1838, and is one of twelve children, six living, born to Constant and Jane (Sale) Gray, who were also North Carolinians, and were there reared, educated and married. Mr. Gray was a successful farmer, and at his death, in 1862, owned 1,800 acres of good land. His wife died in 1873, in the full faith of the Baptist Church. Robert Gray was educated in Wilkesboro, N. C., and in 1859 removed to Arkansas, settling in IZARD COUNTY, he at that time owning but one horse and about \$75 in money. He was married here on the 15th of June, 1861, to Miss Rachel E. Gray, who was born in the "Old North

State," but her death occurred in January, 1864, leaving one son, William R., who died on the 8th of February, 1875. June 14, 1868, Mr. Gray wedded his second wife, Martha Hinkle by name, she having been born in Tennessee; and of their family of twelve children, eleven are still living, and ten reside at home: Thomas J., Arena J., John, Mary E., Ida K., Bertha L., James F., Walter N., Robert E., Amanda E., Annie M. and Jesse A. Mr. Gray, like his father, has always been engaged in farming, and owns about 700 acres of good land, of which 250 acres are under cultivation. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for the past nine years, and has held a number of offices in the county, such as assessor, and while residing in Sharp County held the office of county treasurer for two years. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army under McBride, and was severely wounded at the fight at Mansfield, losing his left leg and one finger on his left hand. He also received a shot in the left side, and received his discharge in 1865. He followed the occupation of school teaching for some time after returning home, but, as stated above, has given the most of his attention to farming, at which he has been remarkably successful. He and wife worship in the Baptist Church.

W. Grimmert, ex-county judge and farmer, Newburg, Ark. A plain untarnished statement of the facts embraced in the life of W. Grimmert, a man well known to the people of Izard County, is all that we profess to be able to give in this history of the county; and yet, upon examination of those facts, there will be found the career of one whose entire course through the world has been marked with great honesty and fidelity of purpose, as well as sincere and effective service to those whom he has been called upon to represent in different capacities. Mr. Grimmert was born in the Blue Grass State in 1840, and his parents, Andrew and Mary (Wilson) Grimmert, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. Andrew Grimmert came to Kentucky at an early day, worked as a farm hand, and was here married to Miss Wilson. He moved to Arkansas in 1855, settled first in Fulton County, and one year later

moved to this county, where he remained for five years. He subsequently located in Van Buren County, resided there four years, and then returned to this county, where his death occurred in 1878, at about the age of sixty-six years. Mrs. Grimmert died in 1887, at the age of seventy-two years. They were the parents of these children: Harvey Watson (the subject of this sketch), Samuel (deceased), Wilson (deceased), Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, W. T., Mrs. Minerva Billingsley. Mrs. Grimmert was a member of the Baptist Church. At the age of eighteen years W. Grimmert commenced life for himself by farming, and in 1858 was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Hammond. He has followed agricultural pursuits ever since, with the exception of three years, when he was engaged in merchandising at Newburg (1876-78), but he soon closed out his business and returned to the farm. He has held the office of justice of the peace for two terms, four years in all, two terms county and probate judge, and has since resided on and attended to his farm. In 1862 he joined the Confederate army, Company C, Shaler's regiment, under Capt. Gibson, and served until the close of hostilities, when he surrendered at Jacksonport on the 5th of June, 1865. He was engaged in some severe skirmishes, notably Augusta and at Village Creek. After the war he came home, and went immediately to farming. Although starting with limited means the Judge has been quite successful, and is now the owner of 190 acres of land, with 100 acres under cultivation. To his marriage were born the following children: Amanda M., wife of J. O. Hammond; Caldonia, wife of R. F. Lacy; Charles M., Averilla, C. E., at home; George A., Amos J. and Joseph Roscoe. Judge Grimmert is a man who favors all public improvements, and is a great friend to education. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and in politics casts his vote with the Democrat party. Mrs. Grimmert is a member of the Baptist Church.

Sandford Hames, of the saw-milling firm of Hames & Kanky, was born in Georgia, in 1832, and is a son of Thomas H. and Annice (Robinson) Hames, who were born in South Carolina. Thomas



L. M. Byzell

(DECEASED)

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

Hames removed to Georgia at an early day, and there reared a family of ten children, three of whom are now living: John, Jasper and Sandford. The father was a soldier in the Mexican War, and was a miner by occupation, working in the gold mines of Georgia, acquiring considerable wealth in this enterprise. He passed from life in 1862, and his wife died in 1884. Sandford Hames was reared in a mining camp, and worked in the mines for some time before coming to Arkansas, in 1861. He purchased the place where he is now living, which had then fifteen or sixteen acres under cultivation, but he now has seventy-five acres under the plow, and in excellent farming condition. Besides this he owns a one-half interest in a saw-mill worth at least \$2,000, and also has a farm of 216 acres in Fulton County, with fifty or sixty acres under cultivation and well stocked. He is a man who will assist in the advancement of any community in which he may reside, and gives liberally of his means in support of worthy enterprises. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and in his political views is a Democrat. In 1855 he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Montgomery, and by her is the father of seven children: Martha, wife of John Hagar; Mahala, wife of James Martin; Thomas H., William, Docia, wife of George Gray, and John. One child is deceased. J. M. Kanky, like his partner, is also a farmer, and since the age of sixteen years he has been fighting the battle of life for himself. He was first engaged in tilling his own land in Kentucky, but afterward sold out, and rented land for one or two years. In 1873 he came with his father to Arkansas, and after renting land for one year he purchased a tract of land comprising 130 acres, of which there were about twenty-five or thirty acres in a tillable condition. He now has sixty-five acres of land cleared, and also owns a one-half interest in the above mentioned mill. He was born in the State of Indiana, in 1852, and in 1882 was united in marriage to Miss Mekay Hames, who died in 1888, leaving one child, Annie. Mr. Kanky is a Democrat, and is a son of J. M. and Annie H. (Davis) Kanky, whose native place was in the "Old Dominion." The father removed to Indiana in

1845, and after removing to Kentucky was married in that State, in 1848. Of four children born to them two are now living: J. M. and Thomas. Mr. Kanky removed to Arkansas in 1873, and in this State has since made his home. He is the postmaster at Wideman, Ark., is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F., and has now attained the advanced age of seventy-five years, and although quite feeble in body his mind is still clear and active. His wife died in 1875.

Andrew J. Hamilton has been a resident of Izard County, Ark., since the year 1871, and has become well known to the people of this section as a substantial, enterprising and industrious tiller of the soil. Of his farm, which comprises 300 acres of fine land, he has 125 under cultivation, and this he devotes to the raising of corn and small grain. He was born in the "Palmetto State" in 1820, and was there reared and received his scholastic training in the common schools. He first embarked in the battle of life for himself at the age of twenty-four years, and at that time emigrated to the State of Georgia, where he purchased a farm embracing 250 acres of land. On this he resided for about twenty-seven years, then, as stated above, coming to Izard County, Ark. In addition to the admirable way in which he conducts his large farm he is also one of the largest fruit growers of Northeast Arkansas. While residing in Georgia he was married to Miss Mary M. Standridge, in 1849, she being a daughter of Samuel Standridge, of that State, and their family included the following children: Letitia, Andrew B., Rebecca, Mary J., William H., Celia A. and Laura. The mother of these children is still living, she, like her husband, being a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hamilton has always honored the Democratic party by his vote, ever being interested in political affairs. He is a son of James C. and Nellie (Gilstrap) Hamilton, the former's birth occurring in 1876, and he is a grandson of Hardy Gilstrap. To James C. Hamilton and his wife were born these children: Edley, Andrew J., Lettie, Mary A., David, Thomas and Nancy. Mr. Hamilton died in Georgia, in 1873, and his wife in 1859, in the same State.

Newton L. Hamm. The estate which Mr. Hamm is now engaged in cultivating embraces 266 acres of land, which are well adapted to the purposes of general farming, and in his operations he displays those sterling principles which are characteristic of those of Tennessee birth, industry, and wise and judicious management being chief among the number. He has 150 acres of his land under cultivation, it being well improved with good buildings, fences, etc., and stocked with all the necessary farm animals for successfully conducting the same. He was born in McNairy County, June 24, 1840, and is one of five surviving members of a family of ten sons and seven daughters, born to William and Rachel (Huggins) Hamm, both of whom were born on Blue Grass soil, the former's birth occurring on the 20th of October, 1799, and the latter's September 13, 1798. They were tillers of the soil, and at the time of the father's death, December 10, 1872, he was the owner of 120 acres of land. He had attained a high rank in the Masonic lodge, having been a member of that organization from the time he was twenty-one years of age, and also belonged to the Hard Shell Baptist Church. He was followed to his long home by his wife on the 10th of January, 1874. Newton L. Hamm's youth was spent in attending the common schools of Tennessee, and in assisting his father on the home farm. In 1855 he moved to Arkansas, and was married here on the 1st of November, 1863, to Miss Nettie Frizzell, she having been born in Henry County, Tenn., and a daughter of Jason and Mahala Frizzell, and ten children have blessed their union, nine of whom, still living, reside at home with their parents: Carrol, William, Asa, Emmer, Joseph, Jason, Philip, Newton, Leroy and Adah E. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army under Gen. Hindman, and was at the battle of Prairie Grove. He was discharged at the surrender of Jacksonport. Like his father he is a Mason, and he is a member of the Baptist Church, his wife being a member of the Methodist Church.

F. M. Hanley, attorney, Melbourne, Ark. Prominent among the comparatively young men of Izard County, Ark., whose career thus far has

been both honorable and successful, is the subject of this present sketch. He was born in Graves County, Ky., in 1845, and his parents, F. M. and Elizabeth (Mobley) Hanley, were also natives of the Blue Grass State. The parents were married about 1828, and the father was a successful agriculturist in his native State. He died in 1845, and the mother died in 1854. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was Democratic in his views. Their family consisted of five children, three now living: James E. (resides in Kentucky, and follows farming), Mary E. (wife of Joseph G. Henry, and resides in Kentucky), and F. M. The paternal grandfather was born in Tipperary, Ireland, and came to America when quite a young man. The paternal grandmother was also a native of the Emerald Isle. The maternal grandparents were natives of Ireland, and were married there before coming to America. F. M. Hanley was left an orphan when quite young, and, at the age of nine years, he was taken to Todd County, Ky., and bound out to Johnston Carr. He was reared on a farm, attending the subscription schools of his county until his fifteenth year, after which he entered the St. Joseph College, at Bardstown, and there remained two years. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in the Confederate army, Company D, Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment, and served until the 7th of May, 1865, participating in the following battles: Fort Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro, Jackson, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and was in all the battles from Resaca to Jonesboro, where he was captured, on the 1st of September, 1864, but was retained only a short time. Previous to this he was captured at Fort Donelson, and was retained by the United States forces from February to September, 1862. After being exchanged the last time his command was mounted. Upon coming home he attended school at Spring Grove Academy, Todd County, Ky., and subsequently spent three years "teaching the young idea" and in studying law, under Williams, Turner & Williams. He was admitted to the bar, at Mayfield, Ky., in 1869, and engaged in the practice of his profession at that place. In 1873 he came to Phillips County, Ark.,

but, on account of poor health, only remained a short time there, and came to IZARD COUNTY in 1874. He located in La Crosse, and there remained until the county seat was located at Melbourne, in 1875, when he moved here. He has since practiced his profession at this place, and has met with flattering success. He was married, in Kentucky, in 1866, to Mrs. Willie Dallam, *nee* Overley, and they are the parents of three children: Lena (wife of T. P. Powett, of Melbourne), Moss (wife of E. C. Parsons), and Gussie (at home). In his political views Mr. Hauley affiliates with the Democratic party, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge. Mrs. Hanley is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Judge Henry H. Harris, Melbourne, Ark. There is one man within the limits of this county whose name, it might be said, is a household word with the people in the vicinity, for his long residence here and his intimate association with its various material and official affairs, have gained for him an extensive acquaintance. Such a man is Henry H. Harris, judge of the county court of IZARD COUNTY. He owes his nativity to Independence County, Ark., where his birth occurred on the 18th of January, 1826, and is the son of James A. Harris, a native of Georgia, who moved to Arkansas in 1820, and was there married, in 1822, to Miss Elizabeth Finley, also a native of Georgia. They first moved to Lawrence County, but a short time afterward went to Independence County and located east of Batesville, where they were the neighbors of John Miller, Sr. To their union were born two children, the Judge being the only one living. Mrs. Harris died in 1827, and Mr. Harris took for his second wife Miss Ester Ruddle, of Arkansas, in 1828. One child (deceased) was the result of this union. Mrs. Harris died in 1830, and Mr. Harris was again united in marriage to Miss Ann Carter, of Virginia, by whom he had four children, all deceased after arriving at maturity. The third Mrs. Harris died in 1846, and Mr. Harris' fourth marriage was to Miss Ellen Holoman, who bore him one child (deceased). After living in Independence County and tilling the soil until 1834, Mr. Harris moved to IZARD COUNTY, and settled on White River, in

Kickapoo Bottom, which is known as Harris Bottom, and now in Stone County. He here purchased 160 acres of land and improved a farm of about 100 acres in the Bottom. In 1840 he was elected sheriff, serving in that capacity for two years, and at a time when it required some little courage to successfully fill that position, as Col. Lewis had recently left with his Cherokee Indians, and everything was wild and unsettled. Later he was elected county and probate judge, which position he filled in a creditable manner for two years. He was very successful as a farmer, and popular as an officer. He had acquired considerable property, and owned at the time of his death, which occurred in 1848, several negroes, besides a good improved farm. Of all the children born to James A. Harris, Judge Harris is the only one now living. During his boyhood days he assisted on the farm and received his education in the subscription schools of the county, but later supplemented this by a course at Mount View, where he paid 50 cents a week for board. Though not a graduate of any school, the Judge is quite a scholar, and is held in the highest respect by all for his sterling integrity, sober, sound judgment, broad intelligence and liberal progressive ideas. His decisions are not made without care and painstaking, and all feel that he can be relied upon. At the age of eighteen he ventured out in life for himself and first engaged in the calling to which he had been reared, but in connection was also a horse drover and trader. He was married on the 22d of November, 1849, to Miss Lucy A. Dillard, a native of the Old Dominion, but reared in the State of Arkansas. To them were born nine children, seven now living: Virginia E. (wife of Dr. D. T. Powell, of Thayer, Mo.), James A., Arkansas (widow of A. J. Rainey, of Powhatan), George D., Henry H. Jr., Ruth L. (wife of S. R. Hinkle, of Melbourne), and R. D. In 1852 he was elected county and circuit clerk of IZARD COUNTY, served for two years, and, in 1856, was elected the second time to the same position, holding that office until 1860. He was then elected county and probate judge, served about a year, and then sent in his resignation from Bowling Green, Ky., where he had joined the Confederate

army, Company G, Eighth Arkansas Infantry. He served east of the Mississippi River and was wounded in the battle of Shiloh, after which he came home to remain there three or four months. After this he went east and served until the close of the war. He was a daring and fearless soldier and participated in some of the closest engagements. He was at Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, also Franklin, where he was wounded the second time, and was from Dalton, Ga., to Jonesboro, of the same State. Aside from these he was in many minor engagements. He surrendered at Meridian, Miss., in 1865, and returned to his home, where he continued farming for some time. He was then employed to carry the mail and followed this for seven years, after which he embarked in mercantile pursuits, and was thus occupied from 1871 to 1872, when he moved to La Crosse, and there continued the same business for two years. In March, 1877, he was again elected clerk of this county and served for seven years. From 1884 to 1886 he was deputy clerk, and in the last named year he was elected county and probate judge, being re-elected in 1888. The Judge and wife have reared a family of which they may well be proud, for they are all honorable men and women. Politically, the Judge is a very decided Democrat, and was one among the prominent men of his county that the reconstruction act did not leave out in the cold. He was then, as he is now, among the most prominent men, and is desirous of the welfare of his county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

W. E. Hill is a successful merchant and farmer of Franklin, Ark., and is one of the oldest native residents of the county, having been born here in 1841. His parents, Thomas R. and Rachel (Burlisson) Hill, were born in Kentucky and Indiana, respectively, and the former came to the State of Arkansas in 1836, settling in Izard County. Here he entered and purchased about 2,000 acres of land, which he owned and operated until his death. This country at first was very thinly populated, and Mr. Hill was compelled to go from ten to

twenty miles to mill. He was married twice, and of his first family only four children are living: Mary A., widow of Lewis Williams; J. B., of Fulton County, La.; Elizabeth F., wife of Samuel Vannatta, and W. E. Two children died in infancy and three after reaching mature years: James W., Thomas J., Erasmus, Benjamin and Eliza. Mrs. Hill, who was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in 1849, and in 1851 Mr. Hill married Mrs. Eliza (Colwell) Orr, widow of Dr. Orr. This wife was a Baptist, but he, like his first wife, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hill died in 1876, at the age of sixty-eight years, his wife's death occurring in 1874, at the age of sixty-four years. W. E. Hill has been familiar with farming from his earliest youth and secured a good education in the common schools of his native county. At the age of twenty-one years he began farming for himself, but continued to make his home with his father until twenty-six. When the Civil War began he espoused the Confederate cause and joined C. A. Shaler's battalion, but only served a short time when he was discharged on account of sickness. After remaining at home one year he again joined the army and served under Capt. Wolf until the close of the war, being a participant in all the fights with Gen. Price in Missouri. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., June 5, 1865, and returned home and began farming on his father's land. In connection with him he built a mill, which he operated six years, and during this time his father gave him his present home farm, which consists of 274 acres. There were ten acres cleared, but it was in a worse condition than if it had not been touched. He now has 175 acres improved, and on it is erected one of the finest farm houses in Northern Arkansas. His barns are also very commodious and will accommodate forty or fifty head of horses. He has forty acres of improved land in Jefferson Township, besides his home place and 155 acres of unimproved land. His wife owns fifty-five acres of her father's old homestead, a portion of which is improved. In 1867 Mr. Hill married Miss Margaret J. Billingsley, a daughter of Samuel Billingsley, one of

the old settlers of Izard County, and the following are their family: Elizabeth A., W. E., Jr., Thomas R., Samuel B., James M., John W. Joseph E. and Stella W. Mr. Hill and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he belongs to the A. F. & A. M., and is a Democrat politically. He is associated with Mr. Billingsley in the mercantile business at Franklin, and they do an annual business of about \$13,000.

Robert H. Holland has been familiar with the intricacies of farm work from his youth up, but since the year 1871 has been engaged in business for himself, and by unremitting toil and judicious management he has become the owner of 320 acres of land situated on Rocky Bayou, about fifty acres being under cultivation. He is one of the wide-awake agriculturists of the county, and he and his worthy wife, whom he married in 1883, and whose maiden name was Mary J. Kerwin, are noted for their hospitality and liberality. His native birth-place was Independence County, Ark., where he first saw the light of day, in 1850. He is a patron of all enterprises of a worthy character, and has shown his approval of secret organizations by becoming a member of the I. O. O. F. He married, in 1885, Miss Mary Jane Taylor. He is a son of William Holland, who was born in the State of Tennessee, in 1819, and was reared to a farm life, removing with his mother to Illinois, during the early settlement of that State, and coming with her to Arkansas, in 1829, her death occurring in Independence County, Ark., when she was about ninety years of age. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812. William Holland received a limited education in his youth, and when about twenty-one years of age began the battle of life for himself. He was married, in Independence County, to a Miss Henderson, who bore him two children, James W. and Reuben L., and after her death he was united in marriage to Martha J. Dickson, of the same county. Six children are the result of this union: Benjamin F., Robert H. (our subject), Mary J., William M., John and Sarah E. The mother of these children died in Independence County, in 1866, she having been an active member of the Missionary Baptist Church for

many years. Catherine Fulk's became his wife in 1867, and by him the mother of these children: Charles C., Martha J., Nancy A., Joseph S. and Margaret. This wife's demise occurred in 1882, and he is now living with his fourth wife, who was formerly Mrs. Jane Fullbright, of Izard County. He served in the Mexican War, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Prof. I. K. Hooper. The education of the youth of our country being a matter of great importance, it is just and proper to make honorable mention of Prof. Hooper, for he is one of the able educators of the county. He was born in Hall County, Ga., on the 31st of December, 1854, and is one of seven surviving members of a family of nine children born to Edward and Eveline Hooper, the former's birth occurring in South Carolina, in 1799. The father was married three times; first, to Anna Bowen, who died after having borne three sons and four daughters; next, to Mary Steppe, a native of Georgia, who bore him two sons and three daughters; and then to Eveline Owen, who was also a native of Georgia. This last union resulted in the birth of nine children, six sons and three daughters, seven of the children being still alive. The father was a farmer by occupation, and owned 500 acres of land at the time of his death, in December, 1880. He and wife were in communion with the Baptist Church, she being now a resident of Georgia, making her home with her daughter. Prof. I. K. Hooper received his education at La Crosse Collegiate Institute, of Izard County, and at Fayetteville, Ark., in the Industrial University, and while at school was a bright and industrious student. On the 25th of October, 1882, after his return home from the University, he was married to Miss Mary T. Bishop, a native of Arkansas, and a daughter of William and India Bishop, who were Tennesseans. Prof. Hooper and wife have an interesting little family of three children: Edward C., Lillian G. and Cyril L. Prof. Hooper has always been a patron of education, and has been successfully engaged in teaching school for some time, and his labors in this direction have won golden opinions for himself. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for about three months, and

in his religious views is a member of the Methodist Church. His wife is connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

P. M. Jeffery was born in Izard County, Ark., June 14, 1837, and is a son of Daniel Jeffery, who was born, reared and educated in the State of Tennessee, moving to Arkansas in the year 1816, and took up his abode in Izard County, where he was married to Miss Mary Bowcock, a native Virginian, their union taking place in 1824. The result of their marriage was the birth of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, only one of whom is now living, P. M. Jeffery, our subject. The father was an active politician, and besides holding the offices of sheriff and county judge, one term each, he was elected to represent this county in the State legislature in 1846, and discharged the duties of this position with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was also justice of the peace of his township one term. He and wife were active workers in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at the time of their respective deaths in September, 1862, and February 22, 1863, and left a fine property to be divided among their children, consisting of 320 acres of fertile land. P. M. Jeffery, the immediate subject of this sketch, has spent his life in his native county, and received his education in the schools near Melbourne. From earliest youth he has been familiar with farm work, and of his 200 acres of land, fifty are under cultivation. In connection with this he is engaged in preaching the gospel, being a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, his wife and all his children being also members of that church. In September, 1861, he enlisted under W. J. Hardy, for a war experience, his first hard fight being at Shiloh, he being wounded in the head in this engagement by a fragment of shell. He received his discharge at Jacksonport. On the 30th of April, 1865, he wedded Miss Dorinda Arnold, a daughter of James and Annie Arnold, and to them have been born seven children, six sons and one daughter: James E., Albert S., Willie M., Philip A., Daniel P., Henry K. and Annie M.

P. H. Jeffery, farmer, Mount Olive, Ark. Mr.

Jeffery is a representative of one of the oldest and most respected families of Arkansas, and was born in Izard County in 1851. His parents, Miles and Sarah (Williams) Jeffery, were natives of Missouri and Arkansas, respectively, the former having been born in Missouri, while on the way to Arkansas, in 1818. His father, Jeohiada Jeffery, came to Arkansas in 1818, settling on White River, near Mount Olive, and was one of the very first settlers of the county. He purchased a little claim, improved it, and accumulated considerable property previous to his death, which occurred sometime in the 50's. His wife was originally Miss Polly Wair, and they reared a large family of honorable men and women, who are scattered throughout Izard County. Jeohiada Jeffery was one of the first justices of the peace of his county after the State was admitted. He was in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans, under Gen. Jackson. Miles Jeffery was reared to farm labor, and was not an educated man, although he had better advantages than most boys at that day. He was married, about 1836, to Miss Williams, and to them were born fifteen children, ten of whom lived to be grown, and eight are now living: Ambrose, Asa, Robert E., Attie, Mary, P. H., Finis E. and R. J., all of whom live in this, Independence and Stone Counties. Miles Jeffery represented Izard County in the legislature two terms before the war, in 1856 and 1858, and also filled the position of sheriff in 1844. He was a strong Democrat, and took an active part in politics. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was an honest, upright citizen, having a host of friends. He died in 1868. The mother died in 1876, at about the age of fifty-five years. She was an excellent woman, firm and decided in her views. P. H. Jeffery, like his father, was reared and educated in this county, although his education was rather neglected, on account of the breaking out of the late war. When eighteen years of age, he started out on his own responsibility, rented land, and tilled the soil for three years. He then purchased a farm of 345 acres, with twenty-five under cultivation, and still owns this tract of land. He now has about fifty acres cultivated, and is deeply

interested in stock raising. His land is on White River, and is excellent for stock raising. By his marriage, which was consummated in 1876, to Miss Carrie E. Perrin, he became the father of five children: Henry E., Frank P., Charles E., Richard R. and Sallie. Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is Democratic in his political views.

John W. Jones, M. D., is one of the oldest and best known physicians in IZARD County, Ark., and was born in Giles County, Tenn., on the 1st of March, 1832. He inherits Welsh blood from his paternal ancestors, his grandfather, Wiley, and his great grandfather, John Jones, having been born in that country. They came to America a short time prior to the Revolutionary War, and John took an active part in that struggle, taking sides with the colonists in their struggle for liberty, serving throughout the entire war as a private. He afterward settled in Virginia, near the North Carolina line, but after these two States were divided his home was found to be on the North Carolina side, and in this State he died near Charlotte in 1807. Wiley Jones and his wife, who was also born in Wales, removed to the State of Tennessee at a very early day, and there he reared his family and engaged in farming, being the owner of a large amount of property, both personal and real. He died in 1827. His son Cebern was born in North Carolina, and in his youth learned the boot and shoe maker's trade, which business he conducted in Nashville from 1863 to 1871, his death occurring in the latter year. He was married, in 1827, to Miss Selina W. Meador, and their marriage was blessed in the birth of four children, John W. and William being the only ones now living, the latter a farmer of Greene County, Mo. The mother's death occurred in 1837, and Mr. Jones took for his second wife Miss Sarah Stephens, their union resulting in the birth of four sons and three daughters: Mary A., the widow of James Cash; Sarah A., Christina, George W., Thomas N., Newton J. and Louis E. Mr. Jones and this wife were divorced, and he espoused his third wife in Nashville, Tenn. He was a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and in his political

views was a Whig. His son, Dr. John W. Jones, was reared to farm life, but lived in the villages of Louisburg and Connersville; receiving his early scholastic advantages in the schools of those places and Jackson College, at Columbia, Tenn., which institution he entered when seventeen years of age, remaining one term. Upon leaving school he learned the harness maker's and saddler's trade, but after following this occupation two years he came to Arkansas in 1855, and settled in Independence County, where he was engaged in teaching school, following this occupation in Polk Bayou, and afterward in Searcy County. During his days of pedagoguing his leisure moments were devoted to the study of medicine with the view to making it his calling through life, and in 1860 he entered upon his practice continuing until the opening of the rebellion, when he joined the Confederate forces as a private, and after serving one month was promoted to the position of assistant surgeon and filled the position three years. He took part in a number of battles, Pea Ridge, Iuka and Corinth being among the number. He was taken prisoner at Port Hudson, but after being kept in captivity for six days he was paroled and returned to Searcy County, Ark., where he again resumed the practice of his profession. In 1865 he located at Evening Shade, and after teaching school for twenty months he again entered upon the practice of medicine, being in partnership with Dr. Hill, but this connection only continued a short time. He moved to near La Crosse in 1868, but in 1873 he came to IZARD County and settled on the old Langston place, where he remained seven years. He purchased his present property at the end of that time, and by adding forty acres now has a farm comprising 100 acres, with about twenty acres under cultivation. Prior to the war, in 1861, he attended the Medical College, of St. Louis, Mo., but owing to some disagreement between Prof. McDowell and some of his German and Irish students the institution was closed. Dr. Jones is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., and in his political views is a Democrat. He was married in October, 1866, to Miss Martha H. Taylor, of IZARD County, and by her is the father of

ten children: Mary F., wife of Robert Guest; John W., Cebern S., James T., Margaret J., Samuel T., Wiley N., Martha C., Nancy A. and George R. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Dr. Jones is a physician of acknowledged merit, and an excellent proof of his ability is shown in the extended territory over which he goes to alleviate the sufferings of the sick.

Prof. Michael Shelby Kennard is principal of the Collegiate Institute at La Crosse, Ark., an institution established by him in 1868, which has become noted as an excellent business training school, and is largely patronized by the best youth of which the State of Arkansas can boast. Prof. Kennard was born in Sumter County, Ala., in 1833, and is the son of George W. Kennard, who was born in Williamson County, Tenn., in 1801, which State he made his home until 1821, at which time he emigrated to Alabama. Up to this date, owing to his services being required on his father's farm, he had received a limited education, but in 1843 he began studying for the Baptist ministry in his adopted State, was ordained in 1847, and in 1852 emigrated to Arkansas, and located in Batesville, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in May, 1864. He was an earnest and faithful minister of the Gospel, and his influence in the Baptist denomination was widely felt. He was a member of the Masonic order for some thirty-five years. He was married in Perry County, Ala., in 1828, to Eliza Hopson, a daughter of Bluford and Nancy Hopson, whose death occurred in Batesville, Ark., in 1860. They had two children: Octavia C. and Michael S. The latter, the subject of this sketch, had the best advantages in obtaining an education that his native State afforded. He graduated with honor at the University of Alabama, in 1852, at the age of nineteen, and some years after received from that institution the degree of A. M. In September, 1852, he was married, in Sumner County, Tenn., to Mary E. Saunders, daughter of Joseph P. and Ellen D. Saunders, of that county. In 1852-53 he was engaged in teaching in Louisiana and Mississippi, part of the time as private tutor in the family of Gen. Minor, of

Natchez, Miss. In 1854 he removed from Mississippi to Arkansas and settled at Batesville, where he spent two years in teaching, in the meantime pursuing the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, but soon abandoned the law to engage in the newspaper business. From 1857 to 1861 he was the editor and proprietor of the Independent Balance, a newspaper published at Batesville. When the war broke out he joined Sweet's Cavalry regiment, and served as adjutant, with the rank of major, and participated in many skirmishes, until January, 1863, when he was severely wounded in the head by a fragment of a shell, at the battle of Arkansas Post, and was made a prisoner of war. At the close of the war he determined to devote the remainder of his life to teaching, and engaged in the work of that profession again, at Batesville, but in 1868 he moved to La Crosse, where, as stated above, he established the Collegiate Institute. He has been principal of the same since that time, with the exception of five years, spent in Bradley County, Ark. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which order he has advanced to the Council, and has filled the offices of Worshipful Master and High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter. In earlier days he was a follower of the Whig party, but since the disruption of that party has been a staunch Democrat. His children are as follows: Mary E., wife of T. B. Childress, of La Crosse, Ark.; George S., who was first married to Miss Maud Cunningham, a daughter of Hon. J. F. Cunningham, but after her death, in 1884, he married Miss Annie Collins, of Van Buren, Ark.; he is a graduate of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Ky., and is now pastor of the Baptist Church at Bentonville; John F., who married Miss Mary Watkins, a daughter of Dr. O. T. Watkins, is engaged in the mercantile business at Fort Smith, Ark.; Ralph E., who married Miss Henry Lee Powell, a daughter of Judge R. H. Powell, of the Fourteenth judicial district, is a druggist at La Crosse; Joseph A. married Miss Carrie W. Hunt, a daughter of Dr. O. T. Hunt, of La Crosse, and Edward L., Ruth and Robert S. are still unmarried.

Dr. J. A. Kerr, physician and surgeon, New-

burg, Ark. Among the younger members of the medical profession in Izard County, Ark., is he whose name heads this sketch, already well established as a physician and surgeon of merit and true worth, and regarded with favor by those older in years and experience. He is a native of this State and county, and is one of nine children, seven now living, born to John and Ann (Mennox) Kerr. The children are named as follows: G. W., resides in Izard County; J. A., Mrs. Mary J. Hays, of this county; Mrs. Indiana Evans, of this county; John M., of this county; T. J., resides in Newburg; Mrs. Maggie Stroud, wife of D. J. Stroud, of this county; Benjamin F., died in 1869 at the age of eleven years, and one that died when quite young. The parents were natives of Ireland, and the father came to America about 1843. He landed in New York, but immediately made his way to Nashville, Tenn., where he remained for seventeen years, and where he was engaged in the carpenter's trade exclusively. He was there married to Miss Mennox, who came over from Ireland when he did, and who settled in Nashville, Tenn. Both he and wife were orphans, and came over from the old country with an old man and his family. In 1860 they settled at Batesville, Independence County, remained there for some time, the father engaging in the carpenter business, and then moved to Izard County, where he still continued his trade up to 1870, after which he embarked in the mercantile business. In 1884 he retired to private life on his farm, and there received his final summons, in 1886, at the age of fifty-six years. Mrs. Kerr still survives and resides on the old homestead. Mr. Kerr was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is still a member. Dr. J. A. Kerr received his education in the public schools of his county until 1880, when he entered the Medical College at Louisville, and attended regularly until 1882, when he graduated. He then returned immediately to Izard County and entered upon the practice of his profession at this place, and his reputation as a physician and surgeon, as well as in private life, is an enviable one. The Doctor is yet a young man, as his birth occurred

in 1857, and he was married in 1882 to Miss Emma Wood, of this county. The fruits of this union have been four children, three now living: Clarence E. (deceased), Neely T., Oscar and Roscoe (twins). Mrs. Kerr was born in 1863, and is the daughter of William and Sarah (Benbrock) Wood, natives of Tennessee, who came to Izard County at an early day. When Dr. Kerr first commenced the practice of medicine his financial resources were rather limited, a horse, saddle and bridle, and a pair of pill bags, filled, completed his outfit. He is now the owner of some 500 acres of land, with about 135 acres under cultivation, and is also the owner of property in Newburg, consisting of house, store-house, office, vacant lots, and, besides, plenty of personal property. He is building on his farm a fine residence, and already has a good barn and out-buildings. The Doctor has made all this within the last ten years, and by energy and perseverance. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically he is Democratic. Mrs. Kerr is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. H. T. King, minister, Melbourne, Ark. This much revered and esteemed gentleman is only one of the many citizens of Izard County, who owe their nativity to Tennessee, where his birth occurred in 1853. He is the son of John A. King, a native of Virginia, who, when a young man, was united in marriage to Miss Dedama Sutton, also a native of the Old Dominion. The parents moved to Tennessee at an early day, and here the father purchased land, which he tilled until 1856, after which he moved to Crittenden County, Ky. He remained in that State for four years, and then settled in Randolph County, Ark., but, not being particularly satisfied, he moved from there to Clay County, Ill., thence to Jefferson County, where his death occurred in 1873, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. King still survives and resides in Baxter County, this State. She is a member of the Christian Church, and a pleasant, agreeable woman. They were the parents of eleven children, four now living: Nancy J., widow of John Welch, is now living in Fulton County, Ark.; Sarah A., wife of G. W. Selph, resides in Baxter County;

Rebecca M., wife of G. W. Lundy, resides in Baxter County, and Rev. H. T. The father of these children was fairly educated, and during his lifetime had accumulated considerable property, the principal part of which was lost during the late unpleasantness between the North and South. Rev. H. T. King acquired but a limited education, as during his boyhood days he only attended one month at school, and this was all the education he received until after his marriage, when he attended school two terms. He is quite studious, and applies himself to his books at home, and is now probably better informed than many who have had every advantage. He expects to attend school during the fall and winter of this year (1889), and is now studying law with a view to making it his profession. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. King commenced life for himself, and at that age was united in marriage to Miss E. E. Taylor, by whom he had six children, five now living: W. C., R. J., Auscar and Oscar (twins), and Mary L. Mrs. King died in 1884, a devout member of the Christian Church. Mr. King took for his second wife Mrs. Mary A. Harlin (Conklin), a widow. She was a member of the Christian Church, and died in 1880, at the age of thirty-seven years. By her first marriage she became the mother of nine children, eight sons now living: James P., W. T., J. H., Joe E., L. D., C. C., J. C. and Frank H. Mr. King moved to Arkansas in 1876, settling in Baxter County, and there remained until 1887, when he moved to this place. He had very little means when first coming to this county, but he is now the owner of a fine residence with some three or four acres of land worth about \$1,000 or \$1,200. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, R. A. M., and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican. He is a minister in the Christian Church, and was ordained in 1881.

K. J. Lacy, blacksmith and farmer, Newburg, Ark., came originally from Tennessee, his birth occurring in 1830. Mr. Lacy has won an enviable reputation as a farmer, and none the less is his reputation established as a first-class blacksmith. His father, Robert Lacy, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1793, and came to Tennessee

about 1813 or 1814, where he was united in marriage to Miss Annie Miller, in about 1816. He was a farmer by pursuit, and was also a minister in the Methodist Church. After remaining in Tennessee until 1861, he settled on White River, in this county, but after a residence there of only one year, moved to Knob Creek, where he purchased a farm. There he closed his eyes to the scenes of the world in 1870. He still continued to preach after coming to this State, and was associated with the American Tract Society for a number of years previous to his death. He was a Democrat in politics. His wife was a native of Georgia, and died in 1870 at the age of seventy-three years. She was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In their family were the following children: W. Mc., Mrs. Mary A., wife of George Bussey; Mrs. L. J., widow of John Bussey; Kibble J. (the subject of this sketch), and James W. The paternal grandparents were from Ireland and England, respectively. The maternal grandfather was a German by birth, and came to this country when a boy. He served during the greater portion of the War for Independence. At the age of twenty years K. J. Lacy began learning the blacksmith trade, and at that age he commenced life for himself, doing journeyman's work in Tennessee for fifteen years. In 1860 he came to Arkansas, and took charge of Col. Black's farm on White River, where he was overseer of the negroes for one year. He then went to Lunenburg, opened a shop, and continued there until 1870. He joined the army in 1862, but was discharged on account of disability. He was conscripted two or three times afterward, but succeeded in being released, and was taken prisoner one time by the United States soldiers, but was soon released by the Confederates. In 1870 he rented a farm from Dr. Watson on White River, and remained there for ten years, when he bought a farm on Knob Creek. At the end of four years he sold out, purchased another farm, improved the same, and built good houses, barns, etc. He made two trades afterward, one for the farm on which Judge Grimmett now lives, and the other for his present property. This farm consists of 100

acres with thirty-five under cultivation, with fair houses, etc. Mr. Lacy has been twice married; first, on the 15th of November, 1853, to Miss Mary E. Hairendon, and four children were the result, three now living: William H., lives in this county; Robert F., James M., and Sarah J., wife of Ole Brown, and lives in this county. Mrs. Lacy died in 1870, and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Lacy's second marriage was to Mrs. Martha A. Womack (Wolds), and two children have been born to them: Laura B. and George T. Mr. and Mrs. Lacy are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Socially he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F., and Encampment of that order. He has filled the office of Worshipful Master in the Masonic fraternity, and nearly all others of this order, and has held the office of N. G. in the I. O. O. F. He is a Democrat.

R. L. Landers, sheriff, Melbourne, Ark. R. L. Landers, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1845, and is the son of George T. and Jane (Browning) Landers, natives, respectively, of North and South Carolina. The parents came to Arkansas in 1851, and settled in IZARD COUNTY, where they reared a family of five children, four now living: Robert L., Nanny J., wife of Guston Rose; Mary T., wife of J. F. Driskill; and G. R., a farmer of this county. The father, George T. Landers, only lived three years after coming to Arkansas. He was Democratic in his political principles. When he came to this State, he brought with him fourteen negroes and considerable money, and was quite successful, financially, after coming here. The mother died in 1885. R. L. Landers was early taught the principles of farm life, and a limited education was obtained in the subscription schools of Tennessee, and IZARD COUNTY, Ark. When seventeen years of age he superintended his father's plantation, and at the age of twenty-one, he commenced life for himself. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company E, Forty-seventh Arkansas Infantry, under Capt. Gibson, and served west of the Mississippi River, until 1864. He was sergeant of his regiment at the time he was discharged. After the war he

commenced tilling the soil, which occupation he followed until 1869, when he was elected sheriff, and held the office until 1875. He then returned to the farm and cultivated the soil until 1881, when he was again elected sheriff, and held this position for one term. In 1886 he was again chosen to discharge the duties of this office, and is the present incumbent. Mr. Landers seems to have a peculiar fitness for this position, and his long service in this capacity has proven that he is surely the right man in the right place. During 1884 and 1885, he served as justice of the peace. By his marriage, which occurred in 1864, to Miss Sarah E. Shannon, were born the following living children: Mary E., wife of A. E. Feltz; W. T., G. R., Frances T. and Rosa L. Mr. Landers is the owner of about 500 acres of land, with 140 acres under cultivation, and also has considerable town property. He is Democratic in his political views, is a Royal Arch Mason, and is also a member of the Odd Fellow order. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

E. G. Landers, merchant, Melbourne, Ark. In publishing an account of the industries and mercantile resources of the town of Melbourne, the house of Mr. Landers' must not be forgotten, as it constitutes a most important factor in the commercial fabric of the town. Mr. Landers was born in Bedford County, Tenn., on the 7th of May, 1846, and came with his parents to Arkansas in 1854. He attended the subscription schools, but only received a limited education, and at the age of twenty-two started out in life for himself, first as a laborer in a gin. He then followed the carpenter's trade for some time, and in 1864 joined the Confederate army, remaining in service until June, 1865, when he surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark. He was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri, in 1864 and 1865, and participated in nearly all the battles fought on the raid. In 1877 he engaged in merchandising at Lunenburg, under the firm title of Landers & Bros., and continued thus until 1880, when his brother sold out and a new partner, S. R. Hinkle, took his place. The firm is now Landers & Co., and do the largest business in the place. They carry a stock of goods

that invoices at about \$10,000 at the least, enjoying an annual trade of about \$40,000. When first starting out in this business the firm had a capital of \$1,500, Mr. Landers putting in \$750. Aside from his flourishing mercantile business, he owns about 400 acres of land and considerable town property. His marriage was consummated in November, 1867, to Miss Martha A. Hinkle, and by her he became the father of six children, five now living: Leanora (wife of William Blair), Robert O. (deceased), Maggie, Effie G., J. H. and Maudie. Mr. and Mrs. Landers, with the two eldest children, are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat in politics. Mrs. Landers is a member of the lady's department of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Odd Fellow's order. Mr. Landers started with very little means, but he is now one of the most successful men of the county. He is the son of Roland and Martha G. (Landers) Landers, natives of North Carolina. The father was born in 1810, and died in 1878, and the mother's birth occurred in 1813, and she died in February, 1884. Roland Landers was coroner of Izard County for several years, and was a cabinet maker by trade, although in his latter years he was engaged in tilling the soil. He accumulated considerable property previous to the war, but was not a slave holder. By his marriage, which occurred in Tennessee, he became the father of these children: Rebecca J. (wife of W. Joe Arnold, of Melbourne), Sarah A. (wife of G. W. Gray), Mary Frances (wife of G. W. Owens), H. B. (farmer), Charlotte T. (wife of T. H. Adams), E. G., Genora D. (wife of W. Z. Craig), George W. (of Batesville), John F. (farmer), and Joe L. (farmer).

Nathan J. Langston is one of the oldest native residents of Izard County, and when his parents, Nathan and Patty (Weir) Langston, made their first settlement in this region, Arkansas was a territory. They came here from their native State of North Carolina in 1814, and Mr. Langston and Col. Stewart erected the first mill in the county, he and four brothers being the ones to build it. They carried the logs on their shoulders, and had the mill completed in six days, and although it was a

very rude construction, and only ground about a bushel of corn a day, yet it was sufficient to supply the demand, as the settlers at that day were very few. Nathan Langston, Sr., was only connected with this mill for about six months, when he turned his attention to farming, at which he was fairly successful, and in early days he also carried the mail for twelve years from Mount Olive, in Izard County, to Thomasville, Mo., a distance of 160 miles, there being only four offices on the entire route. According to Mr. Langston the first post-office in this county was at North Fork, which was also the first county seat. In 1838 it was moved to Calico Rock, afterward to Athens, at the mouth of Piney Bayou, next to Mount Olive, and thence to Melbourne, where it now is. When Mr. Langston first came to Arkansas Batesville consisted of two pole cabins, and from Batesville to the mouth of the Big North Fork there were only five families living on the east side of the river. The west side was inhabited by the Indians, who were very numerous at that time. The first year of his location Mr. Langston had to go to Helena, Ark., for flour, and to Little Rock, Ark., to attend circuit court. He died in 1870, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was married twice, and by his first wife became the father of sixteen children, and by his last, three. Those living are Absalom, Thomas B. and Nathan J., whose name heads this sketch. The latter was born in the year 1830, was reared to a farm life, and at the early age of nineteen years was married to Miss Rachel Adams, who died in 1856, leaving four children, three of whom are living: Alex., Mary, wife of Johnson Holfora, and Matthew R. Mr. Langston married his second wife in 1859, she being a Miss Lucy A. Churchill, and five of their eleven children yet survive: Luvinia J., wife of James Brothers; Dempsia M., Rebecca A., Acenith B. and Albert W. Mr. and Mrs. Langston are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in his political views he is a Democrat. He owns a good farm comprising 120 acres, and has twenty-five acres under cultivation. Among his numerous acquaintances and friends the respect shown him by them is in full keeping with his well-established reputation for honesty of pur-

pose and hospitality. Mr. Langston remembers many interesting facts connected with the early history of this county, which the limited nature of this volume will not admit of insertion.

William Lawrence, farmer, Melbourne, Ark. In the early settlement of IZARD COUNTY, Ark., Mr. Lawrence bore a prominent part in developing and opening the way for civilization and is one of the representative men of the county. He was born in Alabama, in 1823, and is the son of James and Cynthia (Franks) Lawrence, natives of Tennessee. James Lawrence moved to Alabama, in 1822, settling in Marion County, and after remaining there a short time removed to Fayette County, where he remained until 1839. From there he journeyed to Louisiana, entered land and followed farming for about two years, when he moved to IZARD COUNTY, Ark., and settled in Sylamore, now in Stone County. After a residence there of two years, he moved to the western part of the county, where he improved some government land. Two years later he moved to the eastern part of the county and remained there until a short time previous to his death, when he went to live with his son, William Lawrence, and died there in 1859, at the age of sixty-five or seventy years. He had held the office of justice of the peace in the county for four years, and was an excellent citizen. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Tucker, who bore him five children, two sons and three daughters, all living at last accounts. They are named as follows: Martin, Edward, Sarah, Catherine and Mary. His second marriage was to Miss Cynthia Franks, and to them were born nine children, two now living, William and James, who reside in this county. Mrs. Lawrence died in 1865. Both were members of the Baptist Church, and in politics he was a Democrat. William Lawrence was married in his twenty third year, and commenced work for himself by farming on his own land, which he had purchased in the central portion of the county. He sold this farm in 1850 and entered his present property, which he has improved and which consists of 200 acres. He now has about seventy or seventy-five acres of cleared land, all the result of his own efforts, unassisted by any of his family.

In 1862 he joined the Confederate army and served under Gen. Thompson and Capt. C. C. Cook until the close of hostilities, when he returned to his farm. He has been three times married, his first wife being Elizabeth King, whom he led to the altar in 1846, and the fruits of this union were six children, all living: James, G. W., John, Isaac, Thomas and Edward. Mrs. Lawrence died in 1859, a worthy member of the Baptist Church. His second marriage took place in 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Clark, who bore him five children, all living: Henry, Cynthia A., wife of J. W. Freeman; Mary F., at home; Rebecca J., at home, and Walter, also at home. The mother of these children was a member of the Baptist Church, and died in 1879. Mr. Lawrence's third marriage was to Mrs. A. N. Ivins (Bryant), a member of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Baptist Church, belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and in his political views is a staunch Democrat.

Dr. Samuel M. Lewis, farmer and physician of IZARD COUNTY., Ark., was born in Bledsoe County, Tenn., December 14, 1832, his parents, Reason and Patience (Peters) Lewis, being also natives of that State, the former's birth occurring in Bedford County, in 1809. Their union took place in Bledsoe County, and to them were born four sons and five daughters, seven of their family being now alive, and all residents of the State of Tennessee except our subject. The father yet lives in Tennessee, and owns 600 acres of as good land as there is in the State. He is a member of the Baptist Church, as was his wife, who died in 1875. Dr. Samuel M. Lewis, after acquiring a good common school education, entered the Hamilton College with the intention of studying medicine, having chosen that profession as his calling through life. After his marriage, which was celebrated on the 19th of September, 1858, to Miss Margaret Turk, he remained in his native State until 1867, at which time he settled in Maxfield, Sharp County, Ark., but for a long time has been a resident of IZARD COUNTY. He has been very successful in his practice, and has always commanded a large and paying patronage, and occupies an enviable place among the medical

brotherhood of Izard County. In addition to this work he has been engaged in farming, and is now the owner of about 640 acres of land, with about 330 acres under cultivation, of which 150 are in Sharp County. He has shown his approval of secret organizations by becoming a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in this order has held the highest office. He and wife are classed among the worthy citizens of the county, and are consistent members of the Methodist Church. Their children are as follows: Charles W., Henry R., James J., George T., Joseph R., William D., John R., Aque M. and Lora A. Mrs. Lewis is a daughter of George and Malinda Turk, both natives of Tennessee.

Capt. Ransom W. Luther was born in the "Keystone State" in 1837, and is a son of Enoch Luther, whose birth occurred in Sugar Creek, Penn., in 1787. The latter received a limited education, and when quite a youth, learned the carpenter's trade, which occupation he followed for a number of years, then learning the wheelwright's trade. He was married in his native State, in 1807, to Miss Polly Bennett, her father being Elisha Bennett, and to them a large family of seventeen children were born, ten of whom are living at the present time: Roswell, David, Enoch, Elliot, Ransom, Burton, Laura, Mary, Angeline and Adaline. Mr. Luther served in the War of 1812, and after hostilities had ceased, he returned home, and entered a tract of land embracing 160 acres, which he farmed for several years; then erected two large saw-mills and a grist-mill, which have been rebuilt, and are in good condition at the present time. For services rendered in the War of 1812, he received a grant to 160 acres of land in Knox County, Ill., from the government, and at the time of his death, on the old "Luther's Mill Farm," in Pennsylvania, in 1859, he was the owner of 300 acres of land. Capt. Ransom Luther received a good business education in the "Luther's Mill Farm" school, and he has since put the education he acquired in this institution to the best use. He learned the millwright's trade under his father, afterward worked at the carpenter's trade, and in time became a very fine architect, although

in more recent years he has given his attention principally to milling as his chief calling. He is an experienced carpenter and builder, and many evidences of his ability and skill in this direction are to be seen in his native State, Illinois, Iowa and Arkansas. He has always been of an enterprising disposition, and in 1856 started out in life for himself, and moved to the State of Illinois, but two years later went back to his old home, and was married there, in 1859, to Miss Sarah Knapp, a daughter of Charles Knapp, by whom he had one child, Alice. He wedded his second wife, Miss Edna C. Scott, of Cherokee, Iowa, in 1871, and two interesting children, Eugene W. and Maud S., have blessed their union. Capt. Luther removed from the State of Iowa to Benton County, Ark., in 1878, and purchased eighty acres of land near Maysville, which he used as a small cattle ranch. From this place he went to Eureka Springs, in 1880, and erected a neat little cottage on Spring Street, near the Crescent Spring, his place being generally known as "Eagle Cottage," and it is of his own architecture. Here he resided until 1883, when he sold out to Dr. Swartly, of Chicago, for \$2,350. After this the Captain and his family traveled for some months, and visited various places of interest in Missouri, Illinois, Dakota and Arkansas, and in 1884 returned to this State, and located on Lafferty's Creek, six miles west of Barren Fork, where, with his brother-in-law, Mr. Scott, he erected a large saw-mill, which has been of great benefit to the surrounding country. In 1889 he sold his interest to Mr. Scott, and erected a grist-mill and cotton-gin just south of his former place of business, and at the present writing he is preparing to erect a commodious residence, and build a large dam to afford water power for his mill. In 1888 he ginned 150 bales of cotton, and in his new mill he expects to bale at least 300. Capt. Luther is a jovial and hospitable gentleman, a thoroughly capable business man, and is ever ready to assist any good cause, either practically or financially. He approves of secret organizations, and is an active member of the I. O. O. F. His wife and daughter, Alice, are consistent members of the Baptist Church. In 1861, upon the

bursting of the war cloud, which had threatened the country for some time, he enlisted in the infantry, under Col. Dodge, of Pennsylvania, and was in the battles of Williamsburg, Four Oaks, Richmond and Melbourne, and was also in the seven days' retreat at Harrison's Landing. He entered as a private, but for gallant services rendered, he was promoted to the rank of captain. He was honorably discharged, in 1865.

James McCuistion is one of the men of this section who has won life's battles, and by energy and pluck, which are so necessary to success in any pursuit, he has become one of the leading agriculturists of IZARD County. He was born in Jefferson County, East Tenn., in 1815, and is a son of Joseph and Rachel (McGuire) McCuistion, the former's birth occurring in North Carolina, in 1775. In 1789 he removed to Tennessee, with his parents, and in this State received a fair education in the common schools. In 1809 he entered 160 acres of land, and lived on it until 1838, when he sold out and moved to Bays Mountain, where he died, in 1862, being followed to his long home by his wife in 1868, both having been members of the Old Presbyterian Church. The children born to them were Catherine, James and Elizabeth. James' youth was spent in attending the schools of Tennessee, and in 1842 he was married, in Jefferson County, of that State, to Miss Mary Ann, a daughter of John Kimbrough; and Lafayette, Eveline, Rachel A. (who died August 7, 1889), Virginia, Francis (who has been dead some twenty years), Mary E. and Josephine are their children. Mr. McCuistion emigrated from Tennessee to IZARD County, Ark., in 1850, and took up 299 acres of land, of which he has now about fifty-five acres under the plow. His first house was a log cabin, which he has since converted into a comfortable frame residence. His land is devoted to raising cotton, corn and the small grains, and he has plenty of good fruit. He and his wife and children are all members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he has given freely to public institutions for the good of his fellow-men. He has twenty four grandchildren, ten boys and fourteen girls, and two great-grandchildren, both boys.

Alfred N. McNairn was born in Georgia, in 1842, and is one of seven sons and four daughters born to Alfred T. and Prudence (Horton) McNairn, and is a grandson of Edwin Horton. Alfred T. McNairn was born in North Carolina, December 15, 1813, and was reared on a farm, but in 1826 moved to Georgia, where he followed the occupation of farming; he was also engaged in preaching the Gospel, being a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, and there reared his children, whose names are as follows: Larkin H., Spencer B., Edwin B., Joseph U., William L., Alfred N., Alvin C., Martha J., A. L., Eliza M. and Rosa A. Both parents died in the State of Georgia, his death occurring in 1870, and hers in 1868, at the age of fifty-eight years. Alfred N. McNairn emigrated from Georgia to IZARD County, Ark., in 1869, and was here married, in 1872, to Miss Nancy E. Duren, a daughter of James E. Duren. Of the eight children born to them the following are living: Thomas E., Mary L., Francis P. E., Dolores A., Zef R. and Newton A. In 1873 Mr. McNairn purchased eighty acres of woodland, but he now owns 100 acres of good land, with forty-eight acres under cultivation, it being well improved and furnished with one of the finest fruit orchards in this section of the country. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F., and in his political views is a Democrat, and always supports the men and measures of that party. He espoused the cause of the Confederacy during the rebellion, and in 1862 enlisted in the Fifty-second Georgia Infantry, and served until the close of the war, when he surrendered at Kingston, Ga. He was a member of Company I, under Capt. Russell, and was in a number of hard fought battles.

A. A. Marchant, farmer, Melbourne, Ark. Among the leading men of Mill Creek Township none are more prominently identified with the farming and stock raising interests of the same than Mr. Marchant, who by his industry, perseverance and integrity, is considered one of its first-class farmers. He was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1841, and when nineteen years of age started out in life for himself, his first ven-

ture being to hire out to one man as a farm hand for two years. When twenty-one years of age he donned his suit of blue, and enlisted in the First Arkansas Infantry, United States Army, Company C, and served for six months, when he was discharged at St. Louis, Mo., in December, 1863. After this he drove a team for the government, and acted as guide until 1864, when he enlisted in the Forty-eighth Missouri, Company E, for twelve months, and served only nine months, when he was discharged again at St. Louis, on the 1st of July, 1865. At the close of the war he was at Chicago, Ill., guarding the prisoners. After cessation of hostilities he came home and engaged in farming, which he followed on rented land until 1871, when he bought land in Baxter County. He only remained on this land one year, but continued in the county until 1874, when he moved to Izard County, and, in 1879, bought his present property consisting of 163 acres, with about 100 acres under cultivation. At the close of the war he had only about \$50 or \$60 in money, and not a horse, hog or cow. On the 16th of July, 1865, he wedded Miss Amanda F. Dixon, a native of Izard County, although they were married in Miller County, Mo. They became the parents of these children: W. B., lives in the Choctaw Nation; T. J. (deceased); J. W., at home; Rufus, at home, and Minnie M. Mr. Marchant is a member of the I. O. O. F., is a member of the Christian Church, and is a Republican in his political views. Mrs. Marchant belongs to the Baptist Church. The parents of Mr. Marchant, W. B. and Nancy (Byler) Marchant, were natives of Alabama and Tennessee, respectively. After reaching manhood W. B. Marchant went to Tennessee, but left that State in 1850, and came on a flat-boat to Napoleon, thence by steamer to Little Rock, and from there with teams over-land to Izard County. He settled on Hidden Creek, bought an improved piece of land and there resided for six years. He then sold out and bought a farm close to where Melbourne now is, remaining there only two years, when he traded his farm for one close to Calico Rock, in Izard County. In 1862 he joined the United States Army, and was sent to St. Louis, where he

died in the hospital. He was married three times; first, to Susan Cox, who bore him four children, three living: W. B., Minerva and T. J. After her death, Mr. Marchant married Miss Nancy Byler, mother of the subject of this sketch. Three children were born to this marriage, only one, A. A., now living. Mrs. Marchant died in 1844, at the age of twenty-eight years. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. In 1845 Mr. Marchant married Miss Ena Taylor, of Tennessee, and by her became the father of nine children, eight now living: W. S., Richard E., Mary T., Silas A., Joseph E., Martin B., Susan A. and A. M. The oldest child, Martha, was killed on the road from Little Rock to Melbourne, having accidentally fallen out of the wagon, by which she was run over. This was in 1850, and she was buried in White County. Mr. Marchant was an old line Whig, but was not active in politics. He was once a member of the Know-Nothing party, was a member of the Baptist Church, and at one time was constable of Rocky Bayou. His last wife still resides near Calico Rock, and is a member of the Baptist Church. The maternal grandfather of A. A. Marchant, John Byler, was a private in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans. He died about 1871, at the age of eighty-five years.

T. J. Mathews is a merchant and farmer, residing at Calico Rock, and was born in Benton County, Tenn., being a son of Capt. R. C. and Nancy (Migell) Mathews, who were also Tennesseans, and came to the State of Arkansas in 1860, settling in Izard County. Capt. Mathews embarked in merchandising in the house in which his son T. J. is now doing business, and he was also engaged in farming. In the spring of 1861 he moved to Pineville, where he conducted a general store for about one year, then joined the Confederate army, and was elected captain of his company. After serving for one year, he was taken sick and returned home, and here continued during the remainder of the war. After the cessation of hostilities, he again embarked in merchandising, and continued this occupation with success for twelve or thirteen years, when he sold out to his



Yours. obt. gr.

Elliot Stetson

(DECEASED)

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS

son, S. E. Mathews, and turned his attention to farming and stock raising, on the property where he now lives. His business ventures have been attended with good results, and the property he now owns has all been acquired since the war, as his losses during that time were very heavy. He was married about 1835, and his children's names are as follows: Margaret E., wife of W. McNeil; S. E., a merchant of Pineville; Clarissa E., wife of Dr. J. A. Schanks; Mary A., wife of Rufus P. Jones; and T. J., the subject of this memoir. Mrs. Mathews died in March, 1879, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for many years, her death occurring on her birthday, at the age of sixty years. Mr. Mathews is a Democrat, and belongs to the F. & A. M. T. J. Mathew's birth occurred on the 6th of September, 1855, and his early education was received in the schools of La Crosse, Prof. M. Shelby Kennard being his instructor, and at the age of twenty-five years he began life for himself as a merchant, this being the occupation to which he was reared. He has continued to follow this business up to the present time, and has been remarkably successful, for, on starting for himself in 1880, his stock of goods amounted to \$160, and his annual sales now aggregate between \$12,000 and \$16,000, and he has an excellent tract of land, amounting to 538 acres, with nearly 164 acres under cultivation, all of which he has earned by good business management and industry, since the above-given date, and with the aid and assistance of his worthy wife. Her maiden name was Mollie Wood, their union taking place on the 30th of October, 1879, and they have an interesting little family of four children: Henry H., born October 4, 1880; Shelby S., born December 15, 1882; Troy G., born February 3, 1885; and Winford F., born May 23, 1887. Mrs. Mathews was born in IZARD COUNTY, on the 28th of November, 1863, and she and Mr. Mathews are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he belongs to the F. & A. M., and is a Democrat politically.

Dr. R. H. Morton, Franklin, Ark. Dr. Morton is one of the oldest practitioners of Franklin Township, and one of the oldest in the county.

He owes his nativity to Bedford County, Tenn., and is the son of Jacob and Annie (Fisher) Morton, natives of North Carolina. Jacob Morton received an average education in his native State, and came to Tennessee at an early date. He purchased a farm in Bedford County, and was one of the first settlers of Shelbyville. In connection with farming he also carried on the blacksmith trade, but his principal occupation was tilling the soil, which he gave his attention until his death in 1857. He was married in Tennessee, and he and wife commenced housekeeping on Duck River, where they reared a large family of children, eight now living: Minerva, wife of B. F. Whitworth; Sophronia (deceased) was the wife of Michael Shofner; G. W. C. (deceased), whose family resides in Bedford County, Tenn.; Daniel C. resides in Coffee County, Tenn.; Nancy, wife of Edward Whitworth; Christina, wife of W. Tune; Emily, wife of Newton Neal; Ann, wife of B. F. Smawling. D. E. resides in Bedford County, Tenn.; Dr. R. H., Jessie E., wife of T. N. Smith; Elijah A. resides in Bedford County, Tenn., and Martha (deceased), wife of T. N. Smith. The father of these children served in the War of 1812, as a private, and participated in the battle of New Orleans. Mrs. Morton died about 1869. Both were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Morton took an active interest in politics, and was a very strong supporter of Old Hickory. Dr. R. H. Morton divided his time in early youth between assisting on the farm and in attending the free and subscription schools of Tennessee, where he received a good English education. He attended medical lectures at Nashville, Tenn., in 1856 and 1857, and opened his first office at Poplin's Cross Roads, where he practiced for two years previous to graduating. He was then located in Missouri, from 1858 to 1861 (Texas County). In the spring of the last mentioned year he served in the Confederate service as surgeon, and thus continued until 1863, when he resigned and located in IZARD COUNTY, where he has since resided. He graduated at the American Medical College, at St. Louis, in 1878, and is the oldest practicing physician in the county. He has almost abandoned the prac

tice of his profession in late years, and is now interested in agricultural pursuits. The Doctor was married in September, 1857, to Miss Emma A. Nichols, of Tenn., but they have never had any children. He is quite well fixed financially, and enjoys life to the fullest extent. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been Treasurer of the former lodge, holding the position of Vice Grand Commander, and others in the latter lodge. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never been an office seeker. He is a member of the Christian Church. The Doctor owns considerable land, and has on his home place about seventy-five acres under cultivation. He has good barns, outbuildings, etc. His residence is one of the finest in the county, and there he entertains his friends in the social pleasant manner peculiar to him, and the stranger also meets with a ready welcome from the Doctor and his agreeable wife. Although children were denied their union, the Doctor and wife have reared several who were left orphans.

Jacob Mosier, Sr., was born on the Potomac River, in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1821. His father, Barnett M. Mosier, was also a native of that State, his birth occurring in 1799, and was married there to Margaret, a daughter of Corb. Gobble, their union taking place when he was eighteen years of age. In 1832 he removed with his family to Independence County, Ark., and purchased and entered land there to the amount of 320 acres, which land he was engaged in farming up to the time of his death, in 1864. His children are: Mary J., Allen B., George W., Henry A., Jacob and Jack. Jacob Mosier removed to Arkansas with his parents, and on his father's farm, in Independence County, he learned the details of farm work, which occupation has received his attention up to the present time. He is one of the leading husbandmen of this vicinity, and has 250 acres of well improved and well cultivated land. He was one of the pioneers of the State, and during its early history he carried the surveyor's chain through this section, this being some fifty years ago. He is one of the hard-working men of Izard County, and owing to his many worthy characteris-

tics, chief among which may be mentioned his generosity and honesty, he is respected and esteemed by all. In 1854 he took a trip to California. He was married, in 1846, to Miss Melissa A. Romenor, by whom he has a family of seven children: Mary J., William H., Jacob, Charles M., Cordelia, Sarah A. and Martha. Mr. Mosier and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F.

James H. Mullins was born in the "Old Dominion," on the 18th of March, 1839, and is a son of Hiram R. Mullins, who was born in North Carolina, in 1794, and was educated in that State. He moved to Tennessee in 1815, and was there married to Nancy Singleton, a native of Virginia, and to their union eleven children were born, six of whom are living, three being residents of Arkansas and three of Kentucky. The father was one of the honest sons of the soil, and upon his death, in 1850, was the owner of 220 acres of productive and valuable land. His wife died in Arkansas, August 13, 1886, both having been members of the Methodist Church, and he a member of the Masonic lodge. James H. Mullins was educated in Tennessee, near Tazewell, but being of an energetic and enterprising disposition he determined to seek his fortune in what he considered a more favorable locality, and accordingly, in 1863, moved to the State of Arkansas and engaged in business for himself, his capital consisting of a span of horses and the energy and pluck which nature had bestowed upon him. He immediately engaged in farming, and that he has been successful is shown when the fact is mentioned that he owns 250 acres of land, with about 125 acres under cultivation. Notwithstanding that he was severely wounded in the left wrist, in the year 1862, at the battle of Oak Hill, being left a cripple for life, he has succeeded far beyond his expectations, and can look back over a useful and well spent life. He and wife, whose maiden name was Minerva King, and whom he married on the 23d of June, 1863, are worthy and consistent members of the Baptist Church, and both are liberal contributors to all charitable and other worthy enterprises. He is a Mason, has been postmaster of Evening Shade for three

years, constable two years, and deputy sheriff six months. His children are: Eliza A. (Mrs. T. D. Starkey), Albert F., Hiram R., Josephine, Robert C., Nancy M., Sarah R. and William C. In the late war Mr. Mullins served from 1862 till November, 1864, under Col. Greene.

William S. Nail was born in Lawrence County, Tenn., in 1820, and his father, Archie, was a native of Alabama, but was married in Tennessee to Miss Morrow, by whom he reared a family of four children: William, Franklin, Thomas and Mary A. Archie Nail was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in the State of Tennessee, in 1830, he having followed the occupation of farming and blacksmithing all his life. William S. Nail learned these occupations of his father, and in addition to farm work, which has always received his attention, he has been faithful to the hammer and anvil also. In 1845 he removed from Tennessee to Mississippi, and was there engaged in blacksmithing until 1856, when he came to Independence County (now IZARD County), Ark., and purchased land to the amount of 120 acres, and in 1867 built a cotton-gin on this farm which has been in operation ever since. His land now comprises 280 acres, seventy-five being in a tillable condition, and a portion of his mountainous land is underlaid with valuable minerals. He raises cotton, corn, and small grains on his cultivated lands, and is acknowledged by all to be one of the most reliable and enterprising citizens of Lafferty Township. In 1840 he was married to Miss Melinda, the daughter of Thomas Williamson, of Mississippi, and of eight children born to them, the following are living: Thomas, Mary E., Catherine F. and Charley L. Mr. Nail belongs to the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas A. Nail is one of the industrious farmers and law-abiding citizens of IZARD County, Ark., and has a good farm of 160 acres, which he has acquired by his own energy and good management since the close of the Civil War. His property is located on Lafferty's Creek, and is considered very valuable, as it is underlaid with mineral ore in paying quantities. Twenty-five acres are under

the plow, and are in an exceedingly fertile condition. Mr. Nail was born in the State of Mississippi, in 1842, and at the early age of eighteen years he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Sallie Brown, a daughter of Levi Brown, of IZARD County. To them were born a family of three children: William A., Mary F. and Charles F. When the Civil War broke out he, in 1862, joined the cavalry under Capt. George W. Rutherford, now of Independence County, Ark., and was in many important engagements during his service. He surrendered at Jacksonport and returned home, and has since given his attention to farming with the above mentioned results. He is a son of William S. Nail, whose sketch precedes this.

Joel D. Patterson has been familiar with farm work from his earliest youth, and is now ranked among the prosperous farmers of IZARD County. He was born in North Carolina in 1826, and is a son of David and Mecca (Holder) Patterson, who were also born in the "Old North State." In 1846 David Patterson removed to Kentucky, where he engaged in farming, having previously worked at house carpentering and cabinet making in his native State. He was also married there in 1825, and to him and wife were born eight children, five of whom are living: J. D., Caroline, wife of La Fayette Wright, of Kentucky; Susan, wife of M. V. Belma, of Kentucky; Francis M., a blacksmith, also residing in Kentucky, and Mary, wife of C. C. Aslworth, of Tennessee. Mr. Patterson volunteered, but did not serve in the War of 1812. He died on the 16th of May, 1855, at the age of sixty six years, followed to his long home by his wife in 1883, her death occurring at the age of seventy-eight years. They were members of the Baptist Church, and were worthy and honored citizens. Joel D. Patterson attended the common schools of North Carolina, and, after his removal to Kentucky with his parents, he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, with the exception of two years, when he worked in a wagon shop. In 1859 he moved to IZARD County, Ark., and entered 160 acres of land near the town of Philadelphia, where he resided two years, then, upon the opening of the Civil War, he returned to Ken

tucky, where his attention was given to farming for four years. He then came back to his farm in Izard County, but about two years later traded it for another place, but also disposed of this at the end of two years. He then purchased and has since resided on his present farm (which amounts to 277 acres, with eighty acres improved, with good buildings and under cultivation), with the exception of about twenty months, when he resided in Fulton County. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Miranda Egbert, of Kentucky, and five of their eight children are now living: James R., who is now residing in Smithville, Ark., but expects soon to go to Texas; Joel B., residing in Indian Territory; Francis L., Marcus L. and Hiram E. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat politically, and is decidedly in favor of all movements which promise to benefit the community in which he resides.

E. S. Pearson is a member of the mercantile firm of Sanders & Pearson, of Oxford, Ark., and also of F. W. Pearson & Co., of Thayer, Mo., both of whom carry a varied assortment of goods, which can not fail to satisfy every want of their patrons. He was born in McMinn County, Tenn., in 1829, and is a son of Edmond and Cynthia E. (Hardwick), natives of South Carolina and Alabama, respectively. The father removed to Tennessee in 1824, where he farmed, in connection with preaching the Gospel, and for ten years he was an elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1832 he settled in Jackson County, Ala., but he afterward moved to Talladega County, where he died in the fall of 1847, at the age of fifty-two years, having been a minister of the Gospel for twenty-eight years. He and wife became the parents of the following children: Charles D. (who died, leaving a family in Texas), F. A. (deceased, left a family in Mississippi), B. T., F. C. (a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, residing in Texas), F. C. (also a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Texas, besides engaged in farming), Martha C. (wife of Marion Simmons, of this county), Cynthia E. (the deceased wife of Carroll White, her family residing in Mississippi), Mary C. (wife of D. B. White, of

Texas), Watson H. (a Methodist minister, residing in Izard County), and W. W. (deceased, was also a minister of the Methodist Church, and died in Mississippi, in 1871). E. S. Pearson was reared on a farm, and educated in the schools of Alabama. Upon reaching the age of twenty-one years he began farming on land which he owned, but this work he gave up, on the breaking out of the war, to enlist in the Confederate service. He joined Company F, under Gen. Forrest, and served as his commissary for three years, and, in 1865, surrendered at Corinth, Miss. He then returned to Mississippi, where he had located in 1850, and began farming and merchandising at Houston, but, four years later, he moved to Lee County, and engaged in farming. He took up his abode in the State of Arkansas, in 1869, and, after residing for some time on a farm of 400 acres, he sold out and went to Newburg, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for three years. From that time until 1880 he again farmed, and then followed merchandising once more. He sold this establishment to Garner & Richardson, and up to March, 1889, his attention was given to agriculture alone. He has since followed merchandising, and has also managed his farm of sixty-five acres. His home place is also under cultivation, and in the two enterprises to which he has given the most of his attention he has met with flattering success, and, besides the income which he derives from his farm, the sales in his mercantile establishment will amount to about \$12,000. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Ellen Morris, of Pontotoc County, Miss., and by her he became the father of eleven children, seven of whom are living: C. Elizabeth (wife of John M. Smith, of Polk County, Mo.), F. W. (a merchant at Thayer, Mo.), Alice M. (wife of Joseph Harklerood, a farmer of Fulton County, Ark.), Mary E. (wife of Jasper Rader, of Fulton County), Emma (wife of W. Martin, a farmer of Izard County), Thomas W. and Josie L. (the latter two at home with their father). Adolphus L., the eldest child, died in 1883 (he wedded the daughter of Judge Hunter, of Fulton County); W. W. died in his twenty-third year, in 1876, and two died in infancy. Mr. Pearson was

called upon to mourn the death of his wife in 1879, she having been an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and, in 1880, he wedded Mrs. Sarah J. (Hancock) McCollough, a daughter of Joel and Sarah (Hall) Hancock, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and South Carolina. Mrs. Pearson was reared in Ohio, to which State her father was taken when he was a small boy, and from this State her father enlisted in the War of 1812. He was a farmer, and he and wife were the parents of the children whose names are here given: Robert T. (of Ohio), L. B., J. K., J. H., J. B., J. R., Harriet (wife of Ezra Clark, of Indiana), and Sarah J. (Mrs. Pearson). Mr. Hancock died in 1863, and his wife in 1875, both being earnest members of the United Presbyterian Church at the time of their deaths. Mrs. Pearson was first married, in 1848, to Aaron Michael, in Ohio, soon afterward emigrating to Arkansas, and settling in Jackson County, where Mr. Michael died, in 1857. In 1874 Mrs. Michael was united in marriage with William McCollough, who died in 1878. He was a Confederate soldier, and was with Price on his last raid through Missouri. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and belonged to the A. F. & A. M. Since 1884 Mr. Pearson has been a licensed minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, with which church he united in 1880. While residing in Mississippi, in 1868, he became a licensed minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Democrat. Mrs. Pearson has in her possession a bed-spread, with a double-woven top, in blue and white, and on the under side is the year (1837) in which it was woven, and also the name of the weaver, she having herself spun the thread, of which the bed-spread was made, when a girl.

James Perrin is one of the wealthy agriculturists of this region, and at the present time is the owner of a fine tract of land consisting of 900 acres, of which there are about 100 acres under cultivation, all being the result of his energy, determination and attention to details. He was born in Lexington, Ky., December 1, 1844, but was educated in Independence County, Ark., to which place his parents moved at an early date. He was

there also married, his wife being a Miss Ellen Street, and a daughter of William and Anna Street, their nuptials being celebrated on the 2d of March, 1869, at Batesville. To them were born four sons and three daughters, the following of whom are living: Jessamine, Claud B., Horace, and William F., all residing at home. During the rebellion Mr. Perrin served in the Third Arkansas Cavalry from 1862 to 1865, the first hard battle in which he participated being at Helena. After his return home he engaged in grist-milling, and now in addition to his farm work he is furnishing railroad timber supplies, such as telegraph poles and ties. He and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church and are worthy and honored citizens of the county. He is one of three surviving members of a family of two sons and three daughters born to the marriage of David Perrin and Nancy M. Baldwin, the former a native of Michigan, born in 1786. He was also educated in that State, but moved to Ohio, and was there married, his wife being a sister of Rev. S. D. Baldwin, who was the author of the "Baldwin's Prophecy," and was pastor of the McKendry Church at Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Perrin was a millwright by trade, and was a member of the Masonic lodge, and at the time of his death, on the 2d of April, 1869, he was buried with Masonic honors in the cemetery at Batesville. He removed from the State of Indiana, where he had resided for some time, to Arkansas, in 1850, settling near Batesville, where he erected the first bridge ever built over Polk Bayou. His wife died May 28, 1877, both being members of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

Judge R. H. Powell, Melbourne, Ark., is one of whom it can be said:

"With an equal scale

He weighs the affairs betwixt man and man."

He is a prominent man of Northern Arkansas, and judge of the district in which he resides. His birth occurred in Sussex County, Va., on the 8th of April, 1827, and he is the son of Thomas P. and Jane P. (Roland) Powell, both natives of the Old Dominion, the former born in 1803 and the latter in 1806. The father was of Welsh descent, and was reared and married in his native State. He

moved to Tennessee in 1832, settling in Bedford County, and was a very successful tiller of the soil, being the owner of about thirty negroes, and some fifteen or twenty field hands. He was a Whig, and a very decided partisan, although he never held office. He split off from the Democratic party in 1834 and joined with the Clay faction. His first Whig vote was cast for Hugh L. White and Baily Peyton. He bade a final adieu to this world in 1853, and died as he had lived, an honored, upright citizen, one universally respected. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which his wife was also a member. She died in 1840 or 1841. To their marriage, which occurred in 1824, were born nine children, all of whom lived to maturity, and eight still survive: Dr. R. J. (resides in Izard County), R. H. (subject), Mary A. (wife of Dan Morten, and makes her home in Tennessee), Martha H. (wife of J. W. Nailer, resides in Tennessee), Margaret V. (wife of S. H. Winston, resides in Stone County, Ark.), Miranda (wife of James McCuiston, resides in Izard County), W. S. (deceased), Sarah J. (widow of Dr. David Deason, resides in Tennessee), and Harriet T. (wife of Town Scruggs, resides at Bell Buckle, Tenn.). The paternal grandfather of these children, Robert Powell, was a native of Virginia, and was a boy at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, but was present on that auspicious occasion. The youth of Judge R. H. Powell was passed in laboring on his father's farm and in attending the common subscription schools. When twenty-one years of age he entered the Salem Academy, remained there but three or four months and then engaged in teaching school, which profession he followed until about twenty-eight years of age. He then attended law school at Lebanon, Tenn., under Judge Abram Caruthers and Judge Greene, and after passing a very rigid examination received his license. He subsequently commenced practicing at Louisburg, Marshall County, Tenn. (1855), and there remained until 1860, being first a partner of Gideon B. Black, of Tennessee, and later a partner of James H. Thomas, of Columbia. In 1860 he came to Batesville, Ark., remained there but a short time, and then moved

to Izard County, in 1861. He was first married to Miss Jane Temple, in June, 1849, and the fruits of this union were six children, who lived to be grown: Dr. Dempsey T. (resides at Thayer, Mo., and is an assistant surgeon of the Kansas & Missouri Railroad), Robert T. (attorney at Greenwood, Ark.), Nancy J., Mary W. (wife of John W. Woods, who is an attorney in Melbourne), Henry Lee (wife of Ewing Kennard, who is a druggist at La Crosse), and William W. (an attorney). In 1862 Judge Powell joined Company B, Freeman's battalion, Shaler's company, and, although entering the ranks as a private, he was afterward elected by his company to the position of first lieutenant, in which capacity he served until December, 1863. He was taken prisoner near Batesville, and was sent to Little Rock, Ark. At the time he was taken prisoner he had been assigned to duty as commissary and quartermaster, by Gen. Price, and had in his possession some valuable papers and about \$1,500. The United States forces secured the papers but failed to get the money. Mrs. Montgomery (sister of Capt. James Rutherford, of Batesville) managed to slip the money from the outside pocket of his overshirt, and sent it to Col. Freeman. After being sent to Little Rock, he was shortly afterward removed to St. Louis and quartered in the McDowell College, in February, 1864. The following April he was removed to Johnson's Island, and was there retained until the 9th of January, 1865. On the 29th of the following month he was exchanged and then came home on a sixty days' leave of absence, and had started back to rejoin his command, when he heard of Gen. Lee's surrender. He surrendered at Jacksonport on the 5th of June, 1865, and after returning home engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he continued until 1866. He then began practicing his profession in this and surrounding counties. In 1862 Judge Powell was elected to represent his county in the legislature, and this was the first legislature that met after the secession of the State. In 1866 he was elected judge of this, then the Seventh circuit, and served until after the reconstruction of 1868, when he was disfranchised. From 1868 to 1874 he was interested

in mercantile pursuits, and followed this business in La Crosse, Lunenburg and Newburg, Izard County, and at Paraquet Bluff, Independence County. He lost his wife in 1870. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1873 the Judge wedded Mrs. Harriet Herbert (*nee* Harris), and two children were the result of this union, both of whom died while small. Mrs. Powell died in 1876. She was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Judge Powell was again married in 1878 to Mrs. Elizabeth Davidson, widow of Dr. Davidson. Her maiden name was Gardner, and she was a native of Tennessee. Two children were born to the last union: Guy and Ruth H. In 1874 Judge Powell attended strictly to the practice of his profession, and for four years remained thus engaged. In 1878 he was elected judge of the Third circuit, and filled that position until 1887, when there was a division in the circuit, and he was placed in charge of the Fourteenth judicial circuit. He has been judge ever since 1878 (now twelve years) without any intermission, and his term expires in 1890. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge, R. A. C., and Council, and is also a Knight Templar. He is a straight Democrat in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

William M. Ray removed from his native State of Tennessee (he being a native of Bedford County, born in 1828), to Independence County, Ark., in 1858, and purchased and entered the land on which he is now residing, which comprises 360 acres, 100 acres being under cultivation. The tillable portion of his land he devotes principally to cotton, corn and small grain, and the manner in which he conducts his farm shows him to be well posted on all matters pertaining to the work. He was reared, educated and married in his native State, the latter event taking place in 1850, and being to Miss Nancy J. Holland, a daughter of William Holland. Seven of their nine children survive: Alexander, Joseph R., George F., Sarah J., James, William M. and Dorinda. Mr. and Mrs. Ray are members of the Christian Church, and he is an active member of the I. O. O. F. During the Civil War he

espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and served in the infantry and cavalry for about six months during 1862. His parents, Alexander and Isabella (Scott) Ray, were born in North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, and were married in the latter State, in 1816, to which State he came with his parents, when near twenty-six years of age. He was badly crippled when about twenty years of age by white swelling, but notwithstanding this drawback he became quite well-to-do, and was the owner of 240 acres of land in Tennessee. Of the seven children born to himself and wife, only one is now living, William M., our subject. He died in Tennessee, July 30, 1856, his wife, who was a daughter of John Scott, of Tennessee, dying at the age of thirty-five years.

T. H. Ray is a Tennessean, born in Wayne County on the 16th of March, 1849, his father, E. W. Ray, being born in Warren County of that State, in 1812. He was reared, educated and married there, the latter event being to Miss Elizabeth Ford of the same State. Of four sons born to them, two are still living, and both reside in the State of Arkansas. E. W. Ray was a fairly successful agriculturist, and died in the "Lone Star State" in 1881, his wife having died in Tennessee in 1855. Mr. Ray moved from Tennessee to Arkansas in 1866, and at the time of his death and that of his wife they were members of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, respectively. T. H. Ray was educated in Flat Woods, Tenn., but after reaching manhood was married in the State of Arkansas to Miss Sarah A. Moser, she being a native of the State, and their union was consummated on April 11, 1869. Of a family of seven sons and three daughters born to them, there are but six children living, all of whom reside at home: Mary F., Ida T., Henry J., Oscar H., Lemon B. and Delbert A. Mr. Ray has been engaged in the occupation of farming from earliest boyhood, learning the details of the work from his father, who was an enterprising agriculturist. He owns an excellent farm in Dry Town Township, comprising 124 acres, of which about ninety are under cultivation. He has always been found ready and willing to support enterprises of a worthy character,

and as a citizen and neighbor, is highly esteemed and respected. His wife is a communicant in the Presbyterian Church.

K. W. Rector, farmer, Arkansas. No worthy reference to agricultural affairs of this county would be complete without mention of Mr. Rector, among others engaged in tilling the soil, for, although young in years, he has already attained an enviable position in the ranks of the farmers. He owes his nativity to Izard County, his birth occurring on the farm where he now resides, in 1858, and he is the son of J. W. and Ann E. (Cooper) Rector, natives of Kentucky. J. W. Rector came to Arkansas in 1852, settled in Izard County, on the place where his son, K. W., now resides, and tilled the soil for many years. He was at one time surveyor of the county. During the late war he was a lieutenant in Capt. Cook's company, and served four years, participating in a number of battles on the east side of the Mississippi River, where he was on duty a part of the time. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., on the 5th of June, 1865, after which he immediately came home, and engaged in farming to replenish his fortune, nearly all of which had been lost during the war. He owned, at the breaking out of strife, quite a number of negroes, and a large number of stock of all kinds, which he lost. He was also the owner of about 800 acres of land. This was a very thinly settled country when he first located here, and he suffered many inconveniences, his nearest neighbor being about five or six miles distant, and the nearest mill ten miles away. After the war he filled the office of supervisor, or county judge, which position he occupied only one term. He was married in 1850, and to him and wife were born nine children, eight now living: J. M. (resides in this county), Mrs. Mary Richardson, G. S. (resides in this county), Miss Ellen J. (resides in Van Buren County), K. W., Mrs. Sarah E. Sheid (resides in Texas), J. L. (resides in this county), Nancy E. (makes her home with her father, in Texas) and Joseph I. (with his father). J. W. Rector moved to Texas in January, 1885, and bought land in Palo Pinto County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are

members of the Baptist Church. He was born on the 3d of December, 1826, and Mrs. Rector was born on the 30th of August, 1830. Both are enjoying good health, and bid fair to live many years. At the age of twenty-one years K. W. Rector began life for himself by farming, and this occupation he has since followed. He was married, on the 25th of September, 1879, to Miss Martha C. Bigham, of this county, and they are the parents of five children: Margaret E., born September 12, 1880; Samuel B., born September 15, 1882; Effie J., born March 8, 1884; Joseph L., born March 3, 1886, and Rufus S., born September 5, 1888. Mr. Rector started life with little capital, but with the assistance of his life companion is now the owner of about 400 acres of land in one tract, and with fifty or sixty in another, considerable stock, and is one of the leading farmers of the county. He has about 145 acres under cultivation, with good buildings, outhouses, etc. Mrs. Rector is the daughter of Samuel and Susanah (Woods) Bigham, natives of Tennessee, who came to this county at an early day, and here reared a family of four children, three now living: James W., Mary B., Mrs. Martha Rector (wife of the subject of this sketch), Ursulla C. (wife of Rufus Landers). Mr. Bigham was killed during Gen. Price's raid through Missouri, in 1864. He was a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. Bigham was married the second time, in 1867, to Joseph H. Russell [see sketch]. Mr. and Mrs. Rector are both church members, he a member of the Baptist Church, and she of the Christian. In politics, he is Democratic. Mr. Rector is a man who is in favor of all public improvements, and is deeply interested in educational matters.

William S. Richardson is one of the oldest pioneers of Izard County, and was born in Crawford County, Mo., in 1828, being a son of Joshua and Mary (Stafford) Richardson, who were from the State of Maine. The father removed to Missouri about 1816, and entered land in Crawford County, the country at that time being in a very wild and unsettled condition and thinly inhabited. Here he was married in 1827, and made his home until 1844, when he moved to the farm in New Hope

Township, Izard County, Ark., on which his son, William S., is now residing, and here he passed away in 1873, at the age of seventy-three years, his wife having died in Missouri in 1836. Of six children born to this union only William S. is now living, and after the mother's death Mr. Richardson married a second time, his wife being a Mrs. Sarah Romine (*nee* Barley), who bore him eleven children, the following of whom are living: Alex., James C., Francis R., Martha (wife of James Stubblefield), Nancy (wife of James Smith), Sarah (wife of Richard White), and Wilmoth (wife of John Smith). The mother of these children died in 1872, and both she and the first Mrs. Richardson were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, although Mr. Richardson was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. William S. Richardson was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Izard County, and after attaining his majority he began farming for himself on his own land in Izard County. When the war broke out he dropped his farming implements to engage in the struggle between the North and South, and joined the Union forces at Rolla, Mo., enlisting in Company G, Phelps' regiment of Missouri Volunteers, and at the end of six months entered the Missouri State service for six months. In 1865 he returned to the State of Arkansas, and after serving for some time as first lieutenant of his company, he was promoted to the rank of captain, and held this office until his company was disbanded. He was at the battle of Pea Ridge, and at this engagement had a brother killed. After the war he served as courier for the Freedmen's Bureau, in Izard County, for some time. After his return home he found nothing left to show for his early toil, except his land, all his personal property having been destroyed, but he immediately resumed his farming operations, and has since increased his acreage from 160 to 270, a large portion of which he has under cultivation. He is a Republican in his political views, and is a liberal contributor to all charitable enterprises, educational and otherwise, and he belongs to the A. F. & A. M. He and wife, whom he married in 1851, and whose maiden name was Elizabeth Wells, are

members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and of a family of twelve children born to them they have reared five: Alex. S., Fannie J. (wife of John Largeant), Ellen, Emma, Nettie V., Catherine (the deceased wife of James B. Byrd), and Martha (the deceased wife of John Fuller).

Joab M. Rodgers, a prosperous farmer of this region, was born in Georgia, in 1854, and is a son of Avery Rodgers who was a Tennessean, and a farmer by occupation. The latter was married to Miss Polly A. McCullum, a daughter of Joab McCullum, their union taking place about 1840, and to their marriage the following children have been born: William, John B., Mary A., Sallie E. and Joab M. Avery Rodgers enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, serving in the infantry, and was killed in 1863. In 1867 his wife married William Anderson, of Georgia, by whom she became the mother of three children: Hardy L., Doney and Clinton, and in 1870 they moved to Izard County, Ark., and are here now living, both being consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Joab Rodgers, the subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Sarah M. Wethers, of Dade County, Ga., in 1873, she being a daughter of Johnsey Wethers, and four daughters and three sons have been the result of their union: Effie, Leter P., Veronia, Hattie B., Ward J., Garland and Benjamin. Mr. Rodgers removed with his mother and step-father to Arkansas, in 1870, but since his marriage has been doing for himself, and by industry, economy and good management, he has become the owner of 112 acres of land, forty-six of which are under cultivation and well improved. He built a commodious and substantial residence in 1888, has a fine fruit orchard, and in connection with his farming he is engaged in stock raising to some extent. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Reuben Rogers was born in the State of Tennessee, in 1829, his parents, William and Elizabeth (Hicks) Rogers, being natives of Alabama and Tennessee, respectively, the former's birth occurring in 1795. He was familiar with the duties of farm life from earliest boyhood, and in 1831 was

married to Miss Hicks, by whom he became the father of six children: Reuben, John, Peter, Allie, Sarah and Ada. From Tennessee Mr. Rogers removed to Independence County, Ark., in 1843, where his death occurred the following year, he being a member of the Baptist Church at that time. His widow married Henry Newman, of Independence County, in 1845, and to them three children were born: Henry N., Matilda and Annie E., all of whom reside in Izard County. They own eighty acres of land, and both are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Reuben Rogers was married to Miss Nancy Newman in 1869, a daughter of Henry Newman by his former wife, and their union resulted in the birth of two children: William R. and Reuben F. In 1854, becoming possessed with the "gold fever," Mr. Rogers took the overland route to California, to seek his fortune, and like a great many others in those days, failed to find it and returned to Arkansas in 1868. After living on eighty acres of land in Independence County, until 1876, he moved to Izard County, and purchased the place where he is now living, consisting of 160 acres, a portion of which is mountainous, and is finely adapted to grazing. The rest is in the valley and about fifty acres are under cultivation, well watered and improved with good buildings, orchards, etc. He and wife have been members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for a number of years, and he is one of the men who has assisted largely in making Izard County the fine agricultural region which it now is. Mr. Rogers is a severe sufferer from cancer of the stomach.

Joseph Ruminer was born on Blue Grass soil, in Hickman County, June 22, 1835, his father, John Ruminer, having been born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1809. The latter was educated in his native State and county, and was married there to Miss Elizabeth Harris, who was a Kentuckian, their union resulting in the birth of six sons and five daughters, only one, Joseph, being now alive. Mr. Ruminer was a farmer by occupation, and at the time of his death, in 1862, was the owner of seventy-seven acres of land. He held the office of justice of the peace for two terms, and was a man

whom all respected and esteemed. His wife, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died the same year as himself, but a few months afterward. Joseph Ruminer received a very limited education in his youth, but this defect he has remedied in a great measure by reading and conducting the business affairs of life. After reaching manhood, he was married on the 24th of February, 1859, to Miss Sarah Coalson, whose birth occurred in the State of Mississippi. Although the family born to them consisted of ten children, only five are now living: Mary E., Samuel R., Sheffield, Robert and Harris H. Mr. Ruminer is a successful agriculturist, and his farm consisting of 368 acres is one of the best in the county, with about seventy-five acres under the plow and twenty acres cleared of wood and brush, with which it abounded. His first purchase of land was some forty acres, but as can be seen he has been remarkably successful, and now ranks among the first farmers of the county. He enlisted in the army in 1863, and his first hard fight was at Helena. He was a member of Dobbins' regiment, but when the rest went to Jacksonport to surrender he returned home. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and he and wife worship in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

J. H. Russell, farmer, Melbourne, Ark. Mr. Russell is one more of the many residents of Izard County, Ark., who were originally from Bedford County, Tenn., and who, since their residence in this State, have become leading men in whatever calling in life their tendencies have led them. Mr. Russell was born in 1821 and is the son of Joseph D. and Mary (Hightower) Russell, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Tennessee. The father was born in 1777 and the mother in 1800. They were married in Hickman County, Tenn., about 1820, and afterward removed to Bedford County, of the same State, where they remained until 1829. They then located in Scott County, Mo., and after stopping there for several years went to Webster County, of the same State, and here the father passed his last days, his death occurring in 1847. He was twice married, first to a lady whose name is not remembered, and by her

became the father of two children: William B. and Daniel D. By his second marriage, to Miss Mary Hightower, he became the father of five children, four of whom lived to be grown: J. H., subject of sketch; Louis, was killed during the war with Mexico and after being discharged, it is supposed by Indians; Louisa (deceased), was the wife of John Cox, the family living in Missouri; John W. (deceased), whose family reside in Fulton County, and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Russell died in Kentucky, in 1827, while Mr. Russell was on his way to Missouri. She was a member of the Baptist Church, of which Mr. Russell was also a member until about six or eight years before his death, when he joined the Christian Church and died a member of the same. He was a school teacher, farmer, and also a carpenter, but followed the teacher's profession principally after reaching mature years. He was an old line Whig, but not active in politics. He was well-to-do while living in Tennessee, but lost nearly all he had by going security for his friends. J. H. Russell had very poor chances for an early education, but this he made up to a great extent by observation and reading. In 1862 he moved to Arkansas, settled in IZARD COUNTY, and still continued to till the soil, the occupation he had followed while living in Missouri. While residing in Howell County, of that State, he was appointed one of the three to organize the county, and served as county judge, being elected to that position afterward (or one of the associate justices), and was once elected justice of the peace of his township. He was first married to Miss Elizabeth Sweet, of North Carolina. His second marriage was in 1867, to Mrs. Susanah (Big-ham) Woods, a native of Tennessee, who bore him one child, Margaret L., who died in infancy. Mrs. Russell was the mother of four children by her first marriage (three now living): James (deceased), Mary E. (at home), Martha C. (wife of K. W. Rector), and Ursula C. (wife of G. R. Sanders). Mr. Russell has one son; his name is Robert F. He is now in his twenty-third year. At the time of the Mexican War Mr. Russell joined the army at Springfield, Mo., but the company was not received, although he was very anxious to go,

and had hired a man to run his farm. He was suffering with poor health during the late war. He bought 400 acres of land in IZARD COUNTY, in 1868, and resides on that farm at present. There were about forty acres improved at that time, and he now has 135 acres under a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings, barns, etc. He and wife are both members of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In his political views he affiliates with the Democratic party, and was originally a Whig.

W. E. Sanders, M. D., of Oxford, Ark., was born in the "Palmetto State" in 1846, and is one of six living members of a family of seven children born to the marriage of Dr. W. R. and F. H. (Simons) Sanders, the former of whom removed to Georgia in 1851. He was a graduate of the Charleston (S. C.) Medical College in 1838, and was an extensive and successful physician. He was married in 1839, and died in 1853, being a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and a member of the A. F. & A. M. In his political views he was a Democrat. His wife died in 1869, at the age of fifty-two years. Dr. W. E. Sanders attended the graded school of Newman, Ga., up to the breaking out of the late war, and at the early age of fourteen years and eleven months, he joined Company E, Twentieth Alabama Infantry, and was an active participant in forty-six hotly contested engagements, among which were Baker's Creek, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Raymond, Dalton, Vicksburg, and was in all the battles from Dalton to Atlanta, Ga. At the battle of Franklin he was wounded by a bayonet, while he and his comrades were trying to take possession of the Federals' ditch. Thirty days afterward he took part in the battle of Nashville, although he had not fully recovered from his wound. He surrendered at Greensboro, N. C. He served as a private, and on five different occasions, when the color bearer was shot, Dr. Sanders carried the colors of his regiment out of the engagements, and was offered the position of color bearer by his colonel, but declined, saying he would rather carry a gun. After his return home he began the study of medicine, and for some time

before entering college he was engaged in practicing, and was well fitted to perform the duties of a physician from the fact that his father and all his brothers were practicing physicians. At the age of twenty years he entered the Medical University at New Orleans, but at the end of one term entered the Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in 1868, and immediately began practicing in Clinton, Ala. At the end of five years he moved to Fayette County, Texas, and three years later settled in Independence County, Ark. In 1878 he came to his present location, and the same year opened a mercantile establishment in Union, Fulton County, Ark., but removed his goods to this county in 1884, and formed a partnership with J. E. Ford. This partnership was dissolved in 1888, and the Doctor has since been connected with E. S. Pearson, the style of the firm being Sanders & Pearson. They are doing a prosperous business, and fully deserve the patronage which they are receiving, for they are honest and upright in all their dealings, and are accommodating and agreeable gentlemen. The Doctor was married, in 1876, to Mrs. Addie Hodges, of Independence County, but a native of Tennessee, and to them have been born four children: Mary A., William C., Edward C. and Kittie. Dr. and Mrs. Sanders are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Democrat politically. He is now examining physician for the Pension Bureau, and a thoroughly reliable, successful physician.

Dr. Joseph A. Schenck is a leading physician of Calico Rock, and in connection with his practice is also engaged in merchandising. He was born in Owen County, Ky., in 1847, and is a son of Julius P. and America (Applegate) Schenck, natives of Kentucky. The father was a captain on a steamboat plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans, and he was also engaged in farming and merchandising, following the latter occupation in Vevay, Ind., while at work on the river. He owned a one-half interest in the "Switzerland," which was the name of his boat, the other half being owned by Jesse Teets, and they were also the proprietors of several other boats which plied

on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, in the interests of the Government during the war. He died in 1862, leaving his family well provided for, but during the war much of their property was lost. He was married about 1842, and he and wife became the parents of eight children, four of whom are living: J. P., who is a merchant of Worthville, Ky.; Della, the wife of Dr. J. F. Costillo, resides in Kansas; Amy is the wife of James Grubbs, a telegraph operator, and J. A., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Schenck died in 1887, having been a worthy member of the Christian Church for many years, her husband being a member of the Baptist Church. He was a Democrat politically, and belonged to the I. O. O. F. Dr. Joseph A. Schenck received his early schooling in Vevay, Ind., and in 1873 he took his first medical lectures in the University of Louisville, Ky., and graduated from this institution in 1880. He had, however, begun practicing in Jackson County, Ark., in 1874, but at the end of one year removed to IZARD County, Ark., and has been a successful practitioner at Pineville ever since. Since 1885 he has been engaged in merchandising, in partnership with Dr. T. K. Goodman, their paid up capital upon starting in business, amounting to about \$300, but on the 6th of October, 1886, they were burned out with, a loss of about \$1,600, their insurance reaching the sum of \$1,000. They opened their store on the 12th of the same month, with a stock of goods worth \$200, and have since been very successful, and are now doing an annual business of \$18,000. In addition to this property Dr. Schenck owns 288 acres of valuable land, with 150 acres under cultivation, and all this property he has earned since coming to the State of Arkansas, as he then (in 1874) only owned a horse and saddle and about \$150 worth of drugs. The Doctor still continues to practice his profession, but not so extensively as formerly. He was married in 1876 to Miss Ellen Matthews, a daughter of Capt. R. C. Matthews. She was born in Tennessee in 1849, and by Dr. Schenck is the mother of the following family: Amy D., Rena Z., Joseph E. and America E. (twins), Lunford P. Y., Carrie M., Julius P., John M. and Robert

C. Mrs. Schenck is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Doctor belongs to the A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F., having advanced to the Encampment in the latter order.

John Sharp, farmer and stock raiser, Evening Shade, Ark. Originally from Independence County, Ark., Mr. Sharp's birth occurred on the 15th of September, 1843, and he is the son of Hon. William and Catherine (Barnes) Sharp, the former born in Indiana, and the latter in Ohio. William Sharp came to Independence County, Ark. (near Sulphur Rock), in 1838, and engaged first in farming, which occupation he continued for two or three years. He then embarked in the tannery business, and established the second yard in the county. It is now known as the Gelpin tanyard. Mr. Sharp was a practical tanner, and followed this pursuit until 1852, when he moved to what is now Sharp County, and settled close to Evening Shade. He purchased a mill, rebuilt it, and it is now known as Sharp's mill. This business he followed until his death, which occurred in 1864. In 1860-61 he represented Lawrence County in the legislature, was a member when the State seceded, but was opposed to secession. During 1863 and 1864 he was at home attending to his mill, and was also engaged in tilling the soil. He was one of the old land-marks in the early settlement of Northeast Arkansas, and was one of the prominent men of his section of the county. He was a man well read, and although he had never attended school but about three months, he was a much better informed man than many who had every advantage for schooling. He died in his fiftieth year. He was a Democrat in politics. He was married in Ohio, about 1835, to Miss Catherine Barnes, and eight children were the fruit of this union, five of whom lived to be grown: Isaac E. died in 1875, and was quite a prominent man in Northeast Arkansas after the war; Zaccheus (deceased), Mary (deceased), John, Rachel, wife of E. Berry, resides in Dent County, Mo.; Margaret, wife of William Martin, resides in Independence County; Elijah resides in Dent County, Ark., and Ephraim (deceased). Mrs. Sharp died in 1855, in full communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In

1857 or 1858 Mr. Sharp married Mrs. Louisa Simpson, *nee* Douglas, and they became the parents of four children, one now living, Samuel, residing in Washington Territory. The second Mrs. Sharp died in 1864. John Sharp, the subject of this sketch, joined the Confederate army in 1861, under Capt. Nunn, and served east of the Mississippi River until after the fall of Vicksburg. He was engaged in two prominent battles, Champion's Hill and Black River Bridge. He was taken prisoner at the last named place the day before the siege of Vicksburg, and was sent to Fort Delaware, thence to Point Lookout, Md., and was retained from the 17th of October to the 24th of December, when he was paroled. He then returned home, remained there until 1864, when he enlisted the second time as a private under Capt. Huddleston, and served the remainder of the war, surrendering at Jacksonport on the 5th of June, 1865. He was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri in 1864, and after the surrender he returned home, where he worked in the mill until 1867. He then engaged in tilling the soil on his present farm, which now consists of 800 acres, with 300 under cultivation. Part of this is in Sharp County, but all joins except one tract of 253 acres, which is, however, within one-fourth of a mile from the home place, with eighty-five acres under cultivation. Mr. Sharp was married the first time in 1865, to Miss Catherine Summers, and they became the parents of these children: William, married and resides on the farm; Anna, wife of Dan. T. Taylor, resides on the home place; Mary E., wife of Jeff. Davis, resides in this county; Emma died at the age of nine years; Robert I., at home, and one unnamed. Mrs. Sharp died on the 13th of December, 1876. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Sharp's second marriage was to Miss Susan J. Yeager, in 1878, and they have a family of five children (two being deceased): Katie, Prussia, John C., Frank and one unnamed. Mr. Sharp is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Honor. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat politically, but though well posted, does not take an active interest in politics.

J. M. Shaver ranks among the successful farmers of Guthrie Township, Izard County, Ark., and is now residing on the farm on which he was born in 1853, his parents being John S. and Mary (Cox) Shaver, Tennesseans by birth. John Shaver came to the State of Arkansas in 1851, and purchased the farm in Guthrie Township, in connection with which work he was engaged in merchandising. Here he made his home until 1862, when he was killed by Federal soldiers, he having previously served in the Home Guard Confederate service. He was also a soldier in the Mexican War, holding the rank of captain, and when returning home came via New Orleans. He was married in 1848, and he and wife became the parents of seven children: D. C., Marietta (wife of J. R. Metcalf), J. M., Mattie (wife of E. A. Taylor), Addie (widow of T. H. Montgomery), Hattie (wife of Will Collins), and Belle (wife of C. E. Taylor). Mrs. Shaver still survives her husband, and makes her home with her children. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Capt. Shaver was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and in 1858 was elected to represent Fulton County in the State legislature. J. M. Shaver, the immediate subject of this memoir, received his early schooling in Izard County, and made his home with his mother and sisters until 1884, when he was married to Miss Georgia Smith, and made a home for himself. He has now seventy-five acres of his land cleared, and besides making a good living, is slowly but surely laying by capital for a rainy day. He was at one time engaged in merchandising in Oxford, but has given his attention to farming only for some time. He is a Democrat politically, and on that ticket was elected to the office of deputy sheriff of the county for four years. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and they are the parents of two children: John S. and Mamie L. Mrs. Shaver is a daughter of S. J. and Levica (Chastine) Smith, natives of Georgia.

John J. Shultz was born in the State of Illinois on the 16th of August, 1851, and like the majority of German-Americans is one of the substantial residents of the county, and is industrious

and frugal. By energy and close attention to the details of farm work he has become the owner of 160 acres of good land, and of this there are about fifty acres under cultivation, well improved and well stocked. He is now filling the office of justice of the peace, which position he has occupied for the past fourteen years, and he and wife, whose maiden name was Mary E. Bean, and whom he married on the 11th of October, 1865, are members of the Christian Church. Of six sons and five daughters born to them nine are still living, and all reside at home: William A., Walter E., John M., Caswell B., Mordecai M., Mary E., Amanda V., Albert F. and Maggie E. Mr. Shultz is a son of John Shultz, a native German, born in 1784, he being educated in his native land. He was also married there to Holy Homsan, by whom he became the father of seven children, six sons and one daughter. Six of this family are still living, three being residents of the State of Kansas, two of Illinois and one of Arkansas. The father was a farmer, and at his death, in 1838, he owned a good and fertile farm of 160 acres in Illinois, he having moved from Germany to the United States in 1832. His wife died in 1871, both belonging to the German Lutheran Church.

William C. Sims is worthy of being classed among the many prosperous farmers of Izard County, for by his own exertions he has become the owner of about 420 acres of fertile land, of which 300 are in Izard County and the rest in Sharp County. One hundred and seventy acres of this farm are under cultivation, and in addition to his farm work he gives much of his attention to raising a good grade of stock. He was born in Itawamba County, Miss., on the 7th of September, 1844, and is a son of Gray and Marinda (Mann) Sims, who were from the State of Alabama. Of two sons and four daughters born to them, the two sons only are living. The father, at the time of his death, was the owner of 160 acres of good land. He and wife were members of the Baptist Church, and after his demise, in 1846, his widow became the worthy companion of John Pressley, to whom she bore a family of four sons and three daughters. The mother's death oc-

curred on the 22d of June, 1863. William C. Sims was educated in Mississippi, and at the age of fourteen years moved to Van Buren County, Ark., remaining there until 1861. Then he volunteered in the Confederate army, and was mustered into service on the 14th day of July, 1861. After the war he located in Sharp County, and was married to Mrs. Sarah C. Wainwright, who was a Tennessean, their marriage being consummated September 4, 1867. This union resulted in the birth of eleven children, three sons and eight daughters, but only two of the family are now living. After the death of Mrs. Sims, on the 18th of March, 1881, Mr. Sims was married, August 10, of that year, to Miss Sallie P. Haile, a Mississippian. He has attained a high rank in the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Ephraim Sipe has been a resident of his present well cultivated and fertile farm of 240 acres in Izard County, Ark., since 1857, and has about 100 acres in an excellent state of cultivation. Like the majority of German-Americans he is thrifty, industrious and enterprising, and his property has been acquired through his own good management and business ability. After remaining single until 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Betsey Deal, their union taking place in Independence County, Ark. Four children are the result of their union: Martha M., Malinda E., Ephraim and Robert R. He and wife belong to the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a son of Jacob Sipes, who was also born in Lincoln County, N. C., his wife, Mary Delp, being also born there. John, Jacob, Joseph, Abraham, Ephraim, Peter, Franklin, Noah and Susan are their children. The father died in 1846. Our subject's wife was a daughter of Robert Deal and wife, the latter of whom was born in North Carolina in 1806, and is still living, and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Sipe. Although she has passed her allotted three-score years and ten, she is still active, and bids fair to reach one hundred years.

E. F. Smith, farmer and miller, Melbourne, Ark. All his life Mr. Smith has followed, with

substantial success, the occupation to which he was reared and in which he is now engaged—farming—but in connection has also been largely interested in the milling business. He was born in Massachusetts, in 1833, and is the son of Roswell and Jane E. Smith, who were also natives of Massachusetts. Roswell Smith was a farmer by occupation, and was a man of only limited education. He was drafted in the War of 1812, but was not in any engagements. He was married about 1807 and became the father of fourteen children, twelve of whom lived to be grown, E. F. Smith being the only one residing in the South. At the age of seventeen the latter came to this part of the United States, located first in Tennessee, and later, or in 1859, in Arkansas. He was employed on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, and after that was finished he settled in Jacksonport, where he followed the carpenter's trade. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army under Gen. Hindman, and served on the west side of the Mississippi River, participating in the following battles: Pea Ridge and Pleasant Hill, and was in the quartermaster's department. He surrendered at Marshall, Tex., in 1865, returned home and located at Evening Shade, where he engaged in merchandising, and which he continued for two years. He then resumed the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1880, when he commenced farming. He bought his present property, consisting of a merchant mill and cotton-gin combined, with a nice residence. He owns, besides this property, two farms in the county, with about eighty acres under cultivation, all the result of his own labor since the war, for at the close of that eventful period he had but \$2. He was married on the 18th of October, 1866, to Miss Melissa J. Wasson, and they are the parents of two children: Ella G., at home, and Leander G., also at home. Mrs. Smith is the daughter of Lee and Jane (Mathews) Wasson, natives of Tennessee. Mr. Smith votes the Democratic ticket, is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Dr. James L. Smith has acquired an enviable reputation in Izard County, Ark., as an able phy-

sician and surgeon, and the extensive territory over which he travels to alleviate the suffering of the afflicted is a sufficient proof of his popularity. He was born near Melbourne, and is a son of S. R. and Jane (Walker) Smith, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Arkansas. In 1849 S. R. Smith came to Arkansas, and settled on the farm with his mother, near where he is now residing, five miles southwest of Melbourne. He served in the Confederate army during the rebellion, and was with Price on his raid through Missouri, but in 1864 he was severely wounded by a gun-shot, which resulted in the loss of his left leg. He was captured and taken to Alton, Ill., thence to St. Louis, and received his parole from this city in 1865. He returned to his farm in Izard County, only to find it destitute of buildings, fences and stock, but he set manfully to work, and by good management he is now in comfortable circumstances. He and Miss Walker were married in 1855, and moved to the farm where he is now living, and eight of the nine children born to them still survive: James L., Joseph M., Mary E. P., wife of J. P. Gray; W. T. (deceased), W. A., Jeff. D., John H., Solomon and Robert L. Mr. Smith has been constable of Lunenburg Township for several years, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. His wife belongs to the Christian Church. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Mexican War, and bore the name of James. His wife was a Miss Orphia Byler. The maternal grandparents were Joseph and Sarah (McCubbin) Walker. Dr. James L. Smith remained with his father on the home farm and attended the common schools until 1876, when he engaged in farming on his own responsibility, continuing two years, and in the meantime he was engaged in the study of medicine under Dr. J. K. P. Black. In 1880 and 1881 he attended his first course of lectures in the Hospital Medical College of Memphis, Tenn., and in 1881 entered upon his practice, continuing until 1887, when he again returned to Memphis and graduated from the same institution in 1888. He has been very successful, and is held in high esteem by the medical brotherhood of Izard County. The Doctor is a Democrat,

a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife, whom he married in 1883, and whose maiden name was Mary Croom, are members of the Christian Church. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have three interesting little children: Robert O., Bertha J. and Erskin. Mrs. Smith was born in Izard County, January 28, 1865, and is a daughter of Wiley and Sarah J. (Pearson) Croom, both Tennesseans, and the parents of nine children: Mary, D. F., H. F., Ida J., wife of A. H. Colwell; Benage, Susan E., Annabel, Thomas W. and Grover.

William A. Spence is one of the enterprising agriculturists of La Crosse Township, and since 1868 has been the owner of an excellent farm of 187½ acres in Izard County. He was born in Davidson County, N. C., in 1837, but in his youth, which was spent in that State, he received a limited education. Upon emigrating to Arkansas, in 1862, he settled in Independence County, but since 1868 he has been a resident of the farm on which he is now residing. In 1857 he was married to Miss Emily C. Grills, a daughter of William D. Grills, and by her he is the father of six children: Mary, Harriet G., Martha T. L., Ive T., James D. and William E. Mr. Spence is one of the live farmers of his community, and the success which has attended his efforts is fully deserved, for throughout life he has been industrious and frugal. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He began doing for himself in 1857, in Wright County, Mo., where he homesteaded eighty acres of land, but in 1862 moved to Independence County, Ark., as above stated. He is a son of Joseph Spence, who was born in North Carolina, and the latter was married in his native State to Miss Rachel, a daughter of James Hurley, and by her became the father of three children. Their union took place in 1834. In 1855 Mr. Spence moved to Wright County, Mo., and was engaged in farming there until 1863, at which time he moved to Independence County, Ark., and bought 160 acres, which he farmed successfully for several years. He died here in April, 1878, at about the age of seventy-three years.

O. P. Stroud is a prominent farmer and stock man of Izard County, Ark., and is one of the old



W. A. Townsend
LAWRENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS

settlers of Guthrie Township, having come here in 1851, and has been residing in the house in which he now lives since 1857. He was born in Tennessee, August 10, 1820, and was reared on his father's farm, receiving a common school education, and at the time of his location in this State the country was almost a wilderness, and wild game was quite abundant. Mr. Stroud was fond of hunting, and on one of his hunts killed six deer in one day, this being in 1856, when the snow was very deep. At one time he took fifty-three deer hams to Mount Olive, to market, receiving for them \$53. The woods abounded with wild turkeys, and Mr. Stroud says they were easier killed than the common domestic fowl of to-day. Although he did not take an active part in the Civil War he served in the commissary department for two years. He lost heavily during the war, principally in personal property, however, but owned 800 acres of good land. He now has 400 acres, with about 140 acres under cultivation, furnished with good buildings and otherwise well improved. He was married in 1844 to Miss Martha Jourdan, of Mississippi, and to them have been born a family of fourteen children, eleven of whom are living: John A., William L., George R., Martha E. (wife of W. Pierson), James M., Lawson R., O. H., Mary F., Richard A., Robert H. and Taylor M. Mrs. Stroud is a daughter of John and Edith (Alexander) Jourdan, who were born in the State of North Carolina, and became the parents of nine children. Both parents died in Texas in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Stroud are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a Democrat in his political views. His parents, Thomas and Lucy (Jarvis) Stroud, were of German descent, and were born in the "Old North State." At an early day Thomas removed with his father to Tennessee, and was there reared to manhood on a farm. He served in the War of 1812, under Jackson, and was in the battle of New Orleans, his father also being in service in that war. Gen. Jackson was an intimate friend of the Strouds, and made their house his home a great portion of the time, and lived with them during the period he was making the race for the

presidency. Thomas Stroud became a wealthy man, and to his marriage, which occurred in 1813, a family of fourteen children were born, ten of whom are now alive: Sarah, wife of William Mc Spade; A. L., O. P., Elizabeth, widow of John McAfee, Thomas J., Resi, Marcus L., Fannie, widow of William Sapp; Hettie and Minerva, wife of Robert Henderson. In 1872 Thomas Stroud died on the same place he settled when he first came to Tennessee. His father's death occurred in 1840, at the age of seventy-four years. The maternal grandfather was in the Revolutionary War, being severely wounded in one of the battles. He settled in Tennessee, also, and there died.

J. A. Stroud is one of the rising and energetic young agriculturists of IZARD County, and was born in Mississippi in 1846, being a son of O. P. Stroud, whose sketch precedes this one. In 1851 he removed to Arkansas with his father, and remained with him, assisting on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age. Besides working at farm labor his youth was spent in attending school, and he acquired a fair practical education in the subscription schools of IZARD County. Upon attaining his majority he began farming on rented land, continuing for two or three years, then purchased his present property, which consists of 236 acres. There were only about ten acres of this improved, and on the land were no buildings, but by industry he has put sixty-five acres in good farming condition, and has erected a good frame residence and barns. His property is also further improved by a small orchard, which will in time bear an abundance of fruit. Mr. Stroud is a Democrat, a member of the A. F. & A. M., and donates freely to churches and educational institutions. Like his ancestors, he is quite fond of hunting and fishing, and, as good sport can still be had in the vicinity of his home, he frequently indulges in these amusements. Miss Euphemia Guest became his wife in 1874, and by her he has an interesting family of five children: Jeffie A., Lillie B., Dorothea N., Perry L. and Fannie C. Mrs. Stroud was born in Tennessee, and is a daughter of Morgan and Eliza (Dennison) Guest, who were also Tennesseans. In 1859 they came to Arkansas, and from this State

Mr. Guest enlisted in the Confederate army, and died during the war. Of the four children born to them Mrs. Stroud and Robert M. Guest are living. Mrs. Guest still survives, and makes her home with Mr. Stroud.

John K. Suttle is a well known merchant of IZARD County, Ark., and was born in Henry County, Tenn., September 24, 1850. His father, Edward J. Suttle, was born in Pennsylvania County, Va., and he was reared and educated in that State, being also married there to Mintie Marrow, a native of the State. The ten children born to them (five sons and five daughters) are all living, and four reside in the State of Arkansas. Mr. Suttle removed from Virginia to Tennessee, and from that State to Arkansas, in the fall of 1854, locating in Big Spring Township, IZARD County, where he entered a large tract of land, consisting of 460 acres, on which he made his home until he was called from earth October 20, 1862. He was followed to his long home by his wife October 23, 1873, they having been earnest members of the Hard Shell Baptist Church for many years. The father served for a short time in the Confederate army during the rebellion, and after his death his property was divided among his children. John K. Suttle was educated in the Mountain school house, in IZARD County, his early days being employed in assisting in tilling the home farm. In March, 1873, he was married to Miss Sarah Edwards, a daughter Wiley and Martha Edwards, and a native of Tennessee. Of four daughter and three sons born to them, only three children are now living: Ora A., Dee E. and Archie. Mr. Suttle has been engaged in merchandising at Barren Fork, for some time, and his stock of goods will invoice at about \$1,500, his annual sales netting him a fair income. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

James J. Vest was born in Alabama, in 1821, and is a son of James and Sallie (Harvey) Vest, the former a native of Georgia, born in 1791, and to their union, which occurred 1809, a family of eight children were born: Albert, James, John, George, William, Lucy, Martha and Nancy. The mother of these children died in Alabama, in 1827, she having been a worthy member of the Method-

ist Episcopal Church for many years. Mr. Vest wedded his second wife, Margaret Canady, in 1828, she being a daughter of Felix Canady, and the following children were born to their union: Henry, Martin, Jonathan and Sarah. Mr. Vest from earliest boyhood was reared to a farm life, and received his early education in the common schools of Georgia. He served as a captain in the Alabama State Guards, State Militia, and in 1833 was elected to the office of constable of Morgan County, Ala., and after remaining in office for several years he was (in 1838) elected sheriff of the same county, holding the position until 1840. Two years later, he was elected to represent Winston County, Ala., in the State legislature, and died in this county in 1868, followed by his wife two years later, and they lie side by side in the Old Mount Nebo Cemetery, Ala. James J. Vest received his early instructions in farming from his father, and in 1857 removed to IZARD County, Ark., from which State he enlisted in the Confederate army in 1862, under Gen. Price, and after serving for a short time in the infantry, he joined the cavalry, and was a participant in all the principal battles which occurred west of the Mississippi River. He surrendered at Jacksonport on the 25th day of June, 1865. When a young man in his native State, he studied for the ministry, and in 1838 was licensed to preach in the Methodist Church, and was a minister of that denomination for several years. In 1865 he was ordained to preach in the Baptist Church, and although he was the owner of a tract of land, he has divided it among his children, and devotes his time to the cause of Christianity. He is a stanch Democrat, a Royal Arch Mason, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. His wife, who was formerly a Miss Delaney Kent, and whom he married in 1840, was born in the State of Alabama, and she and Mr. Vest are the parents of the following family: Albert, James, William, Martha and Mary living, and John, Malviney and Sallie deceased.

James A. Walker is a native of IZARD County, Ark., born in 1849. His father, who was born in the State of Kentucky in 1807, was reared to a farm life, and after he attained his majority, he

learned the blacksmith's trade. As early as 1820 he removed to the State of Arkansas with his parents, the country then being a territory, and from that time up to the day of his death was engaged in farming, becoming one of the leading agriculturists of this region. He owned an excellent farm of 200 acres, the principal part of which he devoted to the raising of cotton, corn and tobacco. He was married, in 1830, to Miss Sarah McCubbins, whose people were residents of Marion County, Ark., and to their union a family of ten children were born, six sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to maturity: Robert T. W., William M., John A. W., Greene, James A., Jane, Phoebe, Elizabeth, Harriet C. and Mary L. In 1869 James A. Walker married a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Woody, of IZARD County, but Tennesseans by birth. Her name was Izora E. Woody, and by Mr. Walker she became the mother of four children: Lillie, Leroy, Oleen and Charley. Mr. Walker has devoted his attention to farming from his youth up, and by paying strict attention to his work, and being ever ready to adopt new methods, he has met with good results, and now has a fertile farm of 127 acres on Rocky Bayou, the fifty acres which are under the plow being devoted to the raising of cotton, corn and small grain. Mr. Walker is a gentleman who possesses many worthy qualities, and he and wife make the best of neighbors, and are very hospitable. They are members in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F.

T. J. Williamson is a man who seems to be especially fitted for the occupation of merchandising, for he has met with more than the average degree of success, and his earnest and sincere endeavor to succeed in life is well worthy of imitation. He was born in Independence County, Ark., December 22, 1852, and is a son of R. P. and Catherine (Bowman) Williamson, who were born in Franklin County, Tenn., and North Carolina, respectively, the former's birth occurring November 15, 1819. He was educated in Hardeman County, Tenn., near Bolivar, and after his removal to Arkansas, in 1849, he settled in Independence County, and was there married. He and wife became the parents of

two sons and two daughters, and being people of wealth and position, they have given their children good educational advantages. They own about 1,500 acres of land, and have some 750 under cultivation. The mother is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. T. J. Williamson, their son, was educated in Bellefonte, Boone County, Ark., and he was married there to Miss Sarah Murray on the 20th of December, 1877, she being a native of that State, and a daughter of Alfred Murray, who was a Tennessean. To Mr. and Mrs. Williamson were born seven children, of whom four are still living: Clarence R., Kittie N., Pauline and Alexander; those deceased are: Oscar W., who died June 14, 1889; Viola, who died October 5, 1883; and Elloena, whose death occurred on the 14th of September, 1888. Mr. Williamson has been engaged in merchandising since he was twenty-one years of age. He holds the highest office in the I. O. O. F., and has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and are well known and highly esteemed citizens.

W. H. Winkle was born in Iradell County, N. C., July 8, 1838, and is one of five surviving members of a family of ten children born to Harvey and Sarah Winkle, who were born in Tennessee and North Carolina, the former's birth occurring in 1806. Harvey Winkle was educated in his native State, and his occupation through life was that of a farmer and mechanic. His death occurred March 24, 1866, and his wife's in April, 1850, she being a member of the Lutheran Church at the time of her death. After receiving the advantages of the common schools and attaining manhood on his father's farm, W. H. Winkle was married on the 14th of February, 1861, to Elizabeth Fulbright, who was born in the State of Arkansas, but her death occurred on the 25th of September, 1863, she leaving him with an infant daughter, Mary Jane, to care for. His second wife, Sarah Jackson, was also born in the State of Arkansas, and their marriage was consummated on the 24th of January, 1866, his wife being a daughter of John and Mary Johnson. The second union also resulted in the birth of one daughter, who died on

the 19th of November, 1872. Mr. Winkle possesses an exceedingly fertile farm of 160 acres, of which eighty acres are under cultivation, and much of his attention is given to raising a good grade of mules and other stock. He has attained a high rank in the I. O. O. F., and in every enterprise in which he engages he is progressive and energetic, and consequently is successful as a rule. He and wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

James B. Woods, farmer, Melbourne, Ark. Among the prominent young farmers of Izard County appears the name of James B. Woods, who, like many others of the representative men of the county, is a native of Bedford County, Tenn. His parents, John and Lucinda (Richardson) Woods, are natives of the same State. John Woods came to Arkansas in 1854, settling in Izard County, and bought a farm near Melbourne, or rather near the present site of Melbourne, where he resided until his death in 1860. He was in his twenty-ninth year at that time, and was a member of the Christian Church. He had always taken an active interest in politics. In 1858 he had been elected sheriff of the county, and had just retired from office at the time of his death. The mother died in 1879, at the age of forty-eight years. To their union were born six children, four now living: Margaret, wife of Alex. L. Sublett; James B., Mary, wife of W. L. Stroud; Sarah J. (deceased), wife of Joseph E. Freeman; Thomas R. (deceased), and Martha C., wife of Daniel S. Freeman. James B. Woods was born in February, 1852, and was reared to agricultural pursuits in this county. He received a good, practical education in the subscription and free schools of Arkansas, and when twenty-one years of age started out to fight life's battles for himself. He first tilled the soil on his mother's farm, but two years later bought a house in Melbourne, moved there, but rented land and still cultivated the soil. In connection with this he also teamed and followed the carpenter's trade for two years, after which he sold out and bought his present property. This consists of 151 acres, with about forty or fifty acres cleared, and with good buildings, etc.

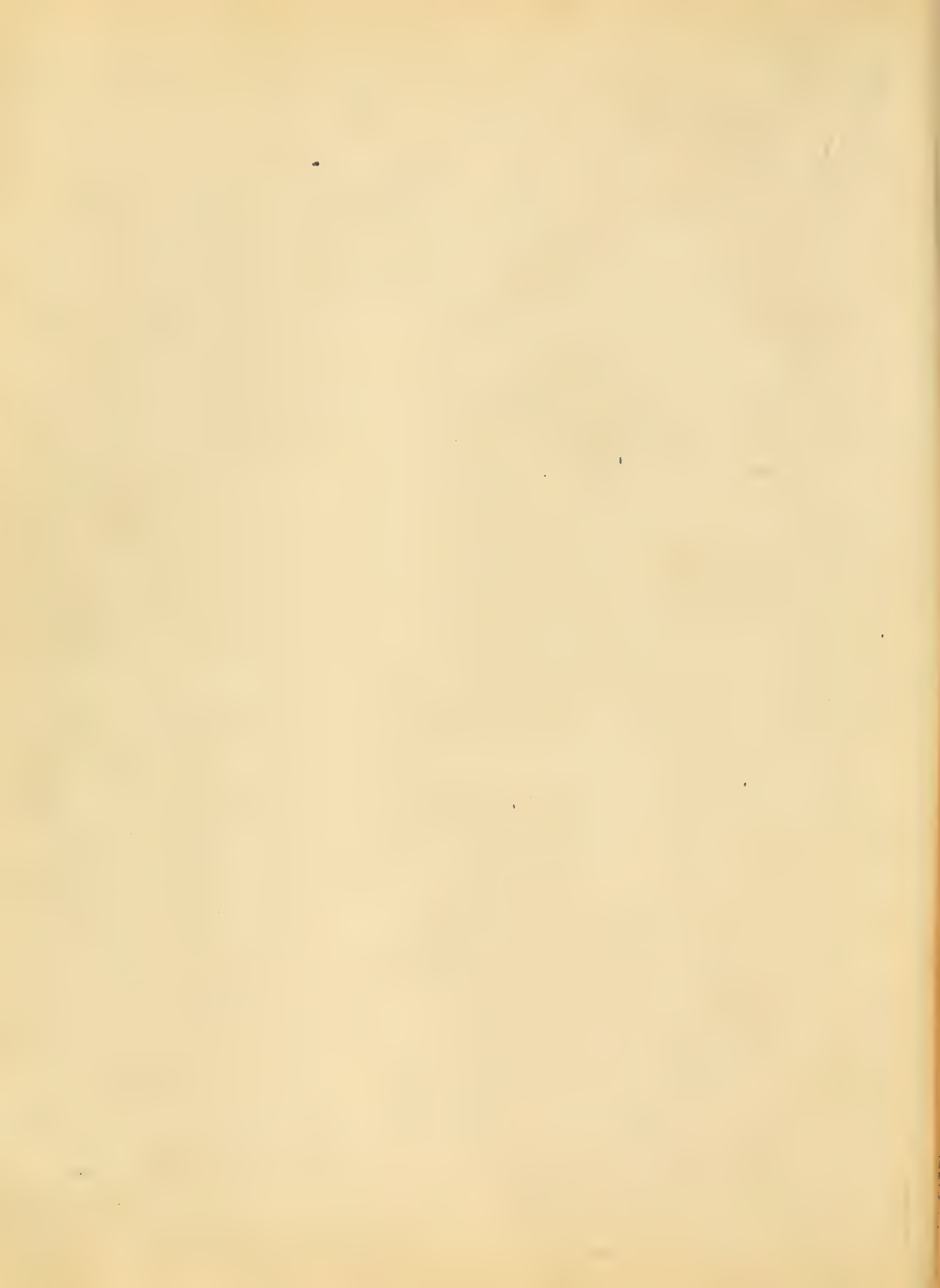
He was married, in 1874, to Miss Fannie Dixon, daughter of W. C. and Eliza (Clarada) Dixon, natives of Tennessee. To this marriage have been born five children: Ora A., Lillian A., Owen D., Robert L. and Margaret. James B. Woods is among the prosperous young farmers of the county and deserves especial credit for the start he has made in life. He is public-spirited and takes an active interest in educational matters as well as all other public enterprises. He and wife are both members of the Christian Church. In politics he casts his vote with the Democratic party. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

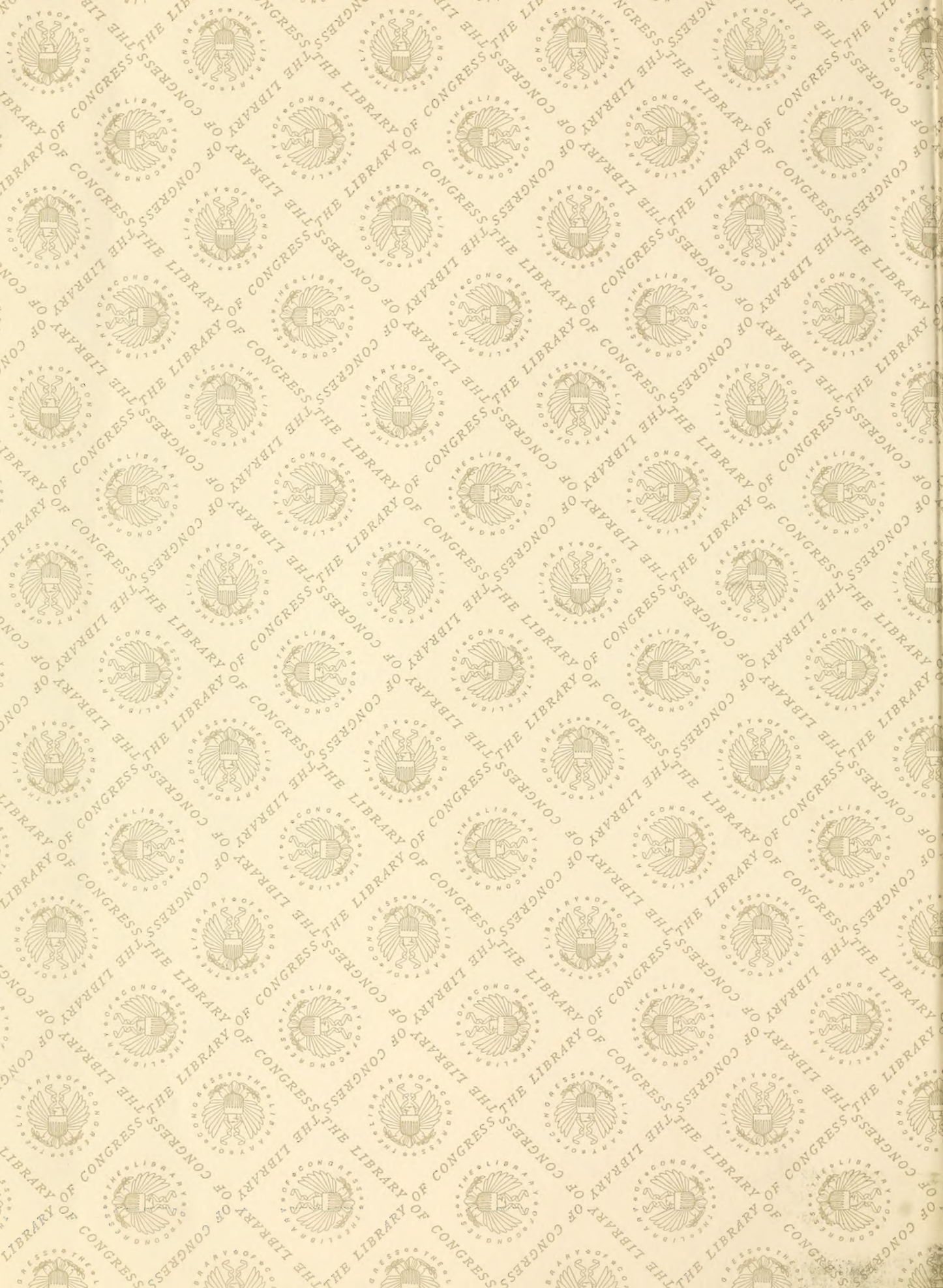
S. H. Wren is the oldest living pioneer of Izard County, and was born in Warren County, Ky., (near Bowling Green) in 1824, and at the age of six years was brought by his parents, James and Elizabeth (Hightower) Wren, to Izard County. James Wren was born in North Carolina, and in 1819 moved to Kentucky, and settled in Warren County, where he engaged in farming, and lived until the above mentioned date, at which date he located in Arkansas, near Lunenburg, and gave his attention to farming. He served as justice of the peace of the county several terms, and held the office of county judge from 1842 to 1847, having no opponents during this time. He was also elected to the office of county trustee, to distribute the international and school fund for the purpose of improving the public roads, there being three candidates, and Mr. Wren received every vote polled in the county with the exception of one—the only case of the kind on the county records. He was popular with all, and justly so, for he was ever very public-spirited, and his efforts in aiding in the improvement of the county will always be highly appreciated. His death, which occurred on the 28th of April, 1888, at the age of ninety-seven years and twenty-eight days, was much regretted by all who knew him. He had been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church from the time he was thirty-two years of age until his death, and in his political views was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and during the war a leading Secessionist. His wife, who was born in the "Palmetto State," died on the 6th of June, 1883, at

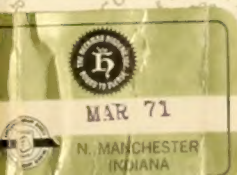
the age of eighty-eight years. Their son, S. H. Wren, began life for himself at the age of twenty years, first as a farmer, and October 6, 1845, he moved to the Platte Purchase, in Missouri, remaining there about one year. Upon his return to Izard County, Ark., he was engaged in rafting lumber for two years. In 1861 he was living in Fulton County, Ark., and was a candidate on the Union ticket for a seat in the convention opposed to secession, and was victorious over his opponent, but the county clerk gave the certificate of election to the defeated candidate. The race was made three times, and each time Mr. Wren secured the greatest number of votes, but before the case was finally settled the State seceded. Owing to the views held by Mr. Wren in regard to secession, he was arrested and tried for treason to the Confederate government, the trial being held at Little Rock, before Judge Ringo, but he was acquitted after they had examined two prosecuting witnesses. He then returned home, in February, 1862, and remained here until the arrival of Gen. Curtis, when he went to Rolla, Mo., and remained connected with the Union army for two years, selling goods at Batesville. After his return home, at the close of the war, he found all his buildings and fences destroyed, but he set to work to again

improve his property, and now has his farm, which consists of 120 acres, well improved with good buildings, and has eighty one acres under the plow. He has owned 1,200 acres, but has lost the most of it in going security for his friends. His wife owns 146 acres, with 100 acres under cultivation. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace two terms, making six years in all, and during that time did not have a decision reversed or a change of venue taken, and not a cent was charged up to the State of Arkansas. He is a Republican in his political views, but usually votes for whom he considers the best man, regardless of party. He has been twice married, the first time to Miss Nancy J. Hayley, in 1854, and of six children born to them, three are deceased: James M., William C., and Martha J. (Mrs. James Cole) living in Franklin County, Ark. Mrs. Wren was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and died in 1865. Mr. Wren's second union took place on the 24th of November, 1867, his wife being a Miss Margaret Evans, and of nine children born to them, four are living: W. G., S. R., Thomas H. and Mary C. Mrs. Wren is a member of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Agricultural Wheel, taking a warm interest in commendable enterprises.









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